



**DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN
SERVICES**

FISCAL YEAR

2013

**ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

***JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES***



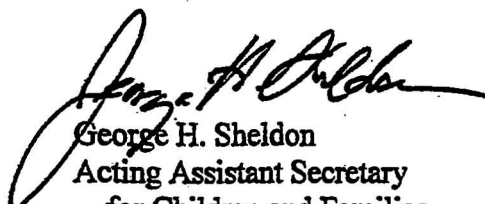
MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to present the FY 2013 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). ACF programs strive to promote the economic and social well-being of children, individuals, families, and communities.

The FY 2013 ACF budget invests in efforts to support families and communities and promote economic opportunity in the context of a fiscally responsible budget. For example, the Budget targets funding to early childhood education by increasing the investment in Head Start and Early Head Start and dedicating an additional \$825 million to child care -- including funding to expand access to child care assistance for low-income families and a \$300 million quality initiative that will train teachers and help states improve their efforts to inform parents about the quality of care available and to monitor child care programs' compliance with critical health and safety standards. Taken together, this Budget continues President Obama's commitment to our youngest learners and invests in early care and education that can put children on a path to school success and opportunity.

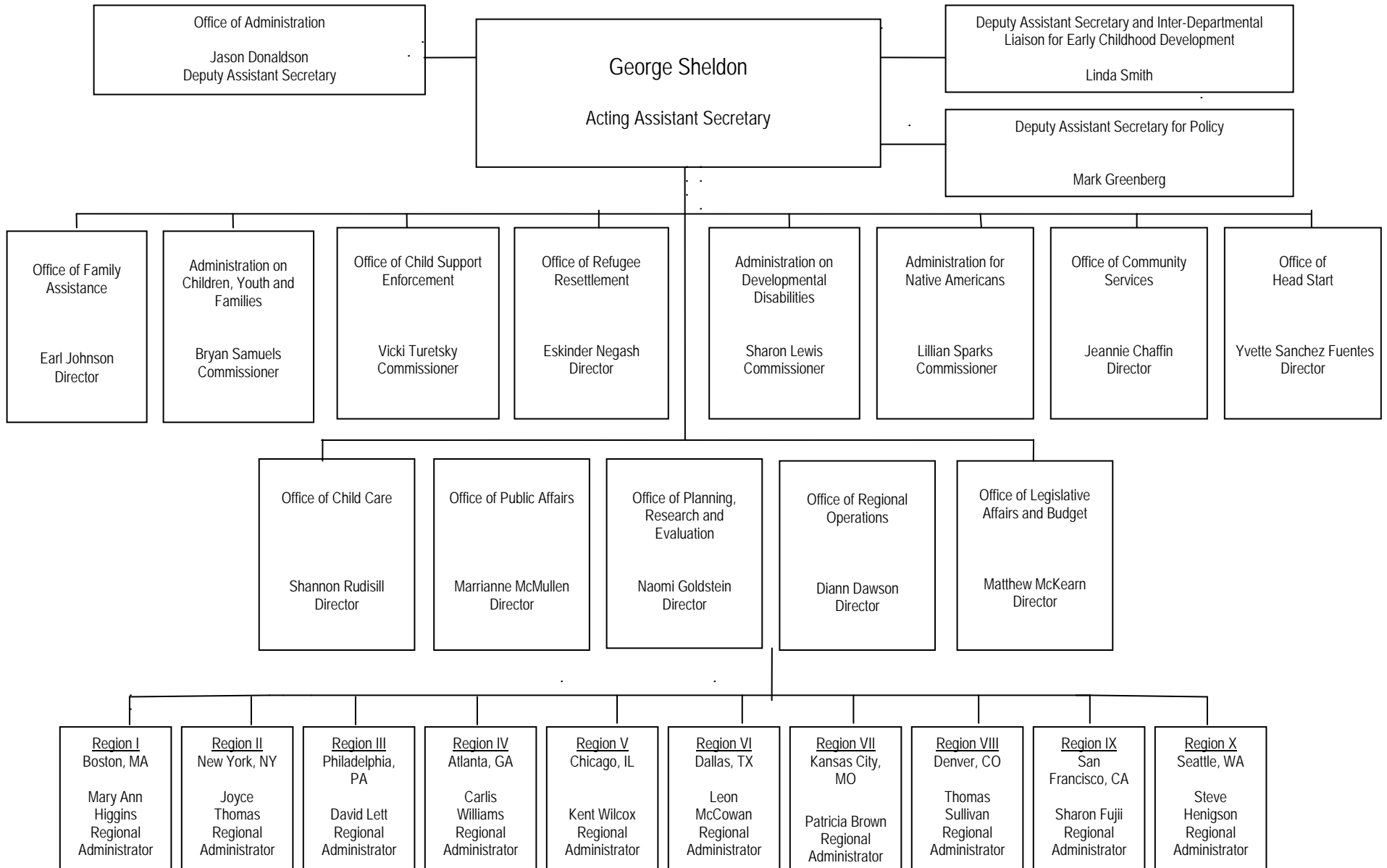
The Budget also seeks to ensure that programs are responsive to the needs of America's most vulnerable families by: (1) proposing a package of child support enforcement investments that support family self-sufficiency and responsible fatherhood, and that recognize the essential role of both parents in providing financial and emotional support for children; (2) proposing child welfare improvements that build on evidence-informed practices by incentivizing states to bolster outcomes for children in foster care and others who are receiving child welfare services; and (3) providing a range of strategic, targeted investments to improve services for vulnerable children and families.

Finally, the budget responds to the President's call for a government that is accountable and transparent. In this vein, we will employ rigorous program integrity mechanisms, and judiciously target staff resources to safeguard the investments sought in this budget, and we will set tough performance standards and closely monitor their achievement.


George H. Sheldon
Acting Assistant Secretary
for Children and Families

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND MISSION

The mission of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is to foster health and well-being by providing federal leadership, partnership and resources for the compassionate and effective delivery of human services. ACF administers programs carried out by state, territorial, county, city, and tribal governments as well as by private, non-profit, and community- and faith-based organizations designed to meet the needs of a diverse cross-section of society.

FY 2013 BUDGET OVERVIEW

The FY 2013 President's Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families, including both mandatory (pre-appropriated and entitlement) and discretionary programs, is \$50 billion in budget authority – an increase of \$170 million from the FY 2012 enacted level. Addressing critical needs in this period of high unemployment and increasingly limited federal resources, this budget targets funding to high quality early childhood education, strategies to strengthen services to at-risk families and communities, and financial support for our most vulnerable children and families.

The FY 2013 discretionary budget request is \$16.2 billion; a decrease of \$.3 billion below the FY 2012 enacted level. The discretionary budget will:

- Continue the FY 2012 President's Budget proposals to focus resources on the Presidential and Secretarial priorities of promoting early childhood health and development and ensuring program integrity, quality, and accountability by sustaining critical support for Head Start (+\$85 million) and supporting major efforts to improve the quality of the services provided.
- Support a comprehensive approach to early learning and school readiness by providing \$325 million in additional discretionary funding for child care – coupled with an \$500 million increase in mandatory funding – to serve 70,000 children more than could have been served in the absence of these funds and support new investments in quality and standards across child care settings.
- Provide a range of targeted investments to improve services for vulnerable children and families including +\$7 million for Violent Crime Reduction programs and +\$5 million for a new effort targeted to disconnected youth and redirect unobligated Abstinence Education funds to a program designed to reduce pregnancy among youth in foster care.

At the same time the Budget proposes decreases in keeping with the President's commitment to deficit reduction. This includes 1) for LIHEAP, a reduction of -\$452 million below the FY 2012 appropriation but a \$450 million increase above both FY 2008, the base for most of the program's history, and the FY 2012 request with funding targeted to those most in need and 2) a -\$332 million reduction in Community Services Programs. The budget includes proposals to strengthen the oversight of the LIHEAP program and to make the Community Services Block Grant program more accountable for outcomes by, among other things, introducing a system of core standards and accountability to ensure that funding is targeted to the highest-performing organizations.

The request for the mandatory budget is \$34.1 billion, an increase of \$480 million from the FY 2012 enacted level. The mandatory budget:

- Provides an additional \$500 million in FY 2013, and \$7.2 billion over ten years, in increased mandatory child care and supports reforms to promote high quality care.
- Invests an additional \$1.8 billion over ten years in the child support enforcement program to bolster State efforts to facilitate family self-sufficiency and promote responsible fatherhood through a multi-pronged Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative.
- Invests \$2.5 billion over ten years to incentivize and support state efforts to improve outcomes for children in foster care and those who are receiving child welfare services and an additional \$303 million over ten years to require states to use the child support collections received on behalf of children in foster care in the best interest of the child.
- Continues the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families programs, including Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants, and restructures the Contingency Fund to make the Supplemental Grants for Population Increases a permanent part of TANF.

Program Increases:

- **Head Start (+\$85.5 million)** – The FY 2013 request for the Head Start program is \$8.1 billion, an increase of \$85.5 million from the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will allow local programs to continue to serve approximately 962,000 children and support the implementation of the historic new regulations that require low-performing grantees to compete for continued funding, putting a focus on improving program quality and ensuring that funds are directed toward the organizations most capable of providing high quality early education that can put children on a path to school success and opportunity.
- **Child Care (+\$825 million in FY 2013 and \$3.8 billion over five years and \$7.5 billion over ten years)** – The FY 2013 request for the Child Care and Development Block Grant is \$2.6 billion and the request for the Child Care Entitlement is \$3.4 billion. The discretionary request includes a \$300 million initiative to improve the quality of child care programs. Taken together, these budget proposals represent a firm commitment to avoid a major caseload decline while reforming the nation’s child care system to one that provides healthy, safe, nurturing care and is focused on school success and is committed to quality improvement.
- **Child Support Enforcement (+\$7 million in FY 2013 and \$1.8 billion over ten years)** – The FY 2013 request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative that will bolster states efforts to direct more of the support collected to children and integrate parenting plan arrangements in the support order establishment process. The request also includes proposals to improve collections and increase program efficiency and effectiveness.
- **Violent Crime Reduction (+\$6.8 million)** – The FY 2013 request for the Family Violence Prevention Services and Domestic Violence Hotline programs is \$139.5 million, an increase of \$6.8 million from the FY 2012 enacted level. The additional funding will respond to the increased demand for emergency domestic violence shelter services, and enhance staff capacity for the National Domestic Violence Hotline.
- **Refugee and Entrant Assistance (+\$37 million)** – The FY 2013 request for the Refugee and Entrant Assistance programs is \$805.4 million, an increase of \$37 million from the FY 2012 enacted level, in order to maintain estimated current services.
- **Foster Care and Adoption Assistance (+\$252 million in FY 2013 and +\$2.8 billion over ten years)** - The FY 2013 funding request supports a new initiative to incentivize improvements in foster care, along with continuing implementation of the Fostering Connections to Success and

Improving Adoptions Act of 2008. In addition to requiring that child support collected on behalf of children in foster care be used in the best interest of the child, the Budget supports reforms that: create financial incentives to improve child outcomes; improve the well-being of children and youth in the foster care system; and reduce costly and unnecessary administrative requirements, while retaining the focus on children in need.

- **Federal Administration (+\$7.9 million)** – The FY 2013 request will support 1,362 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. This request reflects the critical need to sustain the infrastructure of the agency and fund sufficient staff to effectively manage increased program responsibilities, including: (1) \$3.7 million to support 24 additional program, grant, and fiscal FTE needed in order to successfully implement the historic new regulations in Head Start; and (2) \$4 million to support ACF's strong commitment to employing vigorous program integrity efforts across ACF programs and meeting departmental and agency strategic goals.

Funding for the Rural Communities Facilities program has been eliminated from the ACF budget.

The budget justifications included in this submission include outcome and output measures that reflect historical practice, and will need to be reviewed to evaluate whether these measures should be updated over the upcoming year.

An All-Purpose Table showing the FY 2011 enacted level, the FY2012 estimated levels, and the FY 2013 President's Budget request for all ACF programs is included in this document.

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

The mission of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is to foster health and well-being by providing federal leadership, partnership and resources for the compassionate and effective delivery of human services.

ACF values the following:

- **Dedication**...to promoting hope and opportunity for those in need of human services
- **Excellence**...in our performance, exemplified by innovations and solutions that are anchored in available evidence, build knowledge, and transcend boundaries
- **Professionalism**...in the manner in which we provide services, the attitude we bring, the relationships we build, and our commitment to the mission of the Administration for Children and Families
- **Integrity**...of the Administration for Children and Families as an organization, personified in ethical conduct by each of us
- **Stewardship**...of the resources entrusted to us by the people of the United States and accountability for and transparency in our actions as public servants
- **Respect**...for those we serve, with whom we work, and with whom we partner

ACF's performance mainly supports the objectives associated with HHS Strategic Goal 3: Advance the Health, Safety and Well-Being of the American People, as well as three of the Secretary's Priorities: Put Child and Youth on the Path for Successful Futures, Promote Early Childhood Health and Development, and Ensure Program Integrity, Accountability, and Transparency. Each ACF priority is briefly discussed below:

ACF Priority 1 – Reduce Child Poverty and Advance Family Economic Security

Growing up in poverty and economic insecurity diminishes the opportunity of children to reach their full potential. ACF aims to reduce child poverty, family economic insecurity, and the damage they cause by helping parents succeed in the workforce, ensuring children have the support of both parents, helping low-income families save for the future, providing temporary financial support for families in need, and providing low-income families with access to high-quality early care and education. Among the ACF programs that support this priority are Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Health Professions Opportunity Grants, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, Assets for Independence, Child Support Enforcement, Child Care, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), and the Community Services Block Grant.

ACF Priority 2 – Ensure Children's Safety and Well-Being

Children should grow up in nurturing environments where they are safe from abuse and neglect. ACF aims to ensure children's safety and well-being and to provide the conditions in which children can build a foundation of physical, emotional, social and behavioral health. To these ends, ACF seeks to prevent the abuse of children in troubled families, protect children from abuse, help children who have been mistreated to recover, find permanent placements for those who cannot safely return to their homes, and provide short-term housing and transitional services for runaway and homeless youth. Among the ACF programs that support this goal are Head Start, Child Care, Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, Promoting Safe and Stable Families and other Child Welfare programs, Runaway and Homeless Youth, and the Unaccompanied Alien Children program.

ACF Priority 3 – Support Child and Adolescent Development

In order to thrive, children need engaged and supportive family members, access to high-quality, effective early care and education, quality out-of-school time programs, and caring communities. ACF aims to support child development by ensuring that all children can grow up in these conditions. To this end, ACF provides access to high-quality care and education for low-income families, and services to strengthen families. Among the ACF programs that support this goal are Head Start, the Child Care and Development Fund, and Personal Responsibility Education.

ACF Priority 4 – Support Vulnerable Populations

ACF will empower and support vulnerable populations across all ACF programs. In particular, the following programs support this goal: Native American programs, the Administration on Developmental Disabilities programs, the President’s Committee on Persons with Intellectual Disabilities, the Office of Refugee Resettlement, Services to Victims of Human Trafficking, Runaway and Homeless Youth programs, Family Violence Prevention and Domestic Violence programs, Head Start, Child Care, and Assets for Independence.

ACF Priority 5 – Upgrade ACF’s Capacity to Make a Difference for Families and Communities, and Ensure Program Integrity

This cross-cutting goal applies to all ACF programs, to ensure that every program prioritizes the identification of systemic vulnerabilities and opportunities for fraud, waste, and abuse, and implements heightened oversight. ACF is committed to the promotion of an interoperable system in which services are planned, coordinated, monitored, and evaluated in an integrated and efficient manner, maximizing positive outcomes for children, families, and communities.

ACF uses performance management as a framework for linking agency-wide goals with program priorities and targeting resources to meet the needs of children and families. With a strong focus on outcomes, ACF’s performance management framework has proven to be an effective way to highlight and build upon exceptional achievements and to target areas for improvement. ACF aims for coordinated and results oriented management and operations across all of its programs. ACF also incorporates program-related performance metrics into Senior Executive Staff performance plans to promote accountability at all levels.

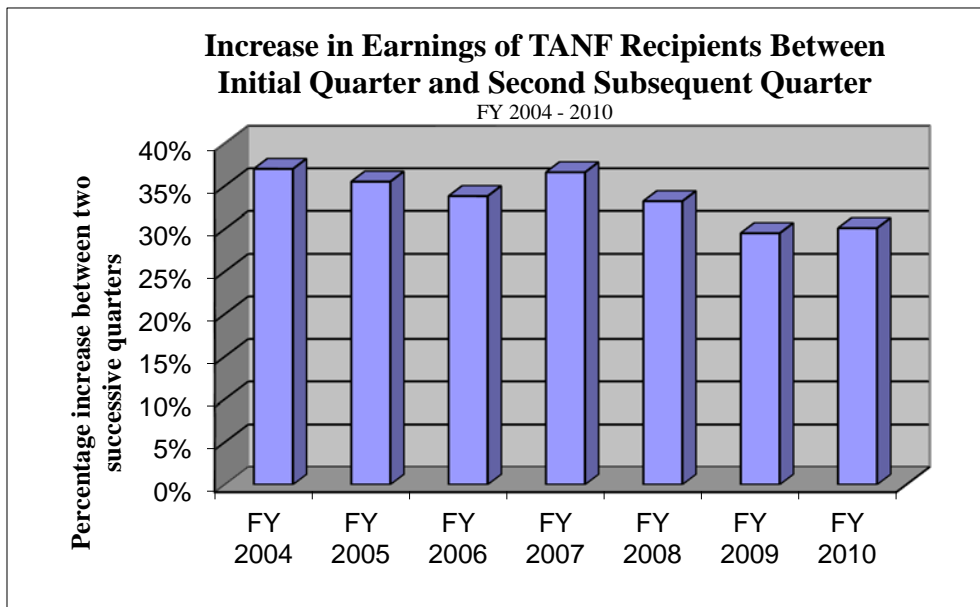
ACF’s performance management activities are coordinated by the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE) in collaboration with all ACF program offices and in partnership with the Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget (OLAB). OPRE staff work with program office staff to develop and select performance measures that can be used by program managers, leadership, outside stakeholders, and ultimately Congress to assess and communicate the progress that ACF accomplishes from year to year in achieving its strategic goals and objectives. ACF Leadership also meets regularly with HHS Leadership to review agency progress on the current set of High Priority Performance Goals. Program office staff and OPRE staff coordinate to provide quarterly progress updates related to the current Priority Goal on Improving the Quality of Early Childhood Education.

The sections below present highlights of performance for each of the first three specific ACF priorities:

ACF Priority 1 – Reduce Child Poverty and Advance Family Economic Security

TANF CONTINUES TO IMPROVE THE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program continues to help parents succeed as workers in today’s difficult economy. The TANF program looks at performance measures that represent the full continuum of success, to ensure that participants not only get jobs, but that they also stay in employment and increase their earnings over time. The earnings gains of TANF recipients who find jobs has fallen in recent years, as would be expected during a downturn. Still, even in this economy, TANF recipients who find jobs experience significant earnings growth over a short period of time: In FY 2010, the earnings gain rate – which measures earnings gain over two quarters by those who maintain employment – showed an increase in earnings of 30 percent between two successive quarters. This progress reflects the importance of continuing to improve the programs’ efforts to help families succeed in finding employment.

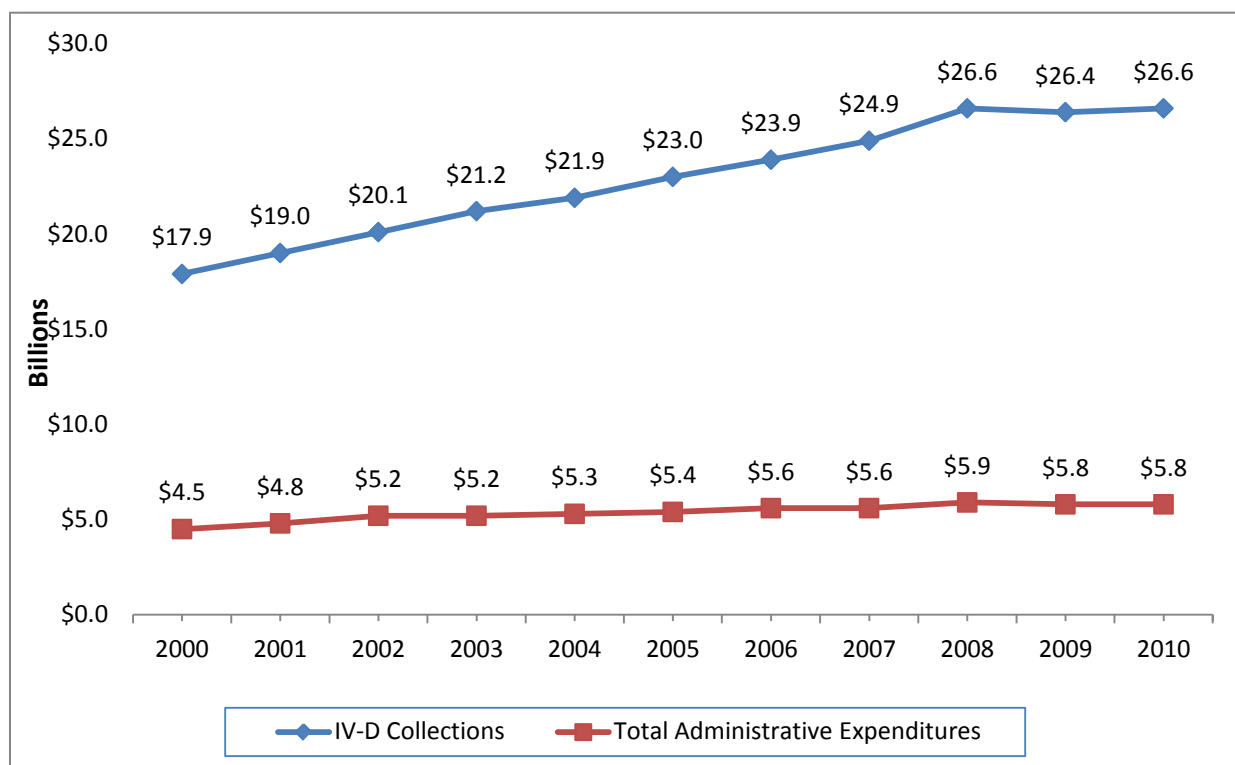


Source: National Directory of New Hires

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM CONTINUES TO BE COST-EFFECTIVE

- In FY 2010, preliminary data show that the child support enforcement program distributed more than \$26 billion in collections. Of that amount, about 94 percent or \$25 billion was sent directly to families.
- Despite the impact of a slowed economy, the child support program continues to be a very cost-effective program. As shown in the chart, the child support program continues to improve its cost-effectiveness by securing increased amounts of child support per dollar spent to operate the program.

Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2000-2010



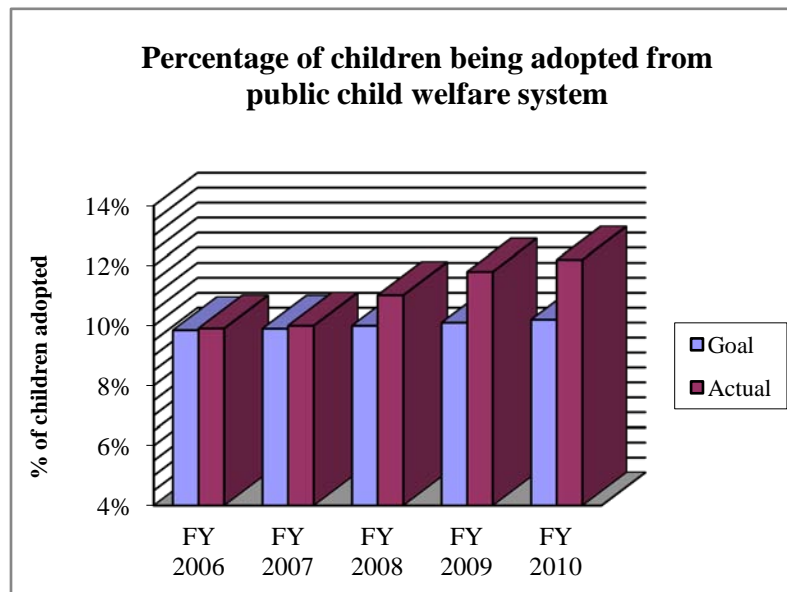
Source: OCSE Preliminary and Annual Reports to Congress

- The downturn in the American economy, including an unemployment rate of over 9 percent, had an impact upon the FY 2010 child support collections. Collections returned to the FY 2008 level after dipping slightly in FY 2009.
- The economic downturn and increased unemployment means parents are finding it harder to meet their child support obligations. According to FY 2010 data, the largest proportion of collections (over two-thirds) are due to income withholding from employee wages, and these collections were down 0.4 percent as would be expected due to the high unemployment in FY 2010. The overall increase in collections in FY 2010 was driven primarily by a 22 percent increase in collections due to offset of unemployment compensation benefits. Consequently, CSE agencies have expanded efforts to modify existing orders promptly when family circumstances change.

ACF Priority 2 – Ensure Children’s Safety and Well-Being

ACF HELPED TO EXPEDITE PERMANENT LIVING SITUATIONS FOR CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

- Through the combined efforts of multiple ACF child welfare programs, including Promoting Safe and Stable Families, ACF and states have shown continued success in moving children from foster care into stable, permanent adoptive homes, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. In FY 2010 (the most recent actual results available) the adoption rate reached over 12 percent (12.2), with approximately 52,000 children adopted, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 10.2 percent.



Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS)

- ACF is also introducing two new performance measures to monitor overall progress on moving children from Foster Care into permanent living situations, including reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Historical data show that between FY 2004- 2008, of those children who exited care within 24 months, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes. In FY 2010, this number increased to 91.5 percent.
- The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351) also is likely to support continued improvements in this measure by increasing incentives available to states under the Adoption Assistance Program and by gradually increasing the population of children eligible for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance.

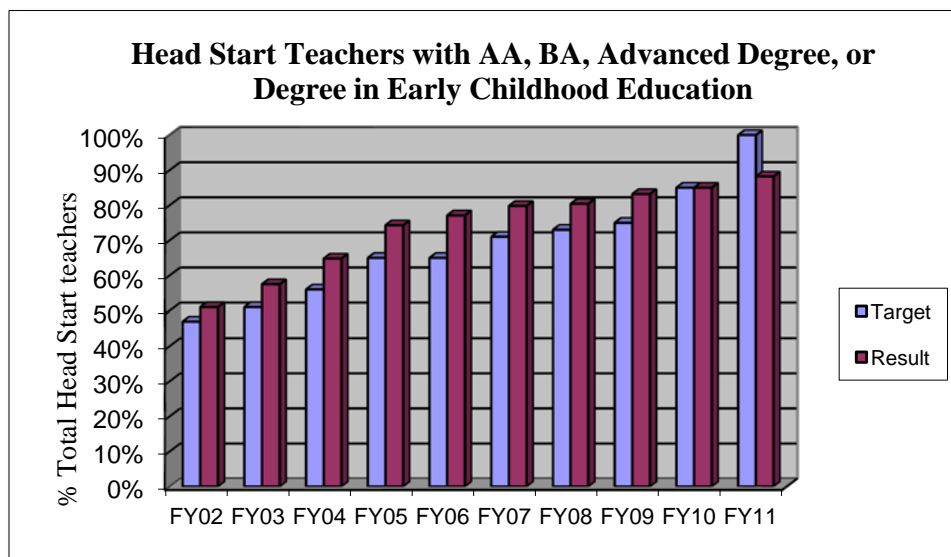
ACF Priority 3 – Support Child and Adolescent Development

ACF EXPANDS OPTIONS FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES TO OBTAIN QUALITY EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

- As part of the HHS Priority Performance Goal – Quality in Early Care and Education Programs for Low-Income Children – the Office of Child Care is working to expand the number of states with Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. To date, at least 25 states have implemented QRIS statewide.
- In FY 2011, a historic partnership between ACF and the Department of Education was formed to launch nine Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Fund grants to states, totaling \$500 million in funding to support building statewide systems of high quality early education programs. These investments will impact all early learning programs, including Head Start, public pre-K, childcare, and private preschools.
- States used Recovery Act child care funds to expand access to child care assistance, make quality investments, and avert cuts in provider payments. Based on information from the state expenditure reports, through September 30, 2011, states had spent enough Recovery Act child care funds on direct services to support child care services for an estimated 338,000 children. Also as a result of Recovery Act funds, ACF had expanded the number of funded Early Head Start slots by 48,000 children – increasing the size of the program by 75 percent – and funded 13,000 additional Head Start slots. Recovery Act funds also supported activities of State Advisory Councils on Early Childhood Care and Education, which are focused on improving quality across early childhood programs, as well as activities to improve Head Start program quality. As previously noted, the FY 2012 appropriation and this FY 2013 request both continue to support this historical program expansion

ACF HELPED TO IMPROVE THE DEVELOPMENT AND LEARNING READINESS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

- In FY 2011, 88 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education, an improvement over the previous year’s result of 85 percent, but falling short of the FY 2011 target of 100 percent. The Head Start Reauthorization requires that all Head Start preschool center-based teachers have at least an AA degree or higher with evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience for early childhood education. More Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before, and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children.



Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Budget by HHS Strategic Plan Goal
Administration for Children and Families
(Dollars in Millions)

HHS Strategic Goals and Objectives	ACF		
	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
1: Strengthen Health Care	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2: Advance Scientific Knowledge and Innovation	-	-	-
3: Advance the Health, Safety, and Well-Being of the American People	50,725	49,934	50,097
3.A: Promote the safety, well-being, resilience, and healthy development of children and youth	20,911	21,369	22,451
Early Childhood Education: Child Care, Head Start	12,699	13,164	14,082
Child Welfare	7,971	7,965	8,129
Youth and Adolescent Development Programs: Runaway and Homeless Youth, Personal Responsibility Education, Abstinence Education	240	240	240
3.B: Promote economic and social well-being for individuals, families, and communities	29,626	28,395	27,475
TANF, JOLI, and Health Professions Opportunity Grants	17,371	17,436	17,436
Child Support Enforcement and Children's Research and Technical Assistance	4,217	4,105	3,926
LIHEAP	4,701	3,472	3,020
Assets for Independence/Individual Development Accounts	24	20	20
SSBG	1,700	1,700	1,700
Community Services Programs: CSBG, Community Economic Development, Rural Community Facilities	702	712	380
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	729	768	805
Native American Programs	49	49	49
Violent Crime Reduction Programs	133	133	140
3.C: Improve the accessibility and quality of supportive services for people with disabilities and older adults	186	168	168
Developmental Disabilities	186	168	168
3.D: Promote prevention and wellness			
3.E: Reduce the occurrence of infectious diseases			
3.F: Protect Americans' health and safety during emergencies, and foster resilience in response to emergencies	2	2	2
Disaster Human Services Case Management	2	2	2
4: Increase Efficiency, Transparency, and Accountability of HHS Programs	-	-	-
5: Strengthen the Nation's Health and Human Service Infrastructure and Workforce	-	-	-
Total	\$ 50,725	\$ 49,934	\$ 50,097

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

All Purpose Table

FY 2013 Congressional Justification

Program	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Change from FY 2012
<u>DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:</u>				
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:				
Block Grant.....	4,500,653,000	3,471,672,000	2,820,000,000	(651,672,000)
Contingency Fund.....	200,000,000	-	200,000,000	200,000,000
Total, LIHEAP, B.A.....	4,700,653,000	3,471,672,000	3,020,000,000	(451,672,000)
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Discretionary):				
Child Care & Development Block Grant.....	2,212,737,000	2,268,442,000	2,593,442,000	325,000,000
Research and Evaluation Fund.....	9,890,000	9,871,000	9,871,000	-
Total, Child Care Development Fund, B.A. (Discretionary).....	2,222,627,000	2,278,313,000	2,603,313,000	325,000,000
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES, B.A.....	63,184,000	63,065,000	63,065,000	-
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:				
Head Start.....	7,559,633,000	7,968,544,000	8,054,000,000	85,456,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs				
Basic Center Program	53,637,000	53,536,000	53,536,000	-
Transitional Living Program.....	43,902,000	43,819,000	43,819,000	-
Subtotal, Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs.....	97,539,000	97,355,000	97,355,000	-
Education & Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse				
of Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth.....	17,935,000	17,901,000	17,901,000	-
Child Abuse Programs				
CAPTA State Grants.....	26,482,000	26,432,000	26,432,000	-
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities, including Innovative				
Evidence-Based Community Prevention Programs	25,793,000	25,744,000	25,744,000	-
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention.....	41,606,000	41,527,000	41,527,000	-
Subtotal, Child Abuse Programs.....	93,881,000	93,703,000	93,703,000	-

Program	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Change from FY 2012
Child Welfare Programs				
Child Welfare Services.....	281,181,000	280,650,000	280,650,000	-
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration, including				
Innovative Approaches to Foster Care.....	27,153,000	26,092,000	31,092,000	5,000,000
Adoption Opportunities.....	39,253,000	39,179,000	39,179,000	-
Abandoned Infants Assistance Programs.....	11,605,000	11,553,000	11,553,000	-
Subtotal, Child Welfare Programs.....	359,192,000	357,474,000	362,474,000	5,000,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers.....	45,260,000	45,174,000	45,174,000	-
Adoption Incentives.....	39,421,000	39,346,000	39,346,000	-
Developmental Disabilities				
State Councils on Developmental Disabilities.....	74,916,000	74,774,000	74,774,000	-
Protection and Advocacy.....	40,942,000	40,865,000	40,865,000	-
Projects of National Significance.....	14,134,000	8,317,000	8,317,000	-
University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities.....	38,865,000	38,792,000	38,792,000	-
Subtotal, Developmental Disabilities.....	168,857,000	162,748,000	162,748,000	-
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities.....	17,375,000	5,235,000	5,235,000	-
Native American Programs.....	48,675,000	48,583,000	48,583,000	-
Social Services Research & Demonstration, B.A., including Early				
Childhood Evaluation.....	-	-	8,000,000	8,000,000
PHS Evaluation Funds.....	5,762,000	5,762,000	5,762,000	-
Subtotal, Social Services Research & Demonstration, Program Level.....	5,762,000	5,762,000	13,762,000	8,000,000
Federal Administration.....	208,013,000	203,627,000	211,574,000	7,947,000
Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships.....	1,373,000	1,370,000	1,370,000	-
Subtotal, Federal Administration.....	209,386,000	204,997,000	212,944,000	7,947,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,996,000	1,992,000	1,992,000	-
Community Services Programs				
Community Services Block Grant.....	678,640,000	677,358,000	350,000,000	(327,358,000)
Community Service Discretionary Activities:				
Community Economic Development.....	17,964,000	29,943,000	29,943,000	-
Rural Community Facilities.....	4,990,000	4,981,000	-	(4,981,000)
Job Opportunities for Low Income Individuals.....	1,641,000	-	-	-
Assets for Independence.....	23,977,000	19,869,000	19,869,000	-
Subtotal, Community Services Programs.....	727,212,000	732,151,000	399,812,000	(332,339,000)

Program	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Change from FY 2012
Violent Crime Reduction				
Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered				
Women's Shelters.....	129,792,000	129,547,000	135,000,000	5,453,000
Domestic Violence Hotline	3,202,000	3,197,000	4,500,000	1,303,000
Subtotal, Violent Crime Reduction.....	132,994,000	132,744,000	139,500,000	6,756,000
 Total, Children & Families Services Programs, B.A.....	 9,519,356,000	 9,907,947,000	 9,688,767,000	 (219,180,000)
 REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:				
Transitional and Medical Services.....	352,625,000	372,295,000	403,000,000	30,705,000
Victims of Trafficking.....	9,794,000	9,775,000	9,775,000	-
Social Services.....	153,697,000	153,407,000	153,407,000	-
Victims of Torture.....	11,066,000	11,045,000	11,045,000	-
Preventive Health.....	4,739,000	4,730,000	4,730,000	-
Targeted Assistance.....	48,493,000	48,401,000	48,401,000	-
Unaccompanied Alien Children	149,052,000	168,681,000	175,000,000	6,319,000
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, B.A	729,466,000	768,334,000	805,358,000	37,024,000
 Total, Discretionary Programs, B.A.....	 17,235,286,000	 16,489,331,000	 16,180,503,000	 (308,828,000)
<i>PHS Evaluation Funds</i>	5,762,000	5,762,000	5,762,000	-
<i>Total, Program Level</i>	17,241,048,000	16,495,093,000	16,186,265,000	(308,828,000)

Program	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Change from FY 2012
<u>MANDATORY PROGRAMS:</u>				
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:				
State Child Support Administrative Costs.....	4,165,538,000	3,780,819,000	3,587,467,000	(193,352,000)
Federal Incentive Payments to States.....	465,542,000	526,158,000	539,838,000	13,680,000
Access and Visitation Grants.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement.....	4,641,080,000	4,316,977,000	4,137,305,000	(179,672,000)
Payments to Territories - Adults.....	29,930,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	-
Repatriation.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Subtotal, Other Payments.....	30,930,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	-
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations.....	4,672,010,000	4,350,977,000	4,171,305,000	(179,672,000)
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A.....	4,159,464,000	4,047,513,000	3,867,842,000	(179,671,000)
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:				
Training & Technical Assistance.....	12,318,000	12,318,000	12,318,000	-
Federal Parent Locator Service.....	24,635,000	24,635,000	24,635,000	-
Child Welfare Study.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-
Welfare Research.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A.....	57,953,000	57,953,000	57,953,000	-
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES:				
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.....	211,322,000	-	319,450,000	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.....	334,239,000	612,000,000	292,550,000	(319,450,000)
Total, TANF, B.A.....	17,284,736,000	17,351,175,000	17,351,175,000	-
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (Child Care Entitlement):	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000	500,000,000
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE & PERMANENCY:				
Foster Care.....	4,456,380,000	4,288,000,000	4,395,000,000	107,000,000
Adoption Assistance.....	2,362,123,000	2,495,000,000	2,537,000,000	42,000,000
Guardianship Assistance.....	28,730,000	80,000,000	90,000,000	10,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program.....	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	-
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated).....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-
Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A.....	6,990,233,000	7,006,000,000	7,165,000,000	159,000,000

Program	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Change from FY 2012
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES (including Affordable Care Act programs authorized under Title V):				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families B.A.....	365,000,000	345,000,000	345,000,000	-
Family Connection Grants (Pre-Appropriated).....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-
Subtotal, Promoting Safe and Stable Families.....	380,000,000	360,000,000	360,000,000	-
Personal Responsibility Education (Pre-Appropriated).....	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	-
Abstinence Education (Pre-Appropriated).....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-
Subtotal, Affordable Care Act programs.....	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	-
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A.....	505,000,000	485,000,000	485,000,000	-
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including Affordable Care Act program authorized under Title XX):				
Social Services Block Grant, B.A.....	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	-
Health Profession Opportunity Grants (Pre-Appropriated).....	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	-
Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A.....	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000	-
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A.....	33,699,386,000	33,649,641,000	34,128,970,000	479,329,000
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.....	17,235,286,000	16,489,331,000	16,180,503,000	(308,828,000)
TOTAL, B.A.....	50,934,672,000	50,138,972,000	50,309,473,000	170,501,000
PHS EVALUATION FUNDS.....	5,762,000	5,762,000	5,762,000	-
TOTAL, PROGRAM LEVEL.....	50,940,434,000	50,144,734,000	50,315,235,000	170,501,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

For making payments under subsections (b), [and] (d), *and (e)* of section 2602 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, [~~\$3,478,246,000~~]~~\$3,020,000,000~~, *of which \$2,820,000,000 shall be for payments under subsections (b) and (d) of such section; and of which \$200,000,000, shall be for payments under subsection (e) of such section, to be made notwithstanding the designation requirements of such subsection: Provided, That all but [~~\$497,000,000~~]~~\$403,000,000~~ of [such funds] the amount provided in this section for subsections (b) and (d) shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year [2012]2013 was less than \$1,975,000,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a), of the amounts appropriated under section 2602(b), not more than \$3,000,000 of such amounts may be reserved by the Secretary for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures.*
(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012.)

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>of which \$2,820,000,000 shall be for payments under subsections (b) and (d) of such section; and of which \$200,000,000, shall be for payments under subsection (e) of such section, to be made notwithstanding the designation requirements of such subsection</i>	This language provides a portion of the LIHEAP funding in contingency, allowing the Administration to respond to high energy prices and other energy-related emergencies.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized ¹	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$5,100,000,000	\$3,471,672,000	\$5,100,000,000	\$3,020,000,000
2. Leveraging Incentive Fund, Section 2602(d) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$30,000,000 (\$50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than \$1.4B)	\$26,456,000	\$30,000,000 (\$50M if amount appropriated under (b) is not less than \$1.4B)	\$27,000,000
3. Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$600,000,000	\$0	\$600,000,000	\$200,000,000
4. Training and Technical Assistance, Section 2609A(a) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	\$300,000	\$2,940,000	\$300,000	\$3,000,000 ²
Total request level		\$3,471,672,000		\$3,020,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		\$29,396,000		\$30,000,000

¹ Authorization expired at the end of FY 2007.

² The budget request includes appropriation language to increase the training and technical assistance funding to not more than \$3,000,000. The FY 2012 appropriation language includes the same amount less a rescission.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2012
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	FY 2007	\$5,100,000,000	\$2,161,170,000	\$3,471,672,000
Leveraging Incentive Fund	FY 2007	\$30,000,000 (\$50,000,000 if amount appropriated for Block Grant is not less than \$1.4B)	27,225,000	26,456,000
Energy Emergency Contingency Fund	FY 2007	\$600,000,000	181,170,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	FY 2007	\$300,000	297,000	2,940,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004				
Block Grant	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$2,000,000,000	\$1,800,000,000
Contingency Fund	300,000,000	100,000,000		100,000,000
Rescission				-11,210,000
Total	2,000,000,000	1,800,000,000		1,888,790,000
2005				
Block Grant	1,900,500,000	1,911,000,000	1,901,090,000	1,900,000,000
Contingency Fund	300,000,000	100,000,000	99,410,000	300,000,000
Rescission				-17,601,000
Total	2,200,500,000	2,011,000,000	2,000,050,000	2,182,399,000
2006				
Block Grant	1,800,000,000	2,006,799,000	1,883,000,000	2,000,000,000
Contingency Fund	200,000,000		300,000,000	183,000,000
Supplemental				1,000,000,000
Rescission				-21,830,000
Section 202 Transfer				-1,485,000
Total	2,000,000,000	2,006,799,000	2,183,000	3,159,685,000
2007				
Block Grant	1,782,000,000			1,980,000,000
Contingency Fund				181,170,000
Total	1,782,000,000			2,161,170,000
2008				
Block Grant	1,500,000,000			2,015,206,000
Contingency Fund	282,000,000			596,379,000
Rescission				-41,257,000
Total	1,782,000,000			2,570,328,000
2009				
Block Grant	1,700,000,000	1,980,000,000	1,980,000,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	300,000,000	790,328,000	590,328,000	590,328,000
Total	2,000,000,000	2,770,328,000	2,570,328,000	5,100,000,000 ³
2010				
Block Grant	2,410,000,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000	4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	790,000,000	590,328,000	590,328,000	590,328,000
1% Transfer to HRSA				-777,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,200,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,100,000,000	5,099,223,000
Mandatory Trigger	450,000,000			

³ The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 110-329, appropriated LIHEAP funding for FY 2009.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2011				
Block Grant	2,510,000,000			4,509,672,000
Contingency Fund	790,000,000			200,328,000
Contingency Fund awarded under CR				73,000
Rescission				-9,420,000
Total Discretionary Funding	3,300,000,000			4,700,653,000
Mandatory Trigger	2,000,000,000			
2012				
Block Grant	1,980,000,000	3,391,973,000	3,400,653,000	3,478,246,000
Contingency Fund	589,551,000	0	199,927,000	0
Rescission				-6,574,000
Total	2,569,551,000	3,391,973,000	3,600,580,000	3,471,672,000
2013				
Block Grant	2,820,000,000			
Contingency Fund	200,000,000			
Total	3,020,000,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$4,710,073,000 ⁴	\$3,478,246,000	\$3,020,000,000
Rescission	-9,420,000	-6,574,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$4,700,653,000	\$3,471,672,000	\$3,020,000,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	36,000	36,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-36,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$4,700,653,000	\$3,471,708,000	\$3,020,000,000

⁴ The annual B.A. amount in 2011 includes funding of \$4,710,000 from Public Law 112-10 and \$73,000 from Public Law 111-242, as amended.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Budget Authority by Activity

	<u>FY 2011</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2012</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Block Grant			
Grants to States	\$4,500,317,000	\$3,441,729,000	\$2,790,000,000
Leveraging Incentive Funds	0	26,949,000	27,000,000
Training & Technical Assistance	300,000	2,994,000	3,000,000
Subtotal, Block Grant	4,500,617,000	3,471,672,000	2,820,000,000
Contingency Fund	200,000,000	0	200,000,000
Contingency Funds Released	[200,000,000]	[0]	[0]
Total, Discretionary Budget Authority	\$4,700,617,000	\$3,471,672,000	\$3,020,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,700,617,000	\$3,471,672,000	\$3,020,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,471,672,000
(Obligations)	(\$3,471,708,000)
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,020,000,000
Net change	-\$451,672,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) LIHEAP Contingency Fund: The budget requests \$200 million to allow the Administration to respond to high energy prices and other energy-related emergencies.	\$0	+\$200,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$200,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$200,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) LIHEAP Block Grant: The budget requests \$2.820 billion in block grants to States to assist low-income families by offsetting some of their home energy costs and providing weatherization services. With constrained resources, the request targets limited LIHEAP assistance to those most in need.	\$3,471,672,000	-\$651,672,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$651,672,000
Total, Decreases		-\$651,672,000
Net Change		-\$451,672,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Justification

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$4,700,653,000	\$3,471,672,000	\$3,020,000,000	-\$451,672,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 2602(b), (d) and (e) of the Low Income Energy Assistance Act of 1981

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Formula Grant/Other

General Statement

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provides home heating and cooling assistance to low-income households consistent with the Administration for Children and Families’ (ACF) strategic goal to build healthy, safe and supportive communities and tribes.

States use LIHEAP funds to target assistance to low-income households with high energy burdens or need in accordance with the Low Income Energy Assistance Act of 1981, as amended. The statute indicates that households with the highest energy needs include those vulnerable households with very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals. Through a collaborative process with state and local LIHEAP officials the program has defined national reciprocity targeting indices for both elderly (60 years and older) and young child (five years old or younger) households as a way to measure the extent to which LIHEAP targets vulnerable populations to receive heating assistance. For FY 2010, preliminary data show that approximately 29 percent of LIHEAP heating recipients were elderly households and 23 percent were households including young children. An unknown number of these households could include both elderly and young child members.

Program Description and Accomplishments

LIHEAP Block Grant – LIHEAP provides home energy assistance to low-income households generally through payments to eligible households or their home energy suppliers. Funds are provided through the block grant to states, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, Puerto Rico and four other territories for their use in programs tailored to meet the unique requirements of their jurisdictions. This program assists eligible households in meeting the costs of home energy, defined by the statute to include sources of residential heating and cooling.

States are required to give priority to households with the highest home energy costs or need in relation to income. States are allowed flexibility in determining payment levels and types of payments, including unrestricted cash payments, payments to vendors on behalf of eligible households, or energy vouchers. Typically, states elect to provide benefits in the form of payments to vendors on behalf of recipient households. Up to ten percent of the funds payable to a state may be used to pay planning and administrative costs. States may request that up to ten percent of the funds be held available for obligation in the subsequent year. State responses to the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2009* indicate preliminarily that 51 states provided an estimated \$2.8 billion for heating assistance, 17 states provided an estimated \$252 million for cooling assistance, 47 states provided an estimated \$914 million for

winter/year-round crisis assistance, six states provided an estimated \$50 million for summer crisis assistance, and 49 states provided an estimated \$523 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair.

Using the most current data available from FY 2009, an estimated 7.3 million households received assistance with heating costs through LIHEAP. On average, the annual heating assistance benefit per household was \$418, with estimated heating benefits ranging from \$144 in Kentucky to \$1,826 in Alaska. The typical household that received assistance with heating costs had a median income at 83 percent of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offset 62 percent of their annual heating costs.

LIHEAP Contingency Fund – The LIHEAP Contingency Fund is designed to provide additional funds to states, tribes and territories that are adversely affected by extreme heat or cold, energy prices, or other causes of energy-related emergencies. The authorizing statute gives the Secretary the discretion in determining when and how Contingency Funds should be disbursed. Over the past few years, several Contingency Fund disbursements have occurred. In FY 2012, the Administration’s budget included a request for Contingency Funds, but Congress did not appropriate these funds.

Leveraging Incentive and REACH Programs– LIHEAP also includes the Leveraging Incentive and the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) programs. Leveraging Incentive funds have been successful in encouraging states and utility companies to add non-federal energy assistance resources to low-income households beyond what could be provided with federal LIHEAP resources. In FY 2010, states reported the value of \$2.6 billion in allowable non-federal energy assistance resources, largely in the form of utility fuel funds, cash contributions, donations of heating/cooling equipment, and utility waivers of late payment and arrearage charges for LIHEAP eligible households.

REACH became a component of the Leveraging Incentive fund in FY 1996. REACH is a competitive grant program that assists a limited number of LIHEAP grantees in developing and operating programs to help LIHEAP-eligible households reduce their energy vulnerability. For example, in FY 2010, 8 REACH awards totaling \$1.4 million were made to state and tribal projects that: support energy efficiency education to rural communities; target the most vulnerable populations susceptible to health issues as a result of inadequate heating and cooling; and implement an alternative energy program that provides efficient wood pellet stoves to tribal families.

In June 2010, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued a report titled, *LIHEAP: Greater Fraud Prevention Controls Needed*, based on an investigation of seven state LIHEAP grantees that found instances of ineligible households or household members receiving LIHEAP benefits and fraudulent energy vendors receiving LIHEAP payments on behalf of recipients. ACF considers program integrity to be a critical aspect of program management and ACF has taken a number of steps to provide new guidance to LIHEAP grantees addressing program integrity.⁵ ACF has released new programmatic guidance that strongly encourages states to require Social Security Numbers (SSNs) for all members of the applicant household and establish rigorous program integrity measures under their LIHEAP programs. ACF also developed a LIHEAP plan supplement requiring states to document their program integrity systems. During the first round of program integrity reviews in September 2010, approximately 21 states indicated they had cross-checked SSNs for all members of the applicant household with third-party databases. Twenty-seven states required or asked for SSNs, and 13 states committed to begin requiring SSNs in FY 2011.

⁵ See: www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/guidance/information_memoranda/im10-06.html

ACF has also initiated a new program integrity working group (to operate through June 2012) and convened this working group in January 2011 to provide grantees and other stakeholders with a forum to exchange best practices, propose implementation strategies, and develop metrics for evaluating success in addressing the GAO's recommendations. In June 2011, ACF officials gave several presentations about the GAO's findings concerning LIHEAP errors and recommendations for LIHEAP program integrity at the National Energy and Utility Affordability Conference (NEUAC). In addition, ACF conducted a Program Integrity Workshop at NEUAC to increase awareness and to share LIHEAP program integrity activities and objectives. The proposed legislative changes are discussed below.

Budget Request — The FY 2013 Budget requests \$3,020,000,000 for LIHEAP to help struggling families make ends meet by offsetting some of their home heating and cooling costs. This total includes \$2,820,000,000 for LIHEAP Block Grant funds and \$200,000,000 for the LIHEAP Contingency Fund. The request is a \$451,672,000 decrease from the FY 2012 enacted level and an increase of approximately \$450,000,000 above both FY 2008, the base for most of the program's history, and the FY 2012 request to respond to increases in some fuel prices and growth in the number of eligible households.

The FY 2013 request reflects expected winter fuel costs. While the cost of natural gas – the heating fuel most LIHEAP households use -- has not risen in recent years, the price of heating oil has been on the rise. The most common heating fuel types among LIHEAP households are natural gas (60 percent), electricity (19 percent), and heating oil (12 percent).⁶ Average home heating expenditures this winter compared to last winter are expected to decrease to well below historic norms for natural gas users (-7 percent to \$671), decrease modestly for electricity users (-2 percent to \$934), and increase to a record high for heating oil users (+4 percent to \$2,383). Forecasts for winter 2012-2013 are less certain, but so far suggest little change from winter 2011-2012, with natural gas remaining below historic norms and heating oil continuing to rise.⁷

With constrained resources, the 2013 Budget request targets limited LIHEAP assistance to where it is needed most. For instance, the cost of heating a home with home-delivered fuels can be more than three times the cost of heating it with natural gas. Unlike many households using fuels sold by regulated utilities (natural gas or electricity), households using home delivered fuels are not protected by laws prohibiting winter shut offs. In response, the Administration proposes to continue the state allocation of block grant funds enacted by Congress in 2012, which directed 85 percent of Block Grant funds to be allocated via the "old formula," favoring colder states with larger shares of households reliant on heating oil. And, if the expected price trends are realized, the Contingency Fund will be used to address the needs of vulnerable households reliant on heating oil, as well as those impacted by other energy-related emergencies. Given the flexibility of this block grant program, states may further adjust service strategies and provide priority to low-income vulnerable households.

To continue efforts to improve the integrity of LIHEAP, the request includes \$3 million to support oversight and program integrity efforts to ensure that LIHEAP funding is provided to those eligible for energy assistance. In addition, the Budget re-proposes the LIHEAP statutory changes included in the FY 2012 request that would: (1) require states to develop and maintain a detailed system to prevent and detect waste, fraud, and abuse by clients, vendors, and workers, and to report to HHS on the features of such a system; (2) require grantees to collect SSNs from applicants and authorize LIHEAP access to the National Directory of New Hires to detect and prevent program waste, fraud, and abuse; and (3) make technical changes to support accountability and program performance.

⁶ Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2008* (September 2011).

⁷ Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, *Short Term Energy Outlook* (January 10, 2012).

LIHEAP's current measurement system, the reciprocity targeting index, measures how well LIHEAP is serving elderly households and households that include young children, by comparing these vulnerable group's receipt of LIHEAP heating assistance to these group's representation in the low-income household population. For example, if 25 percent of the low-income households included children and 25 percent of LIHEAP-receiving households included children, then the reciprocity targeting index for children would be 100. Program data for FY 2010 indicate that LIHEAP continues to provide effective outreach to eligible households with young children (the FY 2010 actual result of 118 exceeded the target of 110) and that LIHEAP is nearly reaching its reciprocity targeting index score for elderly households (the FY 2010 actual result of 73 almost reached the target of 77). To continue to improve LIHEAP's ability to reach the elderly populations, ACF participates in the National Center for Outreach and Benefit Enrollment, which is funded by the Administration on Aging. LIHEAP is one of five federal benefit programs that this Center is studying in an effort to develop innovative ways for increasing benefit enrollment of the elderly. ACF's target for FY 2013 is to increase the index value by two percent over the prior year's actual result.

ACF is working with external stakeholders, especially state LIHEAP grantees, to develop long term outcome measures that the states are willing to adopt, and identify states' best strategies for targeting. The LIHEAP Performance Measures Implementation Work Group consists of state LIHEAP Directors and ACF staff. This Work Group will be active through at least FY 2014 to oversee the selection and implementation of a new set of performance measures. ACF, with the assistance of the Performance Measures Implementation Work Group and Program Integrity Work Group, intends to propose a new, developmental performance measure in the area of program integrity as part of the FY 2014 President's Budget request.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
1.1LT and 1A: Reciprocity targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older. ⁸ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 73 Target: 77 ⁹ (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	N/A
1.1LT and 1B: Reciprocity targeting index score for LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger. ¹⁰ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 118 Target: 110 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	N/A
1i: Number of heating assistance households with at least one member 60 years or older (millions). (Output)	FY 2010: 2.1 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁸ This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one elderly member.

⁹ Target calculated by prior result plus two percent.

¹⁰ This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one young child.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>1ii</u> : Number of heating assistance households served with at least one member five years or younger (millions). (Output)	FY 2010: 1.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Block Grant

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,500,353,000	\$3,441,765,000	\$2,790,000,000
Discretionary		26,949,000	27,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	266,000	2,312,000	2,318,000
Program Support	34,000	682,000	682,000
Total, Resources	\$4,500,653,000	\$3,471,708,000	\$2,820,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	223	252	252
New Starts			
#	223	252	252
\$	\$4,500,353,000	\$3,468,714,000	\$2,817,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	2	6	6
\$	\$266,000	\$2,406,000	\$2,412,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	1	1
\$	\$0	\$556,000	\$556,000

Notes:

1. Discretionary – The Secretary has authority to set aside up to 25 percent of Leveraging funding for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge program (REACH). We estimate that \$1.5 million will be needed for REACH in FY 2013.
2. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, panel and monitoring/on site review and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Contingency Fund

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$200,000,000		\$200,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$200,000,000	\$0	\$200,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	215	0	TBD
New Starts			
#	215	0	TBD
\$	\$200,000,000	\$0	\$200,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Block Grants				CFDA #	93.568
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$59,010,121	\$47,081,453	\$39,474,083	-\$7,607,370	
Alaska	14,327,158	10,641,269	8,548,685	-2,092,584	
Arizona	30,214,443	21,904,297	17,652,709	-4,251,588	
Arkansas	34,985,452	28,537,599	24,038,704	-4,498,895	
California	201,117,115	153,260,692	123,636,360	-29,624,332	
Colorado	62,138,649	47,308,863	38,348,142	-8,960,721	
Connecticut	98,253,881	79,532,717	65,591,684	-13,941,033	
Delaware	15,171,820	11,956,909	10,053,250	-1,903,659	
District of Columbia	14,050,604	10,687,258	8,585,674	-2,101,584	
Florida	107,686,091	78,020,203	62,876,642	-15,143,561	
Georgia	85,164,350	61,702,752	49,726,374	-11,976,378	
Hawaii	6,027,212	6,107,051	5,007,722	-1,099,329	
Idaho	25,736,498	19,578,114	15,728,189	-3,849,925	
Illinois	238,712,118	185,685,903	148,409,408	-37,276,495	
Indiana	102,742,736	79,999,789	63,276,687	-16,723,102	
Iowa	68,137,227	54,813,490	44,431,325	-10,382,165	
Kansas	42,326,807	32,118,641	26,443,002	-5,675,639	
Kentucky	58,334,575	46,423,561	37,538,829	-8,884,732	
Louisiana	53,164,200	43,421,892	37,196,952	-6,224,940	
Maine	51,464,282	38,520,853	31,224,644	-7,296,209	
Maryland	85,522,613	69,790,886	58,778,223	-11,012,663	
Massachusetts	175,103,814	132,679,542	105,805,943	-26,873,599	
Michigan	227,108,113	172,430,519	137,253,778	-35,176,741	
Minnesota	145,240,955	116,840,147	94,709,579	-22,130,568	
Mississippi	38,756,195	31,530,942	26,503,621	-5,027,321	
Missouri	95,595,838	68,231,961	55,308,217	-12,923,744	
Montana	25,911,700	19,916,121	15,999,701	-3,916,420	
Nebraska	39,738,187	30,207,907	24,282,167	-5,925,740	
Nevada	15,462,272	11,202,631	9,028,223	-2,174,408	
New Hampshire	34,255,054	26,055,292	20,931,678	-5,123,614	
New Jersey	180,990,934	136,747,299	111,275,033	-25,472,266	
New Mexico	20,573,372	15,715,345	12,625,006	-3,090,339	
New York	495,531,625	375,514,233	303,167,859	-72,346,374	
North Carolina	109,284,197	81,535,245	68,745,571	-12,789,674	
North Dakota	26,573,796	20,554,923	16,512,873	-4,042,050	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	225,398,415	165,465,332	132,443,130	-33,022,202
Oklahoma	43,338,994	32,787,799	27,776,299	-5,011,500
Oregon	44,847,353	36,012,532	29,116,206	-6,896,326
Pennsylvania	280,477,917	209,550,638	166,027,302	-43,523,336
Rhode Island	29,701,124	23,175,687	18,710,088	-4,465,599
South Carolina	46,909,261	36,270,134	31,337,814	-4,932,320
South Dakota	22,877,566	17,507,601	14,064,806	-3,442,795
Tennessee	71,594,781	55,405,824	46,087,134	-9,318,690
Texas	179,199,982	129,832,868	104,632,577	-25,200,291
Utah	31,707,749	24,100,670	19,349,620	-4,751,050
Vermont	25,675,382	19,529,370	15,689,038	-3,840,332
Virginia	102,839,476	80,437,034	67,196,389	-13,240,645
Washington	71,774,103	57,968,290	46,986,955	-10,981,335
West Virginia	39,046,566	29,699,842	23,859,549	-5,840,293
Wisconsin	130,737,715	105,172,909	85,252,221	-19,920,688
Wyoming	12,479,577	9,501,782	7,631,145	-1,870,637
Subtotal	4,443,019,965	3,398,674,611	2,754,876,810	-643,797,801
Indian Tribes	51,237,943	38,429,025	31,344,749	-7,084,276
Subtotal	51,237,943	38,429,025	31,344,749	-7,084,276
American Samoa	100,824	77,107	62,506	-14,601
Guam	221,050	169,052	137,041	-32,011
Northern Mariana Islands	76,777	58,717	47,598	-11,119
Puerto Rico	5,487,060	4,196,380	3,401,709	-794,671
Virgin Islands	209,027	159,857	129,587	-30,270
Subtotal	6,094,738	4,661,113	3,778,441	-882,672
Total States/Territories	4,500,352,646	3,441,764,749	2,790,000,000	-651,764,749
Discretionary Funds	0	26,948,970	27,000,000	51,030
Training and Technical Assistance	299,964	2,994,330	3,000,000	5,670
Subtotal, Adjustments	299,964	29,943,300	30,000,000	56,700
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,500,652,610	\$3,471,708,049	\$2,820,000,000	-\$651,708,049

¹Discretionary Funds - These are funds for Leveraging including a set aside for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge program (REACH). We estimate \$1,015,000 in REACH funding for FY 2013.

²FY 2012 Enacted – State allocations are subject to change based on tribal agreements, therefore the final state allocation will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site. In addition to FY 2012 appropriated funding, this column also includes \$35,933 allocated to states from prior year block grant appropriations.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program - Contingency Funds				CFDA #	93.568
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$2,135,935	0	0	0	
Alaska	646,161	0	0	0	
Arizona	847,293	0	0	0	
Arkansas	1,415,614	0	0	0	
California	8,636,452	0	0	0	
Colorado	2,896,020	0	0	0	
Connecticut	4,665,356	0	0	0	
Delaware	682,090	0	0	0	
District of Columbia	590,400	0	0	0	
Florida	3,067,947	0	0	0	
Georgia	2,697,151	0	0	0	
Hawaii	208,080	0	0	0	
Idaho	1,090,945	0	0	0	
Illinois	10,228,456	0	0	0	
Indiana	4,833,904	0	0	0	
Iowa	3,451,729	0	0	0	
Kansas	1,597,317	0	0	0	
Kentucky	2,776,193	0	0	0	
Louisiana	1,730,961	0	0	0	
Maine	2,892,681	0	0	0	
Maryland	3,402,912	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	8,672,501	0	0	0	
Michigan	10,073,196	0	0	0	
Minnesota	7,318,258	0	0	0	
Mississippi	1,797,246	0	0	0	
Missouri	4,597,475	0	0	0	
Montana	1,107,007	0	0	0	
Nebraska	1,708,383	0	0	0	
Nevada	405,771	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	1,795,158	0	0	0	
New Jersey	7,800,766	0	0	0	
New Mexico	1,007,223	0	0	0	
New York	26,110,754	0	0	0	
North Carolina	4,853,989	0	0	0	
North Dakota	1,150,263	0	0	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	9,476,715	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,509,188	0	0	0
Oregon	2,245,975	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	14,008,175	0	0	0
Rhode Island	1,479,783	0	0	0
South Carolina	1,740,106	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,039,795	0	0	0
Tennessee	2,795,717	0	0	0
Texas	5,001,455	0	0	0
Utah	1,287,169	0	0	0
Vermont	1,283,670	0	0	0
Virginia	4,375,444	0	0	0
Washington	3,565,619	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,739,360	0	0	0
Wisconsin	6,652,288	0	0	0
Wyoming	522,664	0	0	0
Subtotal	197,614,710	0	0	0
Indian Tribes	2,157,771	0	0	0
Subtotal	2,157,771	0	0	0
American Samoa	3,764	0	0	0
Guam	8,252	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	2,866	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	204,834	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	7,803	0	0	0
Subtotal	227,519	0	0	0
Total States/Territories	200,000,000	0	0	0
Other	0	0	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	0	0	200,000,000	200,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$200,000,000	\$0	\$200,000,000	\$200,000,000

¹Other - The LIHEAP Contingency Fund amount available to release to states once decisions to release them is made.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant¹
Discretionary

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, [~~\$2,282,627,000~~]~~\$2,303,313,000~~ shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That [~~19,433,000~~]~~\$19,609,000~~ shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which \$1,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary for a competitive grant for the operation of a national toll free hotline and Web site to develop and disseminate child care consumer education information for parents and help parents access child care in their local community: *Provided further*, That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G, [~~\$291,248,000~~]~~\$293,887,000~~ shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G, of which [~~\$106,813,000~~]~~\$107,781,000~~ shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: *Provided further*, That [~~\$9,890,000~~]~~\$9,871,000~~ shall be for use by the Secretary for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities.

In addition, \$300,000,000 for grants to States to improve the quality of child care and for the Federal costs of carrying out evaluations. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

¹ The Administration's reauthorization proposal would incorporate the quality requirements listed here into the quality requirements of the CCDBG Act.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate ¹	FY 2013 Amount Authorized ²	FY 2013 Budget Request
Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2002.)	\$2,278,312,835	\$2,278,312,835	\$2,303,313,000	\$2,303,313,000
Section 418 of the Social Security Act	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000	3,417,000,000
Appropriations			300,000,000	300,000,000
Total request level	5,195,312,835	5,195,312,835	6,020,313,000	6,020,313,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	5,195,312,835	5,195,312,835	6,020,313,000	6,020,313,000

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2012
Child Care and Development Block Grant	FY 2002	\$1,000,000,000	\$2,099,979,000	\$2,278,312,835

¹ For all tables in this chapter, the FY 2012 level reflects the enacted amount for the discretionary appropriation and the current law level for the mandatory appropriation.

² FY 2013 Amount Authorized reflects the Administration's proposal for reauthorization of the CCDBG Act and the Child Care Entitlement in Section 418 of the Social Security Act.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004				
Appropriation	\$2,099,729,000	\$2,099,729,000	\$2,099,729,000	\$2,099,729,000
Pre-appropriation				2,717,000,000
Rescission				-12,419,000
Total				4,804,310,000
2005				
Appropriation	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000
Pre-appropriation				2,717,000,000
Rescission				-16,808,000
Total				4,799,921,000
2006				
Appropriation	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Rescission				-20,829,000
Section 202 Transfer				-1,417,000
Total				4,977,664,000
2007				
Appropriation	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,062,081,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Total				4,979,081,000
2008				
Appropriation	2,062,081,000	2,137,081,000	2,062,081,000	2,098,746,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Rescission				-36,665,000
Total				4,979,081,000
2009				
Appropriation	2,062,081,000	2,112,081,000	2,137,081,000	2,127,081,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Recovery Act				2,000,000,000
Total				7,044,081,000
2010				
Appropriation	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000	2,127,081,000
1% Transfer to HRSA				-324,000
Pre-appropriation				2,917,000,000
Total				5,043,757,000
2011				
Appropriation	2,927,081,000			2,227,081,000
Pre-appropriation	3,717,000,000			2,917,000,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
Rescission				-4,454,000
Total	6,644,081,000			5,139,627,000
2012				
Appropriation	2,926,757,000			2,282,627,000
Pre-appropriation	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Rescission				-4,314,000
Total	6,343,757,000			5,195,313,000
2013				
Appropriation	2,603,313,000			
Pre-appropriation	3,417,000,000			
Total	6,020,313,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$2,227,081,000	\$2,282,627,000	\$2,603,313,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000
Rescission	-4,454,000	-4,314,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$5,139,627,000	\$5,195,313,000	\$6,020,313,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-8,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$5,139,619,000	\$5,195,313,000	\$6,020,313,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Discretionary:</u>			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,212,737,000	2,268,442,000	2,593,442,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,890,000	9,871,000	9,871,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Discretionary	\$2,222,627,000	\$2,278,313,000	\$2,603,313,000
<u>Mandatory:</u>			
Mandatory State Grants	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000
Matching Child Care Grants	1,673,843,000	1,673,843,000	2,154,050,000
Training and Technical Assistance	7,292,000	7,292,000	17,085,000
Mandatory Tribal Funds	58,340,000	58,340,000	68,340,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Mandatory	\$2,917,000,000	\$2,917,000,000	\$3,417,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$5,139,627,000	\$5,195,313,000	\$6,020,313,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted		
Total estimated budget authority		\$5,195,313,000
FY 2013 Estimate		
Total estimated budget authority		\$6,020,313,000
Net change		+\$825,000,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Matching Child Care Grants: Increase matching grants with a strong focus on improving the quality of services provided to children (mandatory appropriation).	\$1,673,843,000	+\$480,207,000
2) Child Care and Development Block Grant: Increase funding for CCDBG with a strong focus on improving the quality of services provided to children (discretionary appropriation).	\$2,268,442,000	+\$325,000,000
3) Mandatory Tribal Funds: Increase funds for Tribal CCDF programs, which corresponds to overall increase in Child Care Entitlement (mandatory appropriation).	\$58,340,000	+\$10,000,000
4) Training and Technical Assistance: Additional funding for training and technical assistance targeted to program integrity (mandatory appropriation).	\$7,292,000	+\$9,793,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$825,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$825,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
Net Change		+\$825,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Estimate
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$2,222,627,000	\$2,278,313,000	\$2,603,313,000	+\$380,686,000
Child Care Entitlement to States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000	+500,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$5,139,627,000	\$5,195,313,000	\$6,020,313,000	+\$880,686,000

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

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

General Statement

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) includes the Child Care Entitlement to States program and the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant. The entitlement portion consists of “Mandatory funds” – funds that states receive that are not subject to a matching or maintenance of effort requirement – and “Matching funds,” which require a match and maintenance of effort. Both sets of funds are made available under section 418 of the Social Security Act. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) reauthorized the Child Care Entitlement to States program through 2010. The Child Care Entitlement was extended in the four Continuing Appropriations Resolutions of 2012. On December 23, 2011, President Obama signed the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011, which included an extension of the Child Care Entitlement to States program through February 29, 2012. The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) was created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 as a discretionary funded program, which does not have matching or maintenance of effort requirements. The CCDBG Act is long overdue for reauthorization, having last been reauthorized in 1996.

CCDF discretionary and mandatory funding is used by states to provide financial support to low-income families that are working or attending a job training or educational program to help them pay for child care and to improve the quality of child care, including staff training and monitoring of child care providers. High quality child care promotes the health and well-being of children and promotes school success for both children under the age of five and for school-age children in after-school and summer care. CCDF provides states with significant flexibility to design and implement their child care programs.

In 2010 – the most recent year for which preliminary data are available – approximately 1.7 million children received child care assistance in an average month through child care subsidies funded through the CCDF program. With additional funding for child care subsidies from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) programs, the total estimated average monthly number of children served in 2010 was 2.6 million. Millions of additional children who do not

receive subsidies benefit from the nearly \$1 billion in CCDF funds that are invested annually in efforts to improve the quality of child care.

Through FY 2011, states were able to use an additional \$2 billion made available through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) to meet the needs of low-income families during the recession when many families experienced financial hardship and needed assistance to pay for child care so that they could maintain their employment, go back to school, or look for work. Preliminary FY 2010 data show that at the height of Recovery Act spending, CCDF funds helped support services for approximately 1.7 million children and to support quality improvement investments totaling approximately \$1.2 billion, about 12 percent of total CCDF spending in FY 2010. Since these funds expired in FY 2011, states have been forced to scale back services and reduce investments in child care quality improvement activities.

This President's FY 2013 budget request would help states avert more cutbacks and maintain services to families, as well as continue investments in quality such as scholarships for teachers and grants to providers that were made possible with the Recovery Act funding. The FY 2013 child care funding request would extend child care assistance in FY 2013 to an estimated 70,000 more children than could be served in the absence of these additional funds.

Program Description – CCDF is a dual purpose program with a two-generational impact. CCDF provides access to child care for low-income parents in order for them to work and gain economic independence, and it supports the long-term development of our nation's most disadvantaged and vulnerable children by making investments to improve the quality of child care. Federal funds enable states, tribes, and territories to provide child care subsidies through grants, contracts, and vouchers to low-income families. In addition, CCDF funds are used to improve the quality and availability of child care for subsidized and unsubsidized children alike, through implementation of tiered Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS), improved training and professional development opportunities for early childhood educators, and expansion of infrastructure in communities to support curriculum development and linkages to health and other supportive services in early care and after-school programs. Quality child care and afterschool programs support children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and in life. Findings from a longitudinal study by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) released in 2010 found that the impact of quality care extends into adolescence [NICHD *Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development*, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2010)].

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

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

Matching Child Care – Matching funds are those remaining after Mandatory funds and the two percent of the appropriation set-aside for tribes and tribal organizations are allocated. Matching funds are available to states if three conditions are met by the end of the fiscal year in which Matching funds are awarded: (1) all Mandatory funds are obligated; (2) the state's maintenance-of-effort funds are expended; and (3) the state provides its share of Matching funds at the Federal Medical Assistance rate (FMAP).

Unobligated funds not spent by states will be available for re-appropriation in the next fiscal year. A state's allocation of the Matching Fund is based on the number of children under age 13 in the state compared with the national total of children under age 13.

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

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

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

Quality Expenditure Requirement – A portion of CCDF funds are designated for activities to promote quality. Under section 658G of the CCDBG Act, states are required to spend a minimum of four percent of CCDF funds on activities that are designed to provide comprehensive consumer education to parents and the public, activities that increase parental choice, and activities designed to improve the quality and availability of child care (such as resource and referral services, training and education for providers, child care licensing, and ongoing technical assistance for providers). Since 2000, states have been required by CCDBG appropriations language to spend additional funds on the following three targeted quality activities, including:

- Child Care Resource and Referral and School-Aged Child Care Activities – States, tribes, and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds (\$19 million in FY 2012) on resource and referral services and on school-aged child care activities. These funds may support development of school-age care credentials for child care providers, grants to expand or improve school-age care, and consumer information and referral services to help parents find child care.
- Quality Expansion Activities – States and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds (\$184 million in FY 2012) on quality expansion activities. These funds may support any activities authorized under section 658G of the CCDBG Act and may include improvement of professional development opportunities, support to include children with special needs in child care, and monitoring and site visits of child care programs.
- Infant and Toddler Care States and territories are required to spend a specified amount of funds (\$107 million in FY 2012) on activities to improve the quality of child care provided to infants and toddlers. States may use this funding to provide specialized training, technical assistance, and/or expand the supply of child care programs serving infants and toddlers.

The CCDBG research and evaluation funds support activities that inform policy development, consumer education, and innovative ways to improve child care services and systems. Recently, funds have been used for a number of efforts, including:

- Implementation of the National Survey of Early Care and Education, the first conducted since 1990, to provide national estimates of utilization of child care and early education, parental preferences and choices of care, characteristics of programs providing care and early education services to children

and of the teaching and care-giving staff interacting with children, and availability and use of public funds;

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

Program Accomplishments – The performance measures for CCDF reflect the current HHS High Priority Performance Goal to improve the quality of early childhood education, thereby increasing the number of low-income children in high-quality care. Research shows that high quality child care can improve children's school readiness. However, the availability of quality child care varies considerably and available services do not always meet minimum standards for quality care.

Helping Nearly 1 Million Families Succeed at Work

In FY 2010, at the height of state spending of Recovery Act funds, and the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, nearly 1 million families and 1.7 million children received child care assistance in an average month through child care subsidies funded under CCDF and associated state funding. Of the children served in FY 2010, school-age children made up more than a third of the caseload, infants and toddlers slightly less than a third, and preschoolers slightly less than a third. Center care was the most prevalent type of care used by families receiving CCDF subsidies at 63 percent, and approximately 27 percent of children were cared for in family child care homes. Nearly half of the families receiving subsidies had incomes below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), which was \$22,350 for a family of four in 2011, and only 15 percent had incomes above 150 percent of FPL.

Promoting Higher Standards and Helping Child Care Programs Meet Them

CCDF invests in improving the quality of child care available to families across the country. In FY 2010, states reported spending approximately \$1.2 billion (12 percent) of CCDF funds on quality improvement activities. This exceeds the statutory quality spending requirements, demonstrating the commitment states have to improving child care quality. These quality investments reach millions of children across a wide array of settings in the child care market. States are using quality dollars to build a strong child care infrastructure that ensures child care is supporting children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and life. As of the fall of 2011, 25 states have developed statewide QRIS that set standards for excellence for child care providers and provide a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet the higher standards. Through these systems, states provide grants and technical assistance to child care programs and provide easy-to-understand quality information to parents so that they can assess the child care choices available in their community.

Promoting More Qualified Child Care Teachers and Leaders

Many states use CCDF to provide scholarships for child care teachers and work closely with systems of higher education, especially community colleges, to increase the number of teachers with training or a degree in early childhood or youth development for afterschool teachers. In the FY 2012-2013 CCDF Plans, the majority of states and territories indicated they have implemented key components of a professional development system for their child care workforce, including standards for the skills and knowledge of early childhood and afterschool educators and administrators (48 states and territories), and career pathways that encourage child care teachers and administrators to reach higher credentials and complete their education (46 states and territories). In addition, nearly all states and territories have implemented early learning guidelines that describe what children should know and be able to do in the years leading up to kindergarten. State early learning guidelines (also known as early learning standards) for young children are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators and often align with state K-12 standards.

Supporting States' Efforts to Create Strong, Accountable Early Learning and Afterschool Systems

The Office of Child Care (OCC) has implemented several new initiatives reflecting a more comprehensive approach to helping more low-income children access high-quality care. OCC has revised the CCDF Plan to include a quality section focused on establishing a planning process for building the components of a strong child care system that involves self-assessment, goal setting, and tracking of progress through an annual Quality Performance Report. In addition, OCC is in the process of revising the ACF-801 case-level administrative data report to begin to capture information on the quality of child care settings serving children receiving CCDF subsidies. For the first time ever these changes will provide key data on activities to improve the quality of child care, the quality of care provided to children supported by CCDF, and the impact of CCDF quality investments.

OCC recently re-designed the child care technical assistance network to specialize in core areas focusing on accountability, subsidy policy and quality improvement efforts. This new structure complements the changes made to the CCDF Plan and will help OCC target technical assistance to better help states meet their goals. The new technical assistance network includes establishment of three new National Centers – Child Care Subsidy Innovation and Accountability, Child Care Quality Improvement, and Child Care Professional Development Systems and Workforce Initiatives.

OCC also has been working with states, tribes, and territories to strengthen program integrity to ensure that funds are maximized to benefit eligible children and families. For example, OCC recently issued stronger policy guidance on preventing waste, fraud, and abuse and has worked with states to conduct case record reviews to reduce administrative errors. OCC recently revised the Grantee Internal Control Self Assessment Instrument, which is designed to assist grantees in assessing how well their policies and procedures meet the CCDF regulatory requirements for supporting program integrity and financial accountability. Additionally, OCC has completed several site visits to provide technical assistance to states that completed case record reviews and reported high administrative error rates.

Finally, CCDF has helped lay the ground work for the development of early learning systems, investments that will be leveraged by the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge (RTT-ELC), a grant competition administered jointly by Department of Education and HHS. RTT-ELC provides incentives and supports to selected states to build a coordinated system of early learning development to ensure more low-income children have access to high-quality early learning programs and are able to start school with a strong foundation for learning. OCC has worked in collaboration with the Department of Education to ensure that there is alignment between the goals and priorities of RTT-ELC and quality investments made through CCDF, resulting in a complementary national strategy to improve the quality of early learning programs across the country.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for CCDF is \$6.0 billion, an \$825 million increase above the FY 2011 Enacted level, including \$2.6 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and \$3.4 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to States. The request provides a total increase of \$3.5 billion over five years, and \$7.2 billion over ten years for the Child Care Entitlement, representing a firm commitment to maintaining child care funding at these levels in the future. This funding level will support 1.5 million children in FY 2013, which is 70,000 more than would be served in the absence of these funds and supports new investments in quality and standards across child care settings.

High quality early childhood development programs are critical to preparing children for success in school. Children who attend higher quality child care programs perform better academically than children in lower-quality programs.¹ To expand access to high-quality child care, the Budget supports a reauthorization package that devotes a larger share of CCDF to raising the bar on quality and puts more information into the hands of parents so that they can make informed choices about the care and education of their children. These reforms, along with investments in the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge and Head Start, are key elements of the Administration’s broader education agenda designed to help every child reach his or her academic potential and improve our nation’s competitiveness.

This request also maintains \$9.9 million in discretionary funds to support continuing research, demonstration, and evaluation activities. Increasing our knowledge of what child care services work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country are integral to improving the quality care provided to our children.

Principles for Reauthorization – The Administration supports reauthorization of the CCDBG Act and Section 418 of the Social Security Act and looks forward to working with Congress to develop a reauthorization package that improves health and safety in child care settings, supports parents in making child care choices, and improves the overall quality of early learning and afterschool programs available to families. This budget request supports a set of critical reauthorization principles that would reform the nation’s child care system to one that provides healthy, safe, nurturing care and is focused on continuous quality improvement. The Administration’s principles for reauthorization include:

- Improving the quality of early childhood development and afterschool settings to better prepare children for success in school.
- Serving more low-income children in safe, healthy, nurturing child care settings that are highly effective in promoting learning, child development, and school readiness.
- Supporting parent employment and parent choice by expanding high quality choices available to parents across a range of child care settings and providing parents with information about the quality of child care programs.
- Minimizing disruptions to children’s development and learning by promoting continuity of care.
- Strengthening program integrity and accountability in the CCDF program.
- Encouraging states to assess and track children’s school readiness.
- Streamlining federal, state, and local early care and education programs to support early learning and school readiness.

Improving Quality

This Administration remains committed to reforms to CCDF that focus on improving the quality of care provided to the 12 million young children in out-of-home care. The Administration is outlining a set of reauthorization proposals that will help the nation meet the overarching goal of helping more low-income

¹ Peisner-Feinberg, E. S., Burchinal, M. R., Clifford, R. M., Culkin, M.L., Howes, C., Kagan, S. L., Yazejian, N., Byler, P., Rustici, J., & Zelazo, J. (2000). The children of the cost, quality, and outcomes study go to school: Technical report. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center.

children access high quality child care that fosters healthy development, school success, and meets the diverse needs of families.

The Administration's reauthorization proposals preserve state flexibility inherent within the block grant structure, while establishing a foundation that will assure health and safety in child care and a systemic framework through which states and communities can improve the quality of child care. This includes increasing the share of dollars dedicated to quality improvement and incorporating into statute existing quality set-asides included in appropriations language. Currently, combined statutory quality spending requirements are 7 percent and in FY 2010 states reported spending an average of 12 percent on quality activities.

Increasing the share of funds spent on quality will support improvements in state health and safety standards, as well as improved state monitoring systems to ensure providers meet regulatory requirements established by the state. Quality funds will also be used by states to support implementation of Quality Rating and Improvement Systems for child care programs and to expand professional development opportunities for the child care workforce.

Expanding Access

The increased funding included in this budget request will help meet critical child care needs and ease the burden on working families by supporting services for 1.5 million children through CCDF in FY 2013. Over the last few years child care caseloads have been declining. In FY 2009, the Recovery Act provided \$2 billion in supplemental funding for the program. Preliminary FY 2010 data showed that, at the height of Recovery Act spending, CCDF funds helped support services for approximately 1.7 million children and to support quality improvement investments totaling approximately \$1.2 billion which was about 12 percent of total spending in FY 2010. Since these funds expired in FY 2011, states have been forced to scale back services and reduce investments in child care quality improvement activities. The President's FY 2013 budget request, coupled with the reauthorization proposals outlined here, will help low-income children access higher quality child care, a critical factor in school readiness and the future success of low-income children.

Promoting Continuity of Care

Research tells us that children have better educational and developmental outcomes when they have continuity in their child care arrangements.² Thus, the proposal would support changes that would improve continuity for families, such as longer eligibility re-determination periods for families receiving child care subsidies.

Ensuring Program Integrity

In addition, the Budget proposes additional resources for state program integrity efforts and to provide technical assistance to states on reducing waste, fraud, and abuse and improving the quality of care. OCC will continue to work to identify best practices in states with low error rates and work intensively with states identified as needing to improve error rates.

² Helen Raikes, "A Secure Base for Babies: Applying Attachment Theory Concepts to the Infant Care Setting," *Young Children* 51, no. 5 (1996): 59-67.

Debby Cryer, Laura Wagner-Moore, Margaret Burchinal, Noreen Yazejian, Sarah Hurwitz, and Mark Wolery, "Effects of Transitions to New Child Care Classes on Infant/Toddler Distress and Behavior," *Early Childhood Research Quarterly* 20, no. 1 (2005): 37-56.

J. Clasiën de Schipper, Marinus H. Van Ijzendoorn, and Louis W.C. Tavecchio, "Stability in Center Day Care: Relations with Children's Well-being and Problem Behavior in Day Care," *Social Development* 13, no. 4 (2004): 531-550.

Child Care is a Key Part of the Administration's Early Care and Education Agenda

The child care proposal aligns closely with the Administration's comprehensive education reform agenda, which includes improving opportunities for early learning in child care, Head Start, and other early learning programs. The administration is aligning early care and education programs and raising the bar on quality so that more low-income children have access to high-quality early education and are ready to succeed in school. In Head Start, the Administration has taken steps to require low-performing grantees to re-compete for continued federal funding to ensure that Head Start programs provide the best available early education services to children in every community. The new RTT-ELC grant competition provides incentives and supports to selected states to build a coordinated system of early learning and development. With 12 million young children in child care settings and over 1.5 million children receiving CCDF subsidies, the Administration is also committed to improving quality in child care settings through reform proposals, including a new \$300 million initiative to help parents identify high-quality programs and to help programs meet quality standards.

The CCDF reform proposals remove barriers to coordination with programs such as Head Start and state pre-kindergarten programs to allow states and communities to better address the comprehensive needs of children. For example, the reforms help align early care and education programs by promoting continuity of care for children and higher standards for child care providers.

In addition, the budget includes \$300 million in funding for a Child Care Quality Initiative. Funds would be available to each state that submit a plan that demonstrates how it will use QRIS or another system of quality indicators to help families, especially low-income families, find early learning and afterschool programs that will help their children enter kindergarten ready to succeed. Building on the existing infrastructure investments in CCDF and RTT-ELC, states will use the majority of these funds to invest directly in programs and teachers to help them meet the higher quality standards that can help children on the path to school success. States will need to demonstrate how they will make reliable information about the quality of child care programs available to parents so that parents can make informed decisions about the program that will best meet the needs of their families. Additional funding will be competitively awarded to states and tribes that demonstrate strong commitment to making large strides in their ability to implement a QRIS or other system of quality indicator that communicates reliable program-specific quality information to parents. This targeted funding will complement the RTT-ELC by supporting states that need to develop, implement, or fundamentally improve quality indicators in order to move forward on early childhood systems-building. In addition, the initiative includes an evaluation fund to assess which investments make the greatest impact on quality, including in-depth examinations of which indicators most closely reflect improved teacher-child interaction and other classroom practices strongly linked to child outcomes.

High Priority Performance Goals - As noted previously, HHS has established a High Priority Performance Goal in the area of Early Childhood Education to improve the quality of early care and education programs for low-income children. As an indicator for this goal, OCC is working to expand the number of states with QRIS that meet high quality benchmarks as defined for child care and other early childhood programs developed by HHS in coordination with the Department of Education. QRIS provides pathways and support for child care providers to move up to higher standards of quality and increases parents' knowledge and understanding of the child care options available to them. The reauthorization proposal furthers this goal by working with all states to establish effective QRIS systems and taking best practices nationwide with full implementation of QRIS benchmarks. The baseline for developmental performance measure 2B, once established, will reflect the number of states adopting these practices which are the hallmarks of a strong QRIS. When implemented effectively, QRIS can help improve the overall quality of care available and potentially improve child outcomes as a result.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>2A</u> : Maintain the proportion of children served through Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) child care funding as compared to the number of children in families with income equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income. ¹ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 18% ² Target: 17% (Target Exceeded)	18% ³	18% ⁴	Maintain
<u>2B</u> : Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. ⁵ (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>2C</u> : Increase the number of states and territories with professional development systems that include core knowledge and competencies, career pathways, professional development capacity assessments, accessible professional development opportunities, and financial supports for child care practitioners. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 31 (Baseline)	N/A ⁶	35	N/A
<u>2D</u> : Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning guidelines in literacy, language, pre-reading, and numeracy for children ages three to give that align with state K-12 standards and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators. (Outcome)	FY 2009: 38 Target: 35 (Target Exceeded)	N/A ⁷	42	+2

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

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

³ The FY 2012 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2012 in the President’s Budget Request.

⁴ The FY 2013 target for this measure is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2013 in the President’s Budget Request.

⁵ This developmental outcome measure aligns with the HHS High Priority Performance Goal “Quality of Early Childhood Education.”

⁶ This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

⁷ This measure is biennially reported due to constraints on data availability.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>2E</u> : Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. (Developmental Outcome)	N/A	N/A	TBD	Maintain
<u>2i</u> : Number of grants. (Output)	FY 2011: 314 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>2ii</u> : Estimated number of families receiving consumer education. (Output)	FY 2010: 9.8 million ⁸ (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁸The FY 2010 figure is preliminary.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,207,180,000	\$2,262,771,000	\$2,474,925,000
Discretionary			92,000,000
Research/Evaluation			20,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	4,762,000	4,671,000	5,267,000
Program Support	795,000	1,000,000	1,250,000
Total, Resources	\$2,212,737,000	\$2,268,442,000	\$2,593,442,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	313	313	319
New Starts			
#	313	313	319
\$	\$2,207,180,000	\$2,262,771,000	\$2,586,925,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	4	4	3
\$	\$4,762,000	\$4,671,000	\$5,267,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$795,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,250,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and printing.
2. Training/Technical Assistance – FY 2013 reflects the amount reserved from the CCDBG appropriation for the 0.5% set-aside for activities to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The total for this set-aside, including Child Care Entitlement, in FY 2013 is \$28,601,565. Training/Technical Assistance includes funding for contracts and program integrity grants to states.
3. The number of grants in FY 2013 could rise because of the \$300 million Quality Initiative.

Resource and Program Data
Research and Evaluation Fund

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$9,441,000	\$9,330,000	\$9,346,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	441,000	541,000	525,000
Total, Resources	\$9,882,000	\$9,871,000	\$9,871,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	6	9	18
New Starts			
#	3	4	11
\$	\$74,000	\$100,000	\$2,150,000
Continuations			
#	3	5	7
\$	\$597,000	\$1,551,000	\$1,251,000
Contracts			
#	8	7	7
\$	\$8,995,000	\$7,904,000	\$6,170,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	0	0
\$	\$66,000	\$66,000	\$66,000

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory State Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	51	51	51
New Starts			
#	51	51	51
\$	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000	\$1,177,525,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Matching Child Care Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,673,843,000	\$1,673,843,000	\$2,154,050,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,673,843,000	\$1,673,843,000	\$2,154,050,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	51	51	51
New Starts			
#	51	51	51
\$	\$1,673,843,000	\$1,673,843,000	\$2,154,050,000
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
Training and Technical Assistance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	\$7,292,000	\$7,292,000	\$17,085,000
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$7,292,000	\$7,292,000	\$17,085,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	3	10	10
\$	\$7,292,000	\$7,292,000	\$17,085,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Training/Technical Assistance – FY 2013 reflects the amount reserved from the CCDBG appropriation for the 0.5% set-aside for activities to provide technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The total for this set-aside, including Child Care and Development Block Grant, in FY 2013 is \$28,601,565.

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Tribal Funds

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$58,340,000	\$58,340,000	\$68,340,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$58,340,000	\$58,340,000	\$68,340,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	242	242	242
New Starts			
#	242	242	242
\$	\$58,340,000	\$58,340,000	\$68,340,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Child Care & Development Block Grant				CFDA #	93.575
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$41,802,873	\$42,841,727	\$43,127,621	\$285,894	
Alaska	4,316,191	4,533,086	4,563,336	30,250	
Arizona	57,395,997	56,867,397	57,246,887	379,490	
Arkansas	27,614,947	28,143,488	28,331,297	187,809	
California	243,236,756	244,004,509	245,632,812	1,628,303	
Colorado	27,524,224	28,442,448	28,632,252	189,804	
Connecticut	14,525,253	14,940,222	15,039,922	99,700	
Delaware	5,327,010	5,529,727	5,566,628	36,901	
District of Columbia	2,935,562	2,962,184	2,981,951	19,767	
Florida	118,478,385	121,009,572	121,817,099	807,527	
Georgia	92,440,670	92,991,494	93,612,049	620,555	
Hawaii	6,906,414	7,682,628	7,733,896	51,268	
Idaho	13,522,936	14,244,639	14,339,697	95,058	
Illinois	79,137,908	80,078,508	80,612,892	534,384	
Indiana	50,126,013	52,761,493	53,113,584	352,091	
Iowa	19,974,531	21,097,600	21,238,390	140,790	
Kansas	20,386,572	21,639,826	21,784,234	144,408	
Kentucky	39,059,368	39,580,516	39,844,647	264,131	
Louisiana	41,175,115	42,490,869	42,774,421	283,552	
Maine	7,347,802	7,791,183	7,843,176	51,993	
Maryland	26,461,035	27,564,114	27,748,056	183,942	
Massachusetts	26,325,394	27,066,102	27,246,721	180,619	
Michigan	67,356,531	70,025,126	70,492,421	467,295	
Minnesota	28,889,292	30,690,970	30,895,779	204,809	
Mississippi	33,139,627	33,334,909	33,557,361	222,452	
Missouri	42,789,795	44,384,770	44,680,961	296,191	
Montana	6,342,489	6,771,331	6,816,518	45,187	
Nebraska	12,872,947	13,438,942	13,528,623	89,681	
Nevada	16,025,838	16,530,472	16,640,784	110,312	
New Hampshire	5,178,486	5,353,209	5,388,932	35,723	
New Jersey	38,257,673	40,080,473	40,347,940	267,467	
New Mexico	19,675,244	20,077,317	20,211,298	133,981	
New York	100,442,007	101,521,406	102,198,884	677,478	
North Carolina	74,539,159	76,128,077	76,636,099	508,022	
North Dakota	3,867,009	4,156,452	4,184,189	27,737	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	76,946,750	80,388,630	80,925,083	536,453
Oklahoma	32,596,325	33,886,650	34,112,784	226,134
Oregon	25,407,506	26,225,420	26,400,429	175,009
Pennsylvania	66,883,605	69,645,391	70,110,152	464,761
Rhode Island	5,502,242	5,621,733	5,659,248	37,515
South Carolina	40,041,629	41,232,806	41,507,963	275,157
South Dakota	5,861,345	6,221,279	6,262,795	41,516
Tennessee	51,395,658	52,889,987	53,242,935	352,948
Texas	239,220,386	242,999,338	244,620,933	1,621,595
Utah	25,788,006	27,265,984	27,447,937	181,953
Vermont	3,059,698	3,203,680	3,225,059	21,379
Virginia	41,971,386	43,445,456	43,735,378	289,922
Washington	37,285,723	39,115,017	39,376,041	261,024
West Virginia	13,860,851	14,361,718	14,457,557	95,839
Wisconsin	33,862,387	36,035,227	36,275,699	240,472
Wyoming	2,771,279	2,981,813	3,001,711	19,898
Subtotal	2,117,851,829	2,172,276,915	2,186,773,061	14,496,146
Indian Tribes	43,452,537	44,566,257	44,754,740	188,483
Subtotal	43,452,537	44,566,257	44,754,740	188,483
American Samoa	2,928,609	3,001,982	3,021,917	19,935
Guam	4,190,681	4,295,676	4,324,201	28,525
Northern Mariana Islands	1,858,431	1,904,992	1,917,642	12,650
Puerto Rico	33,762,591	32,512,899	32,729,866	216,967
Virgin Islands	2,135,413	2,188,914	2,203,450	14,536
Subtotal	44,875,725	43,904,463	44,197,076	292,613
Total States/Territories	2,206,180,091	2,260,747,635	2,275,724,877	14,977,242
Discretionary Funds	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other	9,881,964	11,894,095	315,120,913	303,226,818
Training and Technical Assistance	5,342,817	5,671,105	11,467,210	5,796,105
Subtotal, Adjustments	16,224,781	17,565,200	327,588,123	310,022,923
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$2,222,404,872	\$2,278,312,835	\$2,603,313,000	\$325,000,165

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory				CFDA #	93.596
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$16,441,707	\$16,441,707	\$16,441,707	0	
Alaska	3,544,811	3,544,811	3,544,811	0	
Arizona	19,827,025	19,827,025	19,827,025	0	
Arkansas	5,300,283	5,300,283	5,300,283	0	
California	85,593,217	85,593,217	85,593,217	0	
Colorado	10,173,800	10,173,800	10,173,800	0	
Connecticut	18,738,357	18,738,357	18,738,357	0	
Delaware	5,179,330	5,179,330	5,179,330	0	
District of Columbia	4,566,974	4,566,974	4,566,974	0	
Florida	43,026,524	43,026,524	43,026,524	0	
Georgia	36,548,223	36,548,223	36,548,223	0	
Hawaii	4,971,633	4,971,633	4,971,633	0	
Idaho	2,867,578	2,867,578	2,867,578	0	
Illinois	56,873,824	56,873,824	56,873,824	0	
Indiana	26,181,999	26,181,999	26,181,999	0	
Iowa	8,507,792	8,507,792	8,507,792	0	
Kansas	9,811,721	9,811,721	9,811,721	0	
Kentucky	16,701,653	16,701,653	16,701,653	0	
Louisiana	13,864,552	13,864,552	13,864,552	0	
Maine	3,018,598	3,018,598	3,018,598	0	
Maryland	23,301,407	23,301,407	23,301,407	0	
Massachusetts	44,973,373	44,973,373	44,973,373	0	
Michigan	32,081,922	32,081,922	32,081,922	0	
Minnesota	23,367,543	23,367,543	23,367,543	0	
Mississippi	6,293,116	6,293,116	6,293,116	0	
Missouri	24,668,568	24,668,568	24,668,568	0	
Montana	3,190,691	3,190,691	3,190,691	0	
Nebraska	10,594,637	10,594,637	10,594,637	0	
Nevada	2,580,422	2,580,422	2,580,422	0	
New Hampshire	4,581,870	4,581,870	4,581,870	0	
New Jersey	26,374,178	26,374,178	26,374,178	0	
New Mexico	8,307,587	8,307,587	8,307,587	0	
New York	101,983,998	101,983,998	101,983,998	0	
North Carolina	69,639,228	69,639,228	69,639,228	0	
North Dakota	2,506,022	2,506,022	2,506,022	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	70,124,656	70,124,656	70,124,656	0
Oklahoma	24,909,979	24,909,979	24,909,979	0
Oregon	19,408,790	19,408,790	19,408,790	0
Pennsylvania	55,336,804	55,336,804	55,336,804	0
Rhode Island	6,633,774	6,633,774	6,633,774	0
South Carolina	9,867,439	9,867,439	9,867,439	0
South Dakota	1,710,801	1,710,801	1,710,801	0
Tennessee	37,702,188	37,702,188	37,702,188	0
Texas	59,844,129	59,844,129	59,844,129	0
Utah	12,591,564	12,591,564	12,591,564	0
Vermont	3,944,887	3,944,887	3,944,887	0
Virginia	21,328,766	21,328,766	21,328,766	0
Washington	41,883,444	41,883,444	41,883,444	0
West Virginia	8,727,005	8,727,005	8,727,005	0
Wisconsin	24,511,351	24,511,351	24,511,351	0
Wyoming	2,815,041	2,815,041	2,815,041	0
Subtotal	1,177,524,781	1,177,524,781	1,177,524,781	0
Indian Tribes	58,340,000	58,340,000	68,340,000	\$10,000,000
Subtotal	58,340,000	58,340,000	68,340,000	10,000,000
Total States/Territories	1,235,864,781	1,235,864,781	1,245,864,781	10,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	3,791,840	3,791,840	6,229,325	2,437,485
Subtotal, Adjustments	3,791,840	3,791,840	6,229,325	2,437,485
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,239,656,621	\$1,239,656,621	\$1,252,094,106	\$12,437,485

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching				CFDA #	93.596
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$25,223,442	\$25,223,442	\$32,459,773	\$7,236,331	
Alaska	4,131,342	4,131,342	5,316,579	1,185,237	
Arizona	39,839,319	39,839,319	51,268,787	11,429,468	
Arkansas	16,047,972	16,047,972	20,651,961	4,603,989	
California	211,577,448	211,577,448	272,276,718	60,699,270	
Colorado	28,143,186	28,143,186	36,217,160	8,073,974	
Connecticut	17,637,477	17,637,477	22,697,477	5,060,000	
Delaware	4,643,334	4,643,334	5,975,456	1,332,122	
District of Columbia	2,605,362	2,605,362	3,352,812	747,450	
Florida	91,041,268	91,041,268	117,160,018	26,118,750	
Georgia	58,916,458	58,916,458	75,818,949	16,902,491	
Hawaii	6,606,074	6,606,074	8,501,285	1,895,211	
Idaho	9,582,243	9,582,243	12,331,284	2,749,041	
Illinois	71,134,734	71,134,734	91,542,516	20,407,782	
Indiana	35,596,747	35,596,747	45,809,067	10,212,320	
Iowa	15,937,334	15,937,334	20,509,582	4,572,248	
Kansas	15,967,695	15,967,695	20,548,653	4,580,958	
Kentucky	22,748,585	22,748,585	29,274,907	6,526,322	
Louisiana	25,258,785	25,258,785	32,505,256	7,246,471	
Maine	5,849,296	5,849,296	7,527,395	1,678,099	
Maryland	30,075,721	30,075,721	38,704,118	8,628,397	
Massachusetts	31,541,727	31,541,727	40,590,706	9,048,979	
Michigan	51,245,545	51,245,545	65,947,335	14,701,790	
Minnesota	28,279,950	28,279,950	36,393,160	8,113,210	
Mississippi	17,273,241	17,273,241	22,228,746	4,955,505	
Missouri	31,906,649	31,906,649	41,060,320	9,153,671	
Montana	4,860,780	4,860,780	6,255,285	1,394,505	
Nebraska	10,257,934	10,257,934	13,200,824	2,942,890	
Nevada	15,608,628	15,608,628	20,086,574	4,477,946	
New Hampshire	6,236,389	6,236,389	8,025,541	1,789,152	
New Jersey	45,397,245	45,397,245	58,421,221	13,023,976	
New Mexico	11,612,275	11,612,275	14,943,710	3,331,435	
New York	97,517,367	97,517,367	125,494,040	27,976,673	
North Carolina	51,911,521	51,911,521	66,804,372	14,892,851	
North Dakota	3,210,491	3,210,491	4,131,546	921,055	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	59,976,626	59,976,626	77,183,268	17,206,642
Oklahoma	20,928,183	20,928,183	26,932,251	6,004,068
Oregon	19,562,694	19,562,694	25,175,018	5,612,324
Pennsylvania	60,583,842	60,583,842	77,964,688	17,380,846
Rhode Island	4,943,143	4,943,143	6,361,277	1,418,134
South Carolina	24,304,086	24,304,086	31,276,664	6,972,578
South Dakota	4,497,509	4,497,509	5,787,795	1,290,286
Tennessee	33,541,274	33,541,274	43,163,901	9,622,627
Texas	159,360,482	159,360,482	205,079,272	45,718,790
Utah	7,500,000	20,482,393	26,358,569	5,876,176
Vermont	2,697,814	2,697,814	3,471,788	773,974
Virginia	41,690,954	41,690,954	53,651,636	11,960,682
Washington	35,237,555	35,237,555	45,346,826	10,109,271
West Virginia	8,565,514	8,565,514	11,022,867	2,457,353
Wisconsin	29,044,263	29,044,263	37,376,746	8,332,483
Wyoming	3,002,823	3,002,823	3,864,300	861,477
Subtotal	1,660,860,326	1,673,842,719	2,154,050,000	480,207,281
Total States/Territories	1,660,860,326	1,673,842,719	2,154,050,000	480,207,281
Training and Technical Assistance	3,487,342	3,500,660	10,855,675	7,355,015
Subtotal, Adjustments	3,487,342	3,500,660	10,855,675	7,355,015
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,664,347,668	\$1,677,343,379	\$2,164,905,675	\$487,562,296

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES Children and Families Services Programs

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 303 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, section 291 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, part B-1 of title IV and sections 413, 1110, and 1115 of the Social Security Act; for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act (“CSBG Act”), sections [439(i), 473B[,] and 477(i) of the Social Security Act, and the Assets for Independence Act; and for necessary administrative expenses to carry out such Acts and titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, [~~\$9,926,709,000~~]~~\$9,688,767,000~~, of which [~~\$39,421,000~~]~~\$39,346,000~~, to remain available through September 30, [2013]2014, shall be for grants to States for adoption incentive payments, as authorized by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions completed before September 30, [2012]2013: *Provided*, That [~~\$7,983,633,000~~]~~\$8,054,000,000~~ shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act: *Provided further*, *That of the amount in the previous proviso, \$7,968,543,933 shall be available for payments under section 640 of the Head Start Act at the same level of such payments for FY 2012; of which \$40,000,000 shall be available through fiscal year 2014 for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of*

section 641(c) of such Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12) and 645A(d) of such Act; and of which \$45,456,067 shall be available for carrying out the cost of living adjustment described in section 640(a)(3)(A)(ii)(II)(aa) of such Act: Provided further, That amounts allocated to Head Start grantees at the discretion of the Secretary to supplement activities pursuant to the previous proviso shall not be included in the calculation of the “base grant” in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act: [Provided further, That for purposes of allocating funds described by the immediately preceding proviso, the term “base grant” as used in subsection (a)(7)(A) of section 640 of such Act with respect to funding provided to a Head Start agency (including each Early Head Start agency) for fiscal year 2011 shall be calculated as described in such subsection and to which amount shall be added 50 percent of the amount of funds appropriated under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children and Families Services Programs” in Public Law 111-5 and provided to such agency for carrying out expansion of Head Start programs, as that phrase is used in subsection (a)(4)(D) of such section 640, and provided to such agency as the ongoing funding level for operations in the 12-month period beginning in fiscal year 2010:] Provided further, That [\$713,630,000]\$379,943,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: Provided further, That [\$35,340,000]\$30,293,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than [\$30,000,000]\$29,943,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) [and not less than \$4,990,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B)] of such Act: Provided further, That to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence Act are distributed as grant funds to a qualified entity and have not been expended by such entity within three years after the date of award, such funds may be recaptured and reallocated among other

qualified entities, to remain available for five years: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 414(e) of the Assets for Independence Act, the Secretary may award up to \$1,000,000 to support evidence-based research to evaluate the demonstration project: Provided further, That amounts provided herein to carry out the provisions of section 1110 of the Social Security Act shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That in addition to amounts provided herein, \$5,762,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the PHS Act to carry out the provisions of section 1110 of the Social Security Act: Provided further, That to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under the CSBG Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible assets and program income that permit such assets acquired with, and program income derived from, grant funds authorized under section 680 of the CSBG Act to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant period for any activity consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: Provided further, That intangible assets in the form of loans, equity investments and other debt instruments, and program income may be used by grantees for any eligible purpose consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: Provided further, That these procedures shall apply to such grant funds made available after November 29, 1999: Provided further, That funds appropriated for section 680(a)(2) of the CSBG Act shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations: Provided further, That [5,245,000]5,235,000 shall be for activities authorized by section 291 of the Help America

Vote Act of 202: *Provided further*, That [\$1,996,000]\$1,992,000 shall be for a human services case management system for federally declared disasters, to include a comprehensive national case management contract and Federal costs of administering the system: *Provided further*, That *section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act shall not apply to amounts provided herein*: *Provided further*, That up to \$2,000,000 shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system’s effectiveness. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012.)

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
[sections 439 (i)]	This language can be deleted because no funding is being requested for Mentoring Children of Prisoners.
<i>Provided further, That of the amount in the previous proviso, \$7,968,543,933 shall be available for payments under section 640 of the Head Start Act at the same level of such payments for FY 2012;</i>	This language allows activities under the Head Start Act to be supported at the same level of funding as FY 2012.
<i>of which \$40,000,000 shall be available through fiscal year 2014 for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of such Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12) and 645A(d) of such Act;</i>	This language includes an additional \$40 million to minimize the disruptions in Head Start services to children and families during the implementation of the Designation Renewal System (DRS). These funds will be awarded to grantees on an as-needed basis during the two-year period. Funds will also be used to expand the interim provider contract to more communities as needed and to support the re-evaluation of American Indian/Alaska Native grantees as required in DRS and the monitoring of new grantees. These funds are available for obligation over a two year period.
<i>and of which \$45,456,067 shall be available for carrying out the cost of living adjustment described in section 640(a)(3)(A)(ii)(II)(aa) of such Act;</i>	The additional \$45,456,067 is available to provide Head Start grantees with a cost-of-living adjustment.

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>Provided further, That amounts allocated to Head Start grantees at the discretion of the Secretary to supplement activities pursuant to the previous proviso shall not be included in calculation of the “base grant” in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of the Head Start Act:</i>	This language is added to clarify that the additional \$40,000,000 for implementation of the Designation Renewal System will not become part of the funding base for those Head Start grantees that receive these transition funds.
[<i>Provided further, That for purposes of allocating funds described by the immediately preceding proviso, the term “base grant” as used in subsection (a)(7)(A) of section 640 of such Act with respect to funding provided to a Head Start agency (including each Early Head Start agency) for fiscal year 2011 shall be calculated as described in such subsection and to which amount shall be added 50 percent of the amount of funds appropriated under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children and Families Services Programs” in Public Law 111-5 and provided to such agency for carrying out expansion of Head Start programs, as that phrase is used in subsection (a)(4)(D) of such section 640, and provided to such agency as the ongoing funding level for operations in the 12-month period beginning in fiscal year 2010:]</i>	This language can be deleted because the Recovery Act grantees are now all included in the base calculations.
[and not less than \$4,990,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B)]	This language can be deleted because no funding is being requested for Rural Communities Facilities.
<i>Provided further, That to the extent funds for the Assets for Independence Act are distributed as grant funds to a qualified entity and have not been expended by such entity within three years after the date of award, such funds may be recaptured and reallocated among other qualified entities, to remain available for five years:</i>	This language is inserted to allow for the recapture and reallocation of unexpended Assets for Independence funds
<i>Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 414(e) of the Assets for Independence Act, the Secretary may award up to \$1,000,000 to support evidence-based research to evaluate the demonstration project:</i>	This language is inserted to provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services needed flexibility to maximize the use of these funds.

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>Provided further, That amounts provided herein to carry out the provisions of section 1110 of the Social Security Act shall remain available until expended:</i>	This language is being inserted to allow greater flexibility in funding research contracts.
<i>Provided further, That section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act shall not apply to amounts provided herein:</i>	This language is inserted to ensure that additional funds above the base will be used to fund shelters and override the formula in statute.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Head Start [Section 639 of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Such sums	\$7,968,544,000	Such sums	\$8,054,000,000
2. Head Start Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA) [Section 640(a)(2)(C)(i) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	2 ½% to 3% of the annual appropriation of which not less than 20% for Early Head Start; and, of remainder, not less than 50% for direct use by Head Start grantees; not less than 25% for State-based T/TA; and the balance for T/TA related to achieving compliance with the Head Start Performance Standards, except that not less than \$3,000,000 will be for Family Literacy programs	(199,214,000)	2 ½% to 3% of the annual appropriation of which not less than 20% for Early Head Start; and, of remainder, not less than 50% for direct use by Head Start grantees; not less than 25% for State-based T/TA; and the balance for T/TA related to achieving compliance with the Head Start Performance Standards, except that not less than \$3,000,000 will be for Family Literacy programs	(199,214,000)
3. Head Start Research, Demonstration, Evaluation including the Head Start National Impact Studies [Section 640(a)(2)(D) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than \$20,000,000, of which not more than \$7,000,000 for the Head Start National Impact Studies	(19,962,000)	Not more than \$20,000,000, of which not more than \$7,000,000 for the Head Start National Impact Studies	(19,962,000)

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
4. Discretionary Payments [Section 640(a)(2)(E) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than \$42,000,000	(41,921,000)	Not more than \$42,000,000	(41,921,000)
5. Indian [including Early Head Start] and Migrant and Seasonal expansion [Section 640(a)(3)(A)(i)(II) and 640(a)(3)(A)(ii)(I) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Of any appropriation increase, \$10,000,000 (each) or 5% of the increase, whichever is less, except that no funds will be allocated for expansion if the appropriation increase will not permit a cost of living increase equal to at least 50% of the prior year increase in the CPI-U	0	Of any appropriation increase, \$10,000,000 (each) or 5% of the increase, whichever is less, except that no funds will be allocated for expansion if the appropriation increase will not permit a cost of living increase equal to at least 50% of the prior year increase in the CPI-U	0
6. Head Start Quality Improvement [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(i) and 640(a)(4)(B)(i)(I) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 40% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 45% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 40% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 45% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
7. Head Start/EHS Expansion [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(ii) and 640(a)(4)(B)(i)(II) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 45% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 55% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 45% of the balance (except that the allocation shall be 55% if the 15% reserved for the State Advisory Councils is not required)	0
8. State Advisory Councils [Section 640(a)(4)(A)(iii) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 15% of the balance remaining will be reserved, except that no more than \$100,000,000 cumulatively through FY 2012 shall be awarded for this purpose	0	After awarding COLA, T/TA and Indian and Migrant and Seasonal expansion, 15% of the balance remaining will be reserved, except that no more than \$100,000,000 cumulatively through FY 2012 shall be awarded for this purpose	0
9. Head Start Collaboration grants [Section 640(a)(2)(B)(vi) of the Head Start Act] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	In the same amount as the corresponding collaboration grant provided for FY 2007	(8,826,000)	In the same amount as the corresponding collaboration grant provided for FY 2007	(8,826,000)
10. Head Start Fellowships [Section 648A(d)(6) of the Head Start Act with funds reserved for Discretionary Payment] [Authority expires 9/30/2012]	Not more than \$1,000,000	(1,000,000)	Not more than \$1,000,000	(1,000,000)

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
11. Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Center Program [Section 388(a)(1) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	53,536,000	Such sums	53,536,000
12. Runaway and Homeless Youth Transitional Living Program, including Maternity Group Homes [Section 388(a)(2)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	43,819,000	45% of the amount reserved under section 388(a)(2)(A), increasing to not more than 55% when warranted	43,819,000
13. Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth [Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	17,901,000	Such sums	17,901,000
14. CAPTA State Grants [Section 112(a)(1) of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	26,432,000	Such sums	26,432,000
15. Child Abuse Discretionary Activities [Section 112(a)(2)(A) of Section 1 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	30% of amount under section 112(a)(1)	25,744,000	30% of amount under section 112(a)(1)	25,744,000

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
16. Community-Based Child Abuse Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect [Section 209 of Section I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act]	Such sums	41,527,000	Such sums	41,527,000
17. Child Welfare Services [Section 425 of the Social Services Act]	\$325,000,000	280,650,000	\$325,000,000	280,650,000
18. Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration Projects [Section 426 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	26,092,000	Such sums	31,092,000
19. Adoption Opportunities [Section 205 of Section II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act]	Such sums	39,179,000	Such sums	39,179,000
20. Abandoned Infants Assistance [Section 302(a)(1) of Section III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act]	Such sums	11,553,000	Such sums	11,553,000
21. Chafee Education and Training Vouchers [Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act]	\$60,000,000	45,174,000	\$60,000,000	45,174,000
22. Adoption Incentives [Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act]	\$43,000,000	39,346,000	\$43,000,000	39,346,000

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
23. State Councils [Section 129(a) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2007)	Such sums	74,774,000	Such sums	74,774,000
24. Protection and Advocacy [Section 145 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2007)	Such sums	40,865,000	Such sums	40,865,000
25. Projects of National Significance [Section 163 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2007)	Such sums	8,317,000	Such sums	8,317,000
26. University Centers for Excellence [Section 156 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2007)	Such sums	38,792,000	Such sums	38,792,000

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
27. Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities [Sections 264 and 292 of the Help America Vote Act of 2002] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2005)	\$35,000,000	5,235,000	\$35,000,000	5,235,000
28. Native American Programs [Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2002, except for Native Language Program authorized through FY 2012)	Such sums	48,583,000	Such sums	48,583,000
29. Social Services Research and Demonstration [Section 1110 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	0	Such sums	8,000,000
30. Community Services Block Grant [Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	Such sums	677,358,000	Such sums	350,000,000

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
31. Community Economic Development Program [Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	9% of section 674(a)	29,943,000	9% of section 674(a)	29,943,000
32. Assets for Independence [Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	\$25,000,000	19,869,000	\$25,000,000	19,869,000
33. Family Violence Prevention and Services Programs/Battered Women's Shelters Grants to States and Tribes [Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	\$175,000,000	129,547,000	\$175,000,000	135,000,000
34. Domestic Violence Hotline [Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	\$3,500,000	3,197,000	\$3,500,000	4,500,000
35. Specialized Services for Abused Parents and their Children [Section 303(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the FVPSA exceeds \$130M, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount	0	When appropriated amounts under Section 303 of the EVPSA exceeds \$130M, the Secretary shall make available not less than 25% of the excess amount	0

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
36. Federal Administration (Includes Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships)	Such sums	204,997,000	Such sums	212,944,000
37. Disaster Human Services Case Management [Authorization is being established through appropriations language]	\$2,000,000	1,992,000	\$2,000,000	1,992,000
Unfunded Authorizations:				
1. Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals [Title V, Section 505 of the FSA of 1988, P.L. 100-485 and Section 112 of the PRWORA 1996, P.L. 104-193]	\$25,000,000	0	\$25,000,000	0
2. Rural Community Facilities Program [Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act] (Authorization for the program expired at the end of FY 2003)	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	4,981,000	From amounts reserved under 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	0
3. Collaborative Grants to Increase Long-Term Stability of Victims [Section 41404 of the Violence Against Women Act] (Authorization expired at the end of FY 2011.)	\$10,000,000	0	\$10,000,000	0

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
4. Periodic Estimate of Incidence and Prevalence of Youth Homelessness [Section 388(3)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act]	Such sums	0	Such sums	0
5. Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership through Alliances [Section 303(c) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act]	\$6,000,000	0	\$6,000,000	0
Total request level		\$9,907,947,000		\$9,688,767,000
Total request level against definite authorizations		\$525,010,000		\$531,766,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2012
Adoption Awareness Programs	FY 2005	Such sums	12,453,000	0
State Councils	FY 2007	Such sums	71,771,000	74,774,000
Protection and Advocacy	FY 2007	Such sums	38,718,000	40,865,000
Projects of National Significance	FY 2007	Such sums	11,414,000	8,317,000
University Centers for Excellence	FY 2007	Such sums	33,212,000	38,792,000
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities	FY 2005	\$35,000,000	14,879,000	5,235,000
Native American Programs (except Language Preservation Grants)	FY 2002	Such sums	45,826,000	48,583,000
Community Services Block Grant	FY 2003	Such sums	645,762,000	677,358,000
Community Economic Development Program	FY 2003	9% of CSBG	27,082,000	29,943,000
Assets for Independence	FY 2003	\$25,000,000	24,827,000	19,869,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004				
Appropriation	8,577,382,000	8,679,670,000	8,855,501,000	8,816,601,000
Rescission				-53,409,000
Total				8,763,192,000
2005				
Appropriation	9,106,025,000	8,985,633,000	9,094,146,000	9,069,535,000
Rescission				-73,284,000
Total				8,996,251,000
2006				
Appropriation	8,377,293,000	8,688,707,000	9,037,153,000	8,938,536,000
Rescission				-89,334,000
Section 202 Transfer <i>Hurricane Relief</i>				-5,123,000 90,000,000
Total				8,934,079,000
2007				
Appropriation	8,238,603,000	8,652,666,000	8,856,185,000	8,938,454,000
2008				
Appropriation	8,239,709,000	9,146,940,000	9,213,332,000	9,129,990,000
Rescission				-159,501,000
Total				8,970,489,000
2009				
Appropriation	8,493,210,000	9,305,723,000	9,184,205,000	9,301,111,000
Supplemental, P.L. 111-5				3,150,000,000
Total				12,451,111,000
2010				
Appropriation	9,459,559,000	9,436,851,000	9,310,465,000	9,314,532,000
1% Transfer to HRSA				-1,352,000
Total				9,313,180,000
2011				
Appropriation	10,312,070,000	10,356,000,000	10,359,627,000	9,538,433,000
Rescission				-19,077,000
Total				9,519,356,000
2012				
Rescission	9,639,598,000	9,989,073,000	9,845,685,000	9,926,709,000
Total				-18,762,000 9,907,947,000
2013	9,688,767,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$9,538,433,000	\$9,926,709,000	\$9,688,767,000
Rescission	-19,077,000	-18,762,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$9,519,356,000	\$9,907,947,000	\$9,688,767,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-3,330,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	2,638,000	0
Total Obligations	\$9,516,026,000	\$9,910,585,000	\$9,688,767,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Activity

	<u>FY 2011 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2013 Estimate</u>
Head Start	\$7,559,633,000	\$7,968,544,000	\$8,054,000,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	97,539,000	97,355,000	97,355,000
Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse	17,935,000	17,901,000	17,901,000
Child Abuse State Grants	26,482,000	26,432,000	26,432,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	25,793,000	25,744,000	25,744,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	41,606,000	41,527,000	41,527,000
Child Welfare Services	281,181,000	280,650,000	280,650,000
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration	27,153,000	26,092,000	31,092,000
Adoption Opportunities	39,253,000	39,179,000	39,179,000
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program	11,605,000	11,553,000	11,553,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	45,260,000	45,174,000	45,174,000
Adoption Incentives	39,421,000	39,346,000	39,346,000
Developmental Disabilities: State Councils	74,916,000	74,774,000	74,774,000
Developmental Disabilities: Protection and Advocacy	40,942,000	40,865,000	40,865,000
Developmental Disabilities: Projects of National Significance	14,134,000	8,317,000	8,317,000
Developmental Disabilities: University Centers for Excellence	38,865,000	38,792,000	38,792,000
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities	17,375,000	5,235,000	5,235,000
Native American Programs	48,675,000	48,583,000	48,583,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	0	0	8,000,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	1,996,000	1,992,000	1,992,000
Community Services Block Grant	678,640,000	677,358,000	350,000,000
Community Services Discretionary Activities	22,954,000	34,924,000	29,943,000

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Job Opportunities for Low Income Individuals	1,641,000	0	0
Assets for Independence	23,977,000	19,869,000	19,869,000
Battered Women's Shelters and Domestic Violence Hotline	132,994,000	132,744,000	139,500,000
Federal Administration	209,386,000	204,997,000	212,944,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$9,519,356,000	\$9,907,947,000	\$9,688,767,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Children and Families Services Programs
 (Discretionary Only)

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$9,907,947,000
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$9,688,767,000
Net change	-\$219,180,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
	Budget <u>Authority</u>	Budget <u>Authority</u>
<u>Increases:</u>	(FTE)	(FTE)
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Head Start: These funds will support the implementation of the Designation Renewal System and provide Head Start grantees with a .59 percent cost-of-living increase.	\$7,968,544,000	+\$85,456,000
2) Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration: Funding to award competitive grants that focus on preventing and addressing commercial sexual exploitation of children.	\$26,092,000	+5,000,000
3) Social Services Research and Demonstration: Funding for an early care and education program evaluation study and a new disconnected youth initiative.	\$0	+\$8,000,000

	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>	
	(FTE)	Budget <u>Authority</u>	(FTE) Budget <u>Authority</u>
4) Family Violence Prevention and Services: Additional funds will be directed to support shelter and supportive services.		\$129,547,000	+\$5,453,000
5) Domestic Violence Hotline: Additional funds will be used to increase staff capacity for the Hotline.		\$3,197,000	+\$1,303,000
6) Federal Administration: Includes funds to support 24 additional FTE needed to in order to implement the designation renewal system for the Head Start program and \$4 million to support ACF's program integrity efforts.		\$204,997,000	+\$7,947,000
Total Increases	1,338		+24 +\$113,159,000
<u>Decreases:</u>			
A. <u>Program:</u>			
1) Community Services Block Grant: The program should maintain the current emphasis on place-based services to address the causes and impact of poverty, while introducing competition to promote the implementation of innovative evidence-based practices and provision of services to the highest need populations and highest communities within each state.		\$677,358,000	-\$327,358,000
2) Rural Community Facilities: No funding requested in FY 2012.		\$4,981,000	-\$4,981,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases			-\$332,339,000
Net Change	1,338		+24 -\$219,180,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
Budget Authority	\$9,519,356,000	\$9,907,947,000	\$9,688,767,000	-\$219,180,000
FTE	1,338	1,338	1,362	+24

General Statement

The Children and Families Services Programs appropriations account incorporates funding for programs serving children, youth, families, the developmentally disabled, Native Americans, victims of child abuse and neglect and domestic violence, and other vulnerable populations. The FY 2013 request for Children and Families Services Programs is \$9,688,767,000, a decrease of \$219,180,000 from the FY 2012 enacted level.

Highlights of the FY 2013 request for Children and Families Services Programs include:

Head Start (+\$85 million) – ACF has begun to implement the Designation Renewal System, required in the Head Start Act, which establishes that Head Start grantees will be automatically renewed for a five-year grant only if they are determined to be delivering high-quality services. Those that are determined not to be providing high-quality services will be required to compete for continued funding. The increased funds will be available to support costs associated with transitioning grants to new organizations through the recompetition process, including modest start-up grants to new grantees for one-time start up costs. These transition grants will be provided on an as-needed basis. The increase also will support a partial cost of living adjustment to allow Head Start programs to keep pace with increasing costs without diminishing quality or services to children and families. These funds will build on investments made in recent fiscal years to allow Head Start and Early Head Start programs to continue services to young children and their families and improve program quality through the support of a newly restructured state Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) system and four new national TTA centers, including: the National Center on Quality Teaching and Learning, the National Center on Cultural and Linguistic Responsiveness, the National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement, and the National Center on Program Management and Fiscal Operations.

Federal Administration (+\$7.9 million) – Includes funds to support 24 additional FTE needed to implement the designation renewal system for the Head Start program and \$4 million to support ACF’s program integrity efforts.

Child Welfare Training, Research and Demonstration (+\$5 million) – Funding to award competitive grants that focus on preventing and addressing the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Social Services Research and Demonstration (+\$8 million) – Funding for an early care and education program evaluation study and a new disconnected youth initiative.

Violent Crime Reduction (+\$6.8 million) – The additional funding will be directed to support shelter and supportive services under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act and increase staff capacity for the Hotline.

The following program is eliminated in this budget: Rural Community Facilities.

HEAD START

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$7,559,633,000	\$7,968,544,000	\$8,054,000,000	+\$85,456,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 639 of the Head Start Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Head Start program was established as part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452) and is authorized through FY 2012 under the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-134). The program provides grants directly to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive early learning and development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping preschoolers develop the education and skills required to be successful in school. In FY 1995, the Early Head Start program was established to serve pregnant women and children from birth to three years of age in recognition of the mounting evidence that the earliest years are critical to children’s growth and development.

Head Start and Early Head Start programs promote school readiness by enhancing the cognitive and social development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social and other services to enrolled children and families. Head Start programs are expected to collaborate with other pre-K programs in their communities and to work closely with local school systems to assure the gains Head Start children achieve in Head Start are sustained as children leave Head Start and enter public school.

All Head Start grantees must, unless a waiver is granted, contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program from non-federal funds. No more than 15 percent of total program costs may be for program administration. At least 90 percent of the enrollees in a program must be children from families with income below the federal poverty level, from families receiving public assistance, homeless families or children in foster care. However, if a program can show that it has met the needs of all interested and eligible families in its community, using the above criteria, that program may propose to fill up to 35 percent of funded enrollment with children whose family income is between 100 to 130 percent of the poverty line. Head Start programs must ensure that at least ten percent of funded enrollment is reserved for children with disabilities.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) included \$2.1 billion for FY 2009 and FY 2010 to support an historic investment in early childhood education by expanding the number of economically disadvantaged children and their families served by the Head Start program. The Recovery Act provided funds to expand enrollment of three and four year old children in Head Start by 13,000 slots and to expand Early Head Start enrollment by 48,000 slots, increasing the size of the program by 75 percent. The Recovery Act investment also supported activities for State Advisory Councils on Early Childhood Care and Education, which are focused on improving quality across early childhood programs, as well as activities to improve Head Start program quality. Funding provided in FY 2011 and FY 2012 allowed for the continuation of the expansion slots that had been funded under the Recovery Act.

Raising the Bar on Quality

Improving the quality of Head Start is a key element of the Administration's overall education agenda which is designed to help every child meet his or her full potential and, by doing so, makes our country more competitive. Almost one million children depend on the Head Start program, and they all should be in engaging classrooms where program activities are not only fun and developmentally appropriate, but also promote increased vocabulary, early literacy, early math, problem solving, and healthy social interaction skills. Research has shown that Head Start already helps children become more prepared for kindergarten; however it also shows that more needs to be done to deepen the effectiveness and lasting impact of the program.

The Department released the *Roadmap to Excellence in Head Start* in January 2010 that outlines a comprehensive set of quality initiatives, some of which were called for in the December 2007 Head Start Reauthorization Act, including: raising teacher qualification requirements; providing better training to teachers and other Head Start professionals on teaching and curriculum best practices that promote positive sustained outcomes, including early literacy and math skills; improving classroom monitoring to ensure that evidence based methods are being implemented and to help Head Start program directors identify areas where more training is needed; raising the standards to which Head Start programs are held; and requiring low-performing grantees to compete for continued funding.

In November 2011, ACF published a Final Rule that provided a structure for identifying low performing programs that will be required to compete for continued funding under the Designation Renewal System (DRS). The rule requires grantees that fall short on quality benchmarks, including health and safety, financial accountability, and program management standards to be designated for competition. Among the factors considered are scores on the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K), a measure of classroom quality that assesses the dimensions of teacher child interaction associated with later achievement developed by researchers at the University of Virginia and that has been validated through rigorous research. In December 2011, the first set of grantees that have been designated for competition were notified. Over the course of 2012, competitions will be held to determine which entities will provide Head Start services in more than 100 communities around the country. Those applicants that successfully compete for these funds will begin transitioning into communities in late 2012. Over the course of the next three years, ACF will review the performance and program quality of all 1,600 Head Start grantees and additional grantees determined that fall short on the quality benchmarks will be designated for competition and competitions for Head Start funding will be held in more communities.

In March 2011, ACF also published a proposed rule to strengthen procedures for determining Head Start eligibility, including procedures to document and verify eligibility, in order to reduce the risk that services are provided to persons not eligible. A Final Rule is expected this year.

As part of our efforts to improve the quality of Head Start, ACF has revamped its training and technical assistance efforts and has invested in ensuring that these TA centers can bring the best evidence-based and evidence-informed practices to Head Start classrooms and programs around the country. The recently restructured state Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) system and four new national TTA centers, includes: the National Center on Quality Teaching and Learning, the National Center on Cultural and Linguistic Responsiveness, the National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement, and the National Center on Program Management and Fiscal Operations.

Further, the Office of Head Start (OHS) is enhancing efforts to reduce the vulnerability of Head Start programs to fraud and abuse related to the eligibility verification process by: (1) partnering with the Office of Inspector General to continue in-depth reviews of high risk grantees; (2) issuing guidance clarifying how Head Start programs should determine and verify eligibility and the consequences of not

following the established procedures; and (3) implementing a web hotline for reporting fraud and abuse. OHS plans to conduct regular training; strengthen regulations by requiring grantees to retain documentation of income eligibility; continue to produce a national level error rate using the Erroneous Payment Study; conduct unannounced monitoring visits; and review the current monitoring system to ensure that our procedures are clearly understood and fully implemented.

Taken together, our efforts to revamp the training and technical assistance, require lower performing programs to compete for continued funding, and strengthen program integrity will bring higher quality early education to low-income children. These reforms, along with investments in the Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Program and Child Care, are key elements of the Administration’s broader education agenda.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$6,877,975,000
2009	\$7,112,283,000
2009 <i>Head Start, Recovery Act</i>	\$1,000,000,000 ¹
2009 <i>Early Head Start, Recovery Act</i>	\$1,100,000,000 ¹
2010	\$7,233,680,000
2011	\$7,559,633,000
2012	\$7,968,544,000

The 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start program raised the standard for Head Start teacher qualifications, and progress is being made. The law requires that by October 1, 2011, all pre-school center-based teachers have at least an AA degree or higher with evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience for early childhood education, thus the goal for fiscal years 2011 through 2013 is to reach 100 percent. Based on the most recent data from the 2010-2011 program year, 88.2 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA degree or higher, improving over the FY 2010 actual result of 85 percent. While additional progress is still needed to meet the target of 100 percent, more Head Start teachers have degrees than ever before, and are better equipped to deliver quality instruction to Head Start children. Of the 45,701 Head Start teachers in the 2010-2011 program year, 40,285 have an AA degree or higher, which represents an increase of 1,164 degreed teachers over the previous year. ACF continues to provide training and technical assistance funds directly to grantees to increase the qualifications of teachers.

Head Start maintains three IT investments - the Head Start Enterprise System (HSES), the Head Start Monitoring System (HSMS), and the Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Center (ECLKC). The HSES provides a single, authoritative repository of up-to-date information about Head Start grantees and program operations, supporting long term goal 3.6 and annual performance measures 3B, 3C, and 3F. The HSMS contains both the instruments and process used to conduct federal monitoring of Head Start grantees supporting annual performance goal 3D. The ECLKC offers relevant, timely information to Head Start grantees and the early childhood community in an easy-to-use format. It continues to grow and evolve and is designed to be a comprehensive public resource for anyone involved with or interested in early childhood education.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Head Start program is \$8,054,000,000, a \$85,456,000 increase from the FY 2012 enacted level. Appropriations language is included with the budget request to designate \$40 million to support the implementation of the Designation Renewal System and the transition of new providers into communities around the country. With the goal of minimizing the

¹ The Recovery Act appropriations are available for two fiscal years.

disruption of services to children and families, the language would allow ACF to use these funds where necessary to support new Head Start and Early Head Start grantees with a small amount of start-up or transition funding to ensure that the new grantee is fully operational when the incumbent grant ends. New grantees would have the resources necessary, for example, to hire, train and conduct criminal background checks on staff; obtain licenses; begin recruitment and enrollment; and transfer property and inventory from the incumbent grantee prior to the time when children begin to be served in the program; or ACF's interim contractor will operate a program on a temporary basis. Finally, ACF also will use a portion of these transition funds to support the additional re-evaluation of American Indian/Alaska Native grantees and the monitoring of new grantees, both required by statute. The FY 2013 funding level also will support a 0.6 percent cost of living adjustment that will help to offset rising operating costs. At the FY 2013 funding level, ACF estimates that it will be able to maintain services for approximately 962,000 children and families, the same number served in FY 2012.

This request includes a legislative proposal to extend the current program authorization for one year to allow time to assess implementation of the *Roadmap to Excellence* in Head Start and early implementation of the Designation Renewal System.

ACF is committed to ensuring that Head Start is serving the full number of children for which Congress has appropriated funds. Therefore, ACF has established an efficiency goal for the Head Start program of decreasing under-enrollment in Head Start programs. The most recent data available indicate that, during the 2010-2011 program year, Head Start grantees, on average, were serving 0.8 percent (0.77 percent) less than the children they were funded to serve, missing the FY 2011 target of 0.6 percent.¹ This represents approximately 6,960 children who could have been served using the Head Start funds appropriated and awarded to grantees. Based on the consistent and significant improvements over the baseline (4.4 percent in FY 2004), targets for FY 2008 and FY 2009 were revised to remain ambitious. For FY 2013, the program expects to see a 0.1 percentage point decrease from the previous year's actual result in under-enrollment. ACF has undertaken specific efforts to improve and standardize how grantees report enrollment. Per the 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start Act, ACF now collects online enrollment data on a monthly basis from all Head Start grantees through the Head Start Enterprise System, and will review these data semi-annually. The Office of Head Start will collaborate with grantees to develop plans and timetables for reducing or eliminating under-enrollment and will provide technical assistance to implement such plans with those programs operating with less than their funded enrollment for more than four consecutive months, as described in the Head Start Act. In cases where grantees remain chronically under-enrolled, ACF has reduced their funding commiserate with the actual enrollment.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) recently proposed a High Priority Performance Goal and specific outcome measures, strategies, and milestones for FY 2012 and FY 2013 involving both the Head Start and Child Care programs. This high priority goal calls for actions in FY 2012 and FY 2013 to improve the quality of early childhood programs for low-income children. As part of that overall goal, the Office of Head Start is striving to increase the percentage of Head Start children in high quality classrooms, and is using multiple strategies to accomplish that goal, including providing programs with training and technical assistance support to improve classroom quality, measuring classroom quality in monitoring, and establishing clear expectations in the Designation Renewal System. ACF aims to increase the proportion of Head Start grantees scoring above the low range in the CLASS: Pre-K, which measures teacher-child interaction on a seven-point scale in three broad domains: emotional support, classroom organization, and instructional support. In support of this goal, and as noted previously, the Office of Head Start published a Final Rule that establishes a process for identifying low performing

¹ This under-enrollment percent of .8 excludes the 61,000 additional children served through the Recovery Act because these programs were in the process of becoming fully operational and enrolled children throughout the program year. The enrollment levels of these programs were tracked separately.

programs that will be required to compete with other applicants for continued funding, and takes into consideration, among other factors, scores on the CLASS: Pre-K. Other milestones for this high priority goal include strengthening the implementation of CLASS: Pre-K in monitoring reviews, including using a random sampling of classrooms that will be observed and providing training to CLASS reviewers to ensure their reliability on the CLASS instrument. Data collected from CLASS reviews in FY 2012 will allow the Office of Head Start to establish baseline data to establish targets for this high priority goal.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>3A</u> : Reduce the proportion of grantees receiving a score in the low range on the basis of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS). (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>3.6LT</u> and <u>3B</u> : Increase the percentage of Early Head Start children completing all medical screenings. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 85.7% Target: 92% (Target Not Met but Improved)	93%	93%	Maintain
<u>3.7LT</u> : Percentage of parents of children in pre-K Head Start year who report reading to child three times per week. (Outcome)	FY 1998: 68.4% Target: 68.4% (Baseline)	N/A	85%	N/A
<u>3C</u> : Increase the percentage of Head Start teachers with AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 88.2% Target: 100% (Target Not Met but Improved)	100% ¹	100%	Maintain
<u>3D</u> : Reduce the number of grantees with repeat deficiencies through the provision of targeted technical assistance. ² (Outcome)	FY 2011: 1 grantee Target: 1 grantee (Target Met)	0 grantees	0 grantees	Maintain

¹The FY 2012 target for this measure reflects the requirement of the 2007 Reauthorization of Head Start that, by October 1, 2011, all Head Start teachers must have at least an AA degree in early childhood education or a related field with pre-school teaching experience or have a BA degree and been admitted into the Teach for America program. The data reported for FY 2011 reflects teachers in the 2010-2011 program year, before the statutory mandate was in place.

² The purpose of this measure is to respond to the 2005 GAO report that cited grantees with repeat financial deficiencies. The goal of this measure is to capture data on grantees that have repeat financial deficiencies as monitored through triennial Office of Head Start monitoring review data. The FY 2005 – 2006 data found 25 grantees had one or more deficiencies in financial management. Monitoring data from FY 2008 – 2009 determined that two grantees had repeat financial deficiencies, thus two grantees is the baseline. Instead of tracking the same grantees every three years, OHS is modifying this measure to report annually how many grantees in that year have repeat financial deficiencies from their monitoring review three years prior. For example, the results in FY 2010 will be the number of grantees who have repeat financial deficiencies

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>3E</u> : Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (Efficiency)	FY 2011: 0.8% Target: 0.6% (Target Not Met)	0.7%	Prior Result - 0.1PP	N/A
<u>3i</u> : Number of Early Head Start medical screenings completed. (Output)	FY 2011: 127,460 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>3ii</u> : Number of Head Start teachers without a degree who are enrolled in Early Childhood Education degree program. (Output)	FY 2011: 4,899 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>3iii</u> : Number of Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2011: 50,189 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>3iv</u> : Number of teachers aids with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2011: 11,682 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>3v</u> : Number of Head Start staff who are current or former Head Start parents. (Output)	FY 2011: 59,916 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

from their 2007 triennial review. Modifying the measure to look at repeat financial deficiencies among all Head Start grantees annually, as opposed to focusing on the same grantees every three years, is more consistent with the purpose of the measure.

Resource and Program Data
Head Start

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$7,312,443,000	\$7,707,448,000	\$7,792,903,000
(Head Start)	(6,335,394,000)	(6,426,487,000)	(6,497,740,000)
(Early Head Start)	(977,049,000)	(1,280,961,000)	(1,295,163,000)
Research/Evaluation	19,937,000	19,962,000	19,962,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	184,687,000	199,213,000	199,214,000
(TTA Head Start)	(146,110,000)	(157,602,000)	(157,603,000)
(TTA Early Head Start)	(38,577,000)	(41,611,000)	(41,611,000)
Centers of Excellence			
Program Support	41,900,000	41,921,000	41,921,000
Total, Resources	\$7,558,967,000	\$7,968,544,000	\$8,054,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1,828	1,822	1,812
New Starts			
#	99	27	86
\$	\$30,000,000	\$74,217,000	\$371,402,000
Continuations			
#	1,729	1,795	1,726
\$	\$7,346,694,000	\$7,726,860,000	\$7,510,782,000
Contracts			
#	49	37	34
\$	\$166,664,000	\$152,094,000	\$156,576,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	8	11	11
\$	\$9,992,000	\$9,831,000	\$9,698,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, panel and monitoring/on-site reviews and overhead cost.

Additional Head Start Program Data

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimates
Number of Grantees	1,656	1,656	1,636
Children in Head Start Programs:			
(Head Start)	964,430	962,120	962,120
(Early Head Start)	849,961	847,651	847,651
	114,469	114,469	114,469
Number of Staff	233,388	232,829	232,829
Number of Teachers	64,252	64,098	64,098
Percent of Staff that are Teachers	28%	28%	28%
Average Teacher Salary	\$27,800	\$28,053	\$28,182
Number of Teachers with AA Degree	19,544	20,511	21,793
Percent of Teachers with AA Degree	30%	32%	34%
Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree	\$24,900	\$25,127	\$25,275
Number of Teachers with BA Degree	25,587	26,280	26,921
Percent of Teachers with BA Degree	40%	41%	42%
Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree	\$29,400	\$29,668	\$29,843
Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree	5,059	5,128	5,128
Percent of Teachers with Advanced Degree	8%	8%	8%
Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree	\$35,000	\$35,319	\$35,527
Volunteers	1,324,000	1,320,829	1,320,829
Number of Classrooms	57,995	57,856	57,856

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Head Start	CFDA #			93.600
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$118,538,454	\$126,116,169	\$126,859,961	\$743,792
Alaska	13,700,404	14,419,094	14,504,133	85,039
Arizona	114,920,032	122,132,816	122,853,115	720,299
Arkansas	71,284,596	75,414,696	75,859,467	444,771
California	913,314,091	961,007,656	966,675,431	5,667,775
Colorado	76,084,025	81,054,790	81,532,825	478,035
Connecticut	56,483,153	58,941,861	59,289,481	347,620
Delaware	14,582,960	15,390,494	15,481,262	90,768
District of Columbia	27,047,852	27,955,348	28,120,219	164,871
Florida	294,050,811	314,303,816	316,157,477	1,853,661
Georgia	187,289,495	199,225,857	200,400,826	1,174,969
Hawaii	24,750,678	25,675,399	25,826,824	151,425
Idaho	25,538,415	27,338,956	27,500,192	161,236
Illinois	298,559,425	315,321,673	317,181,337	1,859,664
Indiana	107,840,984	115,587,883	116,269,582	681,699
Iowa	56,555,143	59,455,800	59,806,451	350,651
Kansas	56,493,661	59,990,295	60,344,098	353,803
Kentucky	119,070,940	125,903,734	126,646,273	742,539
Louisiana	160,185,704	168,513,211	169,507,047	993,836
Maine	30,187,064	31,634,330	31,820,899	186,569
Maryland	85,450,156	89,677,330	90,206,218	528,888
Massachusetts	117,950,785	123,113,621	123,839,705	726,084
Michigan	256,329,651	268,517,307	270,100,934	1,583,627
Minnesota	79,494,477	84,052,860	84,548,576	495,716
Mississippi	174,610,322	180,887,414	181,954,229	1,066,815
Missouri	131,620,071	139,405,592	140,227,761	822,169
Montana	22,933,414	24,061,558	24,203,465	141,907
Nebraska	39,923,525	42,321,541	42,571,140	249,599
Nevada	27,655,675	30,055,175	30,232,431	177,256
New Hampshire	14,760,808	15,590,172	15,682,118	91,946
New Jersey	142,163,084	150,054,190	150,939,160	884,970
New Mexico	58,583,088	62,748,895	63,118,967	370,072
New York	473,230,126	495,549,593	498,472,182	2,922,589
North Carolina	159,627,572	172,280,427	173,296,481	1,016,054
North Dakota	18,998,575	20,123,364	20,242,045	118,681

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	272,267,158	287,577,410	289,273,447	1,696,037
Oklahoma	91,151,052	97,976,084	98,553,915	577,831
Oregon	66,205,368	70,527,514	70,943,462	415,948
Pennsylvania	250,062,285	262,631,620	264,180,535	1,548,915
Rhode Island	24,019,635	25,123,227	25,271,396	148,169
South Carolina	92,680,645	99,522,604	100,109,556	586,952
South Dakota	20,634,052	21,673,818	21,801,643	127,825
Tennessee	130,885,676	137,557,725	138,368,995	811,270
Texas	529,791,786	561,394,575	564,705,496	3,310,921
Utah	42,274,915	45,256,053	45,522,958	266,905
Vermont	14,653,846	15,191,416	15,281,010	89,594
Virginia	109,393,196	115,652,122	116,334,200	682,078
Washington	111,137,972	117,831,024	118,525,953	694,929
West Virginia	55,548,315	58,385,484	58,729,822	344,338
Wisconsin	100,050,519	105,517,607	106,139,915	622,308
Wyoming	13,181,559	13,480,863	13,560,369	79,506
Subtotal	6,493,747,195	6,859,122,063	6,899,574,984	40,452,921
Indian Tribes	214,891,848	224,600,547	225,925,167	1,324,620
Subtotal	214,891,848	224,600,547	225,925,167	1,324,620
American Samoa	2,256,017	2,272,537	2,285,940	13,403
Guam	2,369,904	2,487,795	2,502,467	14,672
Northern Mariana Islands	1,746,154	1,758,940	1,769,314	10,374
Palau	1,399,098	1,409,343	1,417,655	8,312
Puerto Rico	269,246,634	278,932,535	280,577,588	1,645,053
Virgin Islands	8,888,001	9,454,227	9,509,985	55,758
Migrant Program	317,889,153	327,409,528	329,340,482	1,930,954
Subtotal	603,794,961	623,724,905	627,403,431	3,678,526
Total States/Territories	7,312,434,004	7,707,447,515	7,752,903,582	45,456,067
Discretionary Funds	0	0	40,000,000	40,000,000
Other	61,846,346	61,882,820	61,882,820	0
Training and Technical Assistance	184,686,236	199,213,598	199,213,598	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	246,532,582	261,096,418	301,096,418	40,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$7,558,966,586	\$7,968,543,933	\$8,054,000,000	\$85,456,067

¹Other - These totals include funding for Research/Evaluation and Program Support.

²Discretionary Funds - These funds are requested in FY 2013 to minimize the disruptions in Head Start services to families and children during the implementation of the Designation Renewal System. Funds will be awarded to grantees on an as-needed basis during the two-year transition period.

RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH PROGRAM

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
Basic Center Program	\$53,637,000	\$53,536,000	\$53,536,000	\$0
Transitional Living Program	43,902,000	43,819,000	43,819,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	\$97,539,000	\$97,355,000	\$97,355,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 388 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula/Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Program serves as the national leader for the provision of shelter services to unaccompanied homeless youth. The RHY program administers grants to public and private organizations to establish and operate youth emergency shelter and transitional living programs.

Part A, the **Basic Center Program**, funds grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, temporary shelter, counseling, family unification and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. Basic Centers can provide 21 days of shelter for up to 20 youth at each facility with an exception in those jurisdictions that require a higher limit in order to be licensed as a Basic Center program. Funds available for the Basic Center Program are allotted among the states using a formula based on the population of youth under age 18 as a proportion of the national population. Basic Center programs provide youth with an opportunity to receive individual and family counseling, mental and physical health services as well as education and employment assistance.

Part B, the **Transitional Living Program (TLP)**, provides grants to public and private organizations for community-based, adult-supervised group homes for youth ages 16 to 22 who cannot safely live with their own families. Youth entering a TLP under the age of 18 are eligible for up to 21 months of service until they reach the age of 18. All youth between the ages 18 up to 22 are eligible for up to 18 months of TLP services. TLPs provide long-term safe, stable, and nurturing environment for homeless youth. Services include counseling in basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment skills, and physical and behavioral health care. These services are designed to help youth that are homeless develop the skills necessary to make a successful transition to self-sufficient living. The TLP also funds maternity group homes, which are specifically designed to meet the needs of pregnant and parenting youth. These homes provide the services described above in addition to parenting support.

Funding also is provided for the national toll-free runaway and homeless youth crisis hotline that responds to between 100,000-120,000 calls a year. Of these calls, 44 percent come from youth, 36 percent come from parents and the remaining 20 percent are general information and client-related calls.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$96,128,000
2009	\$97,234,000

2010	\$97,734,000
2011	\$97,539,000
2012	\$97,355,000

Starting in FY 2007, Abt Associates, an independent research firm with considerable experience in studying homelessness, began to design an evaluation of long term housing and other outcomes for youth in transitional living programs. This study was requested in Section 119 of the Runaway, Homeless Youth and Missing Children’s Assistance Act (P.L. 108-96), which reauthorized the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act in 2003. Survey instruments have been finalized and approved by the Office of Management and Budget. The evaluation, which is scheduled to begin in FY 2012, will be implemented in several phases to gather information about the agencies and their service delivery models, including direct interviews with youth at program entry, exit, six months, and twelve months after leaving the program. The evaluation will help identify long term outcomes for youth and suggest which housing, services and program models provide the best support for youth in their development of protective factors around safety, well being, permanent connections and self sufficiency.

The Basic Center program is usually the first entry point for services that youth encounter as they leave home, the street or other temporary residence. Services administered at the basic center shelters help youth work through crisis and begin to prepare their next steps. In addition to in residence shelter services, when safe and appropriate, the Basic Center Program also emphasizes the delivery of preventive services to help at risk youth avert episodes of running away while counseling the youth and their family through crisis. Since FY 2008, the Basic Center program maintained its trend of moving youth into safe exits at a minimum rate of 90 percent. In FY 2011, the program achieved a rate of 97.4 percent in this area, exceeding the FY 2011 target of 96 percent.

The TLP program maintained its safe exit rate of 87 percent in FY 2011, surpassing the FY 2011 target of 85 percent by two percentage points. These improvements were achieved through ACF’s promotion and support of innovative strategies that help grantees: (1) encourage youth to complete the program and achieve their developmental goals instead of dropping out; (2) stay connected with youth as they transition out of program residencies and provide preventive, follow-up and after care services; (3) track exiting youth more closely and stay connected; (4) report accurate data and maintain updated youth records to reduce the number of youth whose exit situations are unknown; and (5) analyze data to discover patterns of participating and opportunities for improved services. These objectives are consistently communicated through conferences, technical assistance services, mailings, conference calls, webinars and the direct efforts of federal staff through continuous oversight and onsite monitoring. These efforts also are supported by two national resource centers co-located at the University of Oklahoma, one for technical assistance and one for training.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program is \$97,355,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will support 342 Basic Center Programs and 215 Transitional Living Programs. The FY 2012 budget request for an additional \$5 million to address domestic sex trafficking has been redirected to Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration program.

The Runaway and Homeless Youth program continues its effort to improve efficiency. For example, the TLP program has concentrated on the goal of “program completion.” The program completion rate is derived from the number of exiting TLP youth who have completed their program according to their individual plan plus those who finish early as a result of a positive opportunity, divided by all TLP youth who exited the program. Program completion is associated with safer exits and improved educational and employment progress. The program has succeeded in increasing the completion rate of youth in the TLP program from 45.6 percent in FY 2005 to 57.7 percent in FY 2011, exceeding the FY 2011 target of 56

percent. By FY 2013, it is expected that 58 percent of youth will either complete their plans successfully or leave ahead of schedule based on a positive opportunity.

The FY 2013 request for this program is aligned with the Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness, which was released in June 2010. For the past year, ACF has worked to review and identify improved performance measures and program indicators to help assess long term outcomes experienced by youth who use our shelter programs. ACF has also joined with other federal partners that serve homeless populations to discuss moving toward a shared language, shared data elements and data collection instruments. As the national leader on services to unaccompanied homeless youth, this program is an essential piece to accomplishing the goals of the Plan.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
4.1LT and 4A: Increase the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 87% Target: 85% (Target Exceeded)	86%	86%	Maintain
4.2LT and 4B: Increase the proportion of youth who complete the Transitional Living Program (TLP) by graduating or who leave ahead of schedule based upon an opportunity. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 57.7% Target: 56% (Target Exceeded)	57%	58%	+1
4C: Increase the proportion of Transitional Living Program (TLP) youth who are engaged in community service and service learning activities while in the program. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 37.6% Target: 37.8% (Target Not Met but Improved)	38.4%	Prior Result +2%	N/A
4D: Maintain the proportion of youth who are prevented from running as a result of Basic Center Programs' (BCP) non-shelter, preventive services as a percentage of all youth receiving such services. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 97.4% Target: 96% (Target Exceeded)	96%	96%	Maintain
4i: Number of Basic Center Program grants. (Output)	FY 2011: 361 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4ii: Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. (Output)	FY 2011: 39,747 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iii: Number of Transitional Living Program grants. (Output)	FY 2011: 208 ¹ (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iv: Number of youth entered TLP for services in the residency. (Output)	FY 2011: 4,104 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹This number reflects TLP grantees operating under a funding continuation. There were no new grant awards funded for TLP during FY 2011.

Resource and Program Data
Basic Center Program

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$48,179,000	\$48,182,000	\$48,182,000
Research/Evaluation	729,000	754,000	781,000
Demonstration/Development	219,000	226,000	234,000
Training/Technical Assistance	3,542,000	3,814,000	3,785,000
Program Support	960,000	560,000	554,000
Total, Resources	\$53,629,000	\$53,536,000	\$53,536,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	342	341	342
New Starts			
#	116	107	116
\$	\$17,794,000	\$16,406,000	\$16,930,000
Continuations			
#	226	234	226
\$	\$32,485,000	\$34,089,000	\$33,852,000
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$3,071,000	\$2,807,000	\$2,520,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$279,000	\$234,000	\$234,000

Notes:

1. Training and Technical Assistance – Includes training and technical assistance, National Clearinghouse logistical support, management information systems and hotline.
2. Program Support – Includes information technology support, printing, contract fees and grants/panel review costs.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional Living Program

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$39,312,000	\$39,437,000	\$39,437,000
Research/Evaluation		299,000	296,000
Demonstration/Development	1,243,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Training/Technical Assistance	2,818,000	2,392,000	2,403,000
Program Support	234,000	491,000	483,000
Total, Resources	\$43,607,000	\$43,819,000	\$43,819,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	215	216	215
New Starts			
#	0	76	109
\$	\$0	\$14,841,000	\$21,353,000
Continuations			
#	215	140	106
\$	\$42,467,000	\$27,183,000	\$20,384,000
Contracts			
#	2	4	4
\$	\$906,000	\$1,561,000	\$1,848,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$234,000	\$234,000	\$234,000

Notes:

1. Training and Technical Assistance – Includes training and technical assistance, National Clearinghouse logistical support, management information systems and hotline.
2. Program Support – Includes information technology support, printing, contract fees and grants/panel review costs.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Runaway and Homeless Youth - Basic Center				CFDA #	93.623
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$709,366	\$689,917	\$689,917	0	
Alaska	200,000	200,000	200,000	0	
Arizona	1,032,132	1,010,985	1,010,985	0	
Arkansas	444,052	428,157	428,157	0	
California	5,852,228	5,833,733	5,833,733	0	
Colorado	712,841	752,549	752,549	0	
Connecticut	527,074	527,074	527,074	0	
Delaware	188,787	200,000	200,000	0	
District of Columbia	440,580	340,580	340,580	0	
Florida	2,638,450	2,519,263	2,519,263	0	
Georgia	1,572,202	1,574,828	1,574,828	0	
Hawaii	162,432	200,000	200,000	0	
Idaho	266,342	266,342	266,342	0	
Illinois	1,943,558	1,950,511	1,950,511	0	
Indiana	774,921	993,788	993,788	0	
Iowa	449,718	446,375	446,375	0	
Kansas	395,235	444,402	444,402	0	
Kentucky	579,997	606,147	606,147	0	
Louisiana	866,581	673,419	673,419	0	
Maine	227,759	200,000	200,000	0	
Maryland	598,319	816,190	816,190	0	
Massachusetts	891,689	857,970	857,970	0	
Michigan	1,988,488	1,408,371	1,408,371	0	
Minnesota	786,077	808,725	808,725	0	
Mississippi	349,723	447,777	447,777	0	
Missouri	894,678	868,214	868,214	0	
Montana	200,000	200,000	200,000	0	
Nebraska	554,273	274,250	274,250	0	
Nevada	406,829	403,983	403,983	0	
New Hampshire	200,000	200,000	200,000	0	
New Jersey	1,283,893	1,262,723	1,262,723	0	
New Mexico	779,499	594,499	594,499	0	
New York	2,770,988	2,690,348	2,690,348	0	
North Carolina	1,387,582	1,401,210	1,401,210	0	
North Dakota	200,000	200,000	200,000	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	1,687,614	1,676,176	1,676,176	0
Oklahoma	570,254	570,254	570,254	0
Oregon	1,119,853	804,149	804,149	0
Pennsylvania	1,725,725	1,720,573	1,720,573	0
Rhode Island	182,878	200,000	200,000	0
South Carolina	549,828	641,207	641,207	0
South Dakota	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Tennessee	825,892	923,853	923,853	0
Texas	3,542,716	4,219,369	4,219,369	0
Utah	513,801	535,791	535,791	0
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	1,053,603	1,130,900	1,130,900	0
Washington	1,170,954	992,498	992,498	0
West Virginia	254,297	254,297	254,297	0
Wisconsin	834,848	825,520	825,520	0
Wyoming	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	47,908,556	47,386,917	47,386,917	0
American Samoa	0	70,000	70,000	0
Guam	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Puerto Rico	200,000	515,483	515,483	0
Virgin Islands	0	70,000	70,000	0
Subtotal	270,000	795,483	795,483	0
Total States/Territories	48,178,556	48,182,400	48,182,400	0
Other	1,908,478	1,540,432	1,540,432	0
Training and Technical Assistance	3,542,129	3,813,168	3,813,168	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	5,450,607	5,353,600	5,353,600	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$53,629,163	\$53,536,000	\$53,536,000	\$0

EDUCATION AND PREVENTION GRANTS TO REDUCE SEXUAL ABUSE OF RUNAWAY, HOMELESS AND STREET YOUTH

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$17,935,000	\$17,901,000	\$17,901,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 388 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act authorizes funding for grants to public and private organizations for street-based services to runaway and homeless, and street youth, who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to, sexual abuse, prostitution, or sexual exploitation.

Youth receive provisions for their basic needs, including food, clothing, hygiene or first aid packages, information about services and safe places, and encouragement to enter them. An established data collection tool captures the number of contacts, as well as the tangible assistance and information on referral services to Runaway and Homeless Youth shelters.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$17,221,000
2009	\$17,721,000
2010	\$17,971,000
2011	\$17,935,000
2012	\$17,901,000

In FY 2010, the baseline for a new performance measure for the Street Outreach Program (SOP) was established. This new performance measure allows the SOP to capture the average number of street youth contacts per agency, who agree to leave the street and spend at least one night in a shelter setting. The FY 2011 actual result shows an agency average of 154 street youth who accepted shelter. This average not only exceeds the targeted average of 152, but also exceeds the previous year’s actual result and baseline average of 149. Street outreach programs may include roving teams of youth workers, a drop-in center, or other youth-friendly venue designed to attract street youth, who are constantly at risk of criminal exploitation and exposure to the elements.

Information related to the program evaluation is included under the Runaway and Homeless Youth program section.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth is \$17,901,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will be used for the SOP to assist private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of the runaway, homeless and street youth population by building relationships between grantee staff and youth receiving street-based outreach services and educational information.

As previously noted, the SOP recently established a new performance measure to track the average number of street youth contacts per agency who are provided shelter for at least one night. By FY 2013, the program aims to improve by at least two percent over the previous year's actual result.

The FY 2013 request for this program is aligned with the Opening Doors: the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness which was released in June 2010. Because it is recognized that youth on the street may be in need of a more intense array of services, ACF has moved forward on a Street Outreach Initiative designed to engage and assess street youth to help identify their needs, the services that they prefer and gather much needed descriptive data on this transient population. This initiative will assist us in helping to move youth from the street and achieve more stable long term outcomes.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
4E: Increase the average number of annual street youth contacts per Street Outreach Program grantee who are provided shelter for at least one night. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 154 Target: 152 (Target Exceeded)	157	Prior Result +2%	N/A
4v: Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. (Output)	FY 2011: 157 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Education and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless and Street Youth

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$16,269,000	\$16,111,000	\$16,111,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	1,666,000	1,790,000	1,790,000
Total, Resources	\$17,935,000	\$17,901,000	\$17,901,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	155	155	155
New Starts			
#	15	58	82
\$	\$1,721,000	\$5,294,000	\$9,308,000
Continuations			
#	140	97	73
\$	\$14,548,000	\$10,817,000	\$6,803,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,430,000	\$1,554,000	\$1,554,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$236,000	\$236,000	\$236,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and grants/panel review costs.

CAPTA STATE GRANTS

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$26,482,000	\$26,432,000	\$26,432,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 112(a)(1) of Title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant program provides grants to states to improve child protective service systems. Grants are based on an initial allocation of \$50,000 per state with additional funds distributed in proportion to the state’s population of children under the age of 18. This program assists states in improving: intake, assessment, screening and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports; risk and safety assessment protocols; training for child protective services workers and mandated reporters; programs and procedures for the identification, prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect; development and implementation of procedures for collaboration among child protection services, domestic violence, and other agencies; and services to disabled infants with life-threatening conditions and their families. In addition, under this program, states perform a range of prevention activities including addressing the needs of infants born with prenatal drug exposure, referring children not at risk of imminent harm to community services, implementing criminal record checks for prospective foster and adoptive parents and other adults in their homes, training child protective services workers, protecting the legal rights of families and alleged perpetrators, and supporting Citizen Review Panels. The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 reauthorized the program through FY 2015. Reauthorization includes new state plan assurances and a focus on collaboration and linkages between domestic violence and child abuse and neglect. Reauthorization also includes a new funding formula adjustment should appropriations exceed FY 2009 amounts by more than \$1 million.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$26,535,000
2009	\$26,535,000
2010	\$26,535,000
2011	\$26,482,000
2012	\$26,432,000

In order to evaluate whether the program has been successful in decreasing the rate of repeat maltreatment, the program tracks the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment within six months of a previously substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment. ACF continues to see reductions in the percentage of victims who experience repeat maltreatment. From FY 2003 to FY 2010, the national rate of repeat maltreatment fell from 8.5 percent to 6.5 percent, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 6.6 percent. The positive trend in performance on repeat maltreatment may be due in part to ACF’s continued assessment of state performance in this area. ACF hopes to continue to make progress in reducing repeat maltreatment by continuing to monitor state performance and working with states to improve their performance.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Child Abuse State Grants is \$26,432,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will continue to help support improved child protection systems, including prevention services for families. Child abuse and neglect continues to be a significant problem in the United States. CAPTA funds support the efforts of the states in establishing and maintaining effective systems of child protection, a critical element in eliminating the tragedy of child abuse and neglect.

In addition to the continued emphasis on reducing the rate of repeat maltreatment, the program is working to improve states’ average response time between maltreatment report and investigation. This performance measure is calculated based on the median of all states’ average response times in hours from screen-in reports to the initiation of the investigation. In FY 2010, the average response time was 61 hours, falling short of the FY 2010 target of 56 hours. The increase in reported response time in FY 2010 was mostly attributable to one state reporting response time data for the first time in FY 2010. This state indicated that they have provided training to staff that focuses on responding in a more timely way and have changed policy which they believe will result in improved response time in future years. ACF will continue to work with all states to continue to improve the accuracy and completeness of the data, as well as to improve performance in ensuring that states respond to reports of abuse and neglect in a timely manner. Reducing the response time between maltreatment report and investigation improves the likelihood of identifying children in need of services in a timely manner and preventing additional maltreatment. This measure is targeted to decrease by five percent each year through FY 2013.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
7B: Decrease the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment that have a repeated substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment within six months. (CAPTA) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 6.5% Target: 6.6% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -0.2PP	Prior Result -0.2PP	N/A
7C: Improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation, based on the median of states' reported average response time in hours from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation. (CAPTA) (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2010: 61.00 hrs Target: 55.62 hrs (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -5%	Prior Result -5%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$26,482,000	\$26,432,000	\$26,432,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$26,482,000	\$26,432,000	\$26,432,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	56	56	56
\$	\$26,482,000	\$26,432,000	\$26,432,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

CAPTA State Grants				CFDA #	93.669
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$403,440	\$405,800	\$405,800		0
Alaska	107,467	108,871	108,871		0
Arizona	592,284	561,809	561,809		0
Arkansas	272,287	273,534	273,534		0
California	3,004,253	2,970,349	2,970,349		0
Colorado	434,405	435,066	435,066		0
Connecticut	302,975	306,693	306,693		0
Delaware	114,808	114,648	114,648		0
District of Columbia	85,704	81,674	81,674		0
Florida	1,320,463	1,307,391	1,307,391		0
Georgia	858,969	832,805	832,805		0
Hawaii	140,910	145,455	145,455		0
Idaho	181,246	184,807	184,807		0
Illinois	1,044,817	1,033,137	1,033,137		0
Indiana	547,620	555,301	555,301		0
Iowa	273,284	278,723	278,723		0
Kansas	270,716	278,392	278,392		0
Kentucky	367,578	371,526	371,526		0
Louisiana	401,725	401,262	401,262		0
Maine	134,903	136,254	136,254		0
Maryland	473,282	475,079	475,079		0
Massachusetts	498,664	495,802	495,802		0
Michigan	785,736	786,468	786,468		0
Minnesota	444,748	453,431	453,431		0
Mississippi	290,375	287,383	287,383		0
Missouri	498,143	497,849	497,849		0
Montana	118,827	120,240	120,240		0
Nebraska	191,406	194,280	194,280		0
Nevada	263,227	258,935	258,935		0
New Hampshire	140,506	140,244	140,244		0
New Jersey	690,542	698,856	698,856		0
New Mexico	209,752	212,958	212,958		0
New York	1,435,155	1,408,825	1,408,825		0
North Carolina	763,217	766,852	766,852		0
North Dakota	95,076	97,087	97,087		0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	899,843	907,957	907,957	0
Oklahoma	337,686	342,086	342,086	0
Oregon	323,272	322,225	322,225	0
Pennsylvania	918,876	927,249	927,249	0
Rhode Island	121,017	120,363	120,363	0
South Carolina	388,370	389,467	389,467	0
South Dakota	112,499	113,715	113,715	0
Tennessee	517,528	520,019	520,019	0
Texas	2,209,084	2,207,129	2,207,129	0
Utah	322,023	323,662	323,662	0
Vermont	89,536	90,603	90,603	0
Virginia	628,341	632,395	632,395	0
Washington	541,429	546,835	546,835	0
West Virginia	170,995	171,720	171,720	0
Wisconsin	460,231	470,846	470,846	0
Wyoming	91,336	92,541	92,541	0
Subtotal	25,890,576	25,856,598	25,856,598	0
American Samoa	57,996	58,024	58,024	0
Guam	67,174	67,234	67,234	0
Northern Mariana Islands	55,552	55,571	55,571	0
Puerto Rico	349,896	333,800	333,800	0
Virgin Islands	60,736	60,773	60,773	0
Subtotal	591,354	575,402	575,402	0
Total States/Territories	26,481,930	26,432,000	26,432,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$26,481,930	\$26,432,000	\$26,432,000	\$0

CHILD ABUSE DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

FY 2011	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$25,793,000	\$25,744,000	\$25,744,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 112(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Child Abuse Discretionary Activities account funds a number of research and demonstration grants and contracts that seek to expand the evidence base for child welfare programs with the goal of improving child outcomes as lessons learned are adopted by communities across the country. The program funds research on the causes, prevention, identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect, and investigative, administrative and judicial procedures. It also funds projects to compile, publish and disseminate training materials; provide technical assistance; demonstrate and evaluate methods and procedures to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect; and develop or expand effective collaboration between child protective services and domestic violence agencies. In addition, the program funds a national resource center on issues relating to child maltreatment and a national clearinghouse, the Child Welfare Information Gateway, which gathers and disseminates information on the incidence of child abuse and neglect and on promising programs of prevention and treatment. The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P. L. 111-320) focused on new areas: collaboration between domestic violence and child protection, issues facing Indian and Native populations, and the unique needs of children under age 3 and those with disabilities.

Research and demonstration grants are awarded competitively to public and private agencies, including state and local government agencies, universities, and voluntary and faith-based organizations. Contracts may be awarded to public, nonprofit and proprietary organizations. Projects supported by grants and contracts awarded under this program may run up to five years, depending upon the availability of funds.

Two Quality Improvement Centers are funded through this program: 1) the National Quality Improvement Center on Preventing the Abuse and Neglect of Infants and Young Children (a.k.a. National Quality Improvement Center on Early Childhood) which works to improve the social, physical, behavioral, cognitive, and emotional well-being of children zero to five years old, and their families, who are at risk of abuse and neglect by fostering collaborative research and demonstration projects across the child abuse prevention, child welfare, early childhood, and other health, education, and social service systems; and 2) the National Quality Improvement Center on Differential Response in Child Protective Services which works to generate knowledge on effective practice models of differential response in child protective systems and supports the infrastructure needed at the State and local levels to improve child welfare outcomes for children and their families who are identified as a result of referrals for suspected child maltreatment.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$37,135,000
2009	\$41,757,000
2010	\$29,020,000
2011	\$25,793,000

2012 \$25,744,000

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) allows states to report child welfare data to ACF. NCANDS supports three annual performance measures related to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant Program and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) Program.

Performance measurement for the Child Abuse Discretionary Activities program is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is \$25,744,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will support 35 grants designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent, identify and treat child abuse.

Child abuse discretionary grants support a wide range of efforts intended to increase the knowledge base on evidence-based practices and strategies for their implementation; facilitate systems improvement in state, county and local programs; identify and evaluate effective strategies to reduce child abuse and neglect of infants and young children; and demonstrate effective approaches to address issues identified in the Child and Family Service Reviews. Currently, funded projects include:

- Using Comprehensive Family Assessments to Improve Child Welfare Outcomes;
- Rigorous Evaluations of Existing Child Abuse Prevention Programs;
- National Quality Improvement Center on Differential Response;
- National Quality Improvement Center on Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect in Infants and Young Children; and
- Five regional Implementation Centers, an innovative approach designed to provide long term technical assistance to state-initiated transformation projects that improve child welfare systems and services.

Resource and Program Data
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$2,194,000	\$3,519,000	\$3,619,000
Demonstration/Development	14,196,000	13,115,000	11,232,000
Training/Technical Assistance	8,986,000	8,495,000	10,510,000
Program Support	313,000	615,000	383,000
Total, Resources	\$25,689,000	\$25,744,000	\$25,744,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	37	31	35
New Starts			
#	1	7	8
\$	\$120,000	\$2,910,000	\$3,899,000
Continuations			
#	36	24	27
\$	\$18,812,000	\$14,885,000	\$12,038,000
Contracts			
#	10	10	12
\$	\$6,086,000	\$7,259,000	\$9,117,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$670,000	\$690,000	\$690,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling review.

COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$41,606,000	\$41,527,000	\$41,527,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 209 of Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) grants are provided to a State lead agency to disburse funds for community child abuse and neglect prevention activities. Funds are used to develop, operate, expand and enhance community-based efforts to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect; foster the development of a continuum of preventive services through state and community-based public private partnerships; and finance public information activities focusing on the healthy and positive development of families and child abuse and neglect prevention activities. Voluntary home visiting programs are a core local service, as are programs that focus on prevention services to families that include children or parents with disabilities. The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention program was reauthorized through FY 2015 under Public Law 111-320, the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.

Seventy percent of a state’s grant amount is calculated on the basis of the number of children under 18 in the state, with a minimum award of \$200,000 per state. The remaining part of the grant award is allotted among the states based on the amount leveraged by the state from private, state, or other non-federal sources and directed through the state lead agency in the preceding fiscal year for community-based child abuse prevention services.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$41,689,000
2009	\$41,689,000
2010	\$41,689,000
2011	\$41,606,000
2012	\$41,527,000

The National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) allows states to report child welfare data to ACF. NCANDS supports three annual performance measures related to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant Program and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) Program.

One performance indicator the CBCAP program tracks is the rate of first-time child maltreatment victims (maltreatment victims who have not been maltreatment victims in any prior year) per 1,000 children. In recent years, ACF has seen incremental improvement in this area with the rate of first time victims declining from 7.18 victims of maltreatment per 1,000 children in the population to a rate of 6.95 in FY 2010. The FY 2009 performance on this performance measure has been revised upward from the previously reported rate of 6.92 per 1,000 to a rate 7.01 per 1,000, reflecting revised state data submissions received since the data were previously reported. The FY 2010 rate of 6.95 first victims per

1,000 children in the population, thus, represents an improvement over the FY 2009 performance, and slightly exceeded the target rate of 6.96 per 1,000.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention program is \$41,527,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will support 60 grants designed to assist and enhance national, state and local efforts to prevent, identify and treat child abuse. There continues to be a tremendous need for resources that can support direct services to families including trauma-based services, as well as strengthen the service delivery infrastructure within the states.

Recognizing that the use of evidence-based and evidence-informed practices often facilitates the efficiency and effectiveness of funding, ACF developed an efficiency measure to reflect progress towards this goal. Currently, the Children’s Bureau and its National Resource Center for CBCAP are working closely with the states to promote more rigorous evaluations of their funded programs. A baseline of 27 percent was established for this performance measure in FY 2006. ACF has made steady progress on this measure, with the percent of CBCAP funding directed toward evidence-based or evidence-informed practices rising to 34 percent in FY 2007, 37 percent in FY 2008, 49 percent in FY 2009 and 57 percent in FY 2010, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 52 percent. The target of a three percentage point annual increase in the amount of funds devoted to evidence-based practice through FY 2013 was selected as a meaningful increment of improvement that takes into account the fact that this is the first time that the program has required grantees to target their funding towards evidence-based and evidence-informed programs, and it will take time for states to adjust their funding priorities to meet these new requirements. ACF is committed to continuing to work with CBCAP grantees to invest in evidence-based practices, while continuing to promote evaluation and innovation, so as to expand the availability of evidence-informed and evidence-based practice over time.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>7A</u> : Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 6.95 Target: 6.96 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -0.05PP	Prior Result -0.05PP	N/A
<u>7D</u> : Increase the percentage of Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) total funding that supports evidence-based and evidence-informed child abuse prevention programs and practices. (CBCAP) (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 57% Target: 52% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +3PP	Prior Result +3PP	N/A
<u>7vi</u> : Number of children receiving preventive services through CBCAP and other sources. (Output)	FY 2009: 3 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$39,756,000	\$39,698,000	\$39,698,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	417,000	417,000	417,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,317,000	1,254,000	1,254,000
Program Support	115,000	158,000	158,000
Total, Resources	\$41,605,000	\$41,527,000	\$41,527,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	60	60	60
New Starts			
#	59	56	56
\$	\$40,173,000	\$39,698,000	\$39,698,000
Continuations			
#	1	4	4
\$	\$1,263,000	\$1,617,000	\$1,617,000
Contracts			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$66,000	\$54,000	\$54,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$103,000	\$158,000	\$158,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling reviews.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention			CFD	93.590
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$467,562	\$466,642	\$466,642	0
Alaska	477,833	476,893	476,893	0
Arizona	597,288	596,113	596,113	0
Arkansas	250,793	250,300	250,300	0
California	3,612,075	3,604,970	3,604,970	0
Colorado	616,403	615,190	615,190	0
Connecticut	901,160	899,387	899,387	0
Delaware	208,414	208,004	208,004	0
District of Columbia	234,026	233,566	233,566	0
Florida	1,384,633	1,381,909	1,381,909	0
Georgia	1,017,958	1,015,955	1,015,955	0
Hawaii	288,559	287,991	287,991	0
Idaho	205,569	205,165	205,165	0
Illinois	1,275,052	1,272,544	1,272,544	0
Indiana	1,119,735	1,117,532	1,117,532	0
Iowa	463,464	462,552	462,552	0
Kansas	847,769	846,101	846,101	0
Kentucky	2,266,305	2,261,847	2,261,847	0
Louisiana	429,517	428,672	428,672	0
Maine	220,009	219,576	219,576	0
Maryland	706,415	705,025	705,025	0
Massachusetts	554,640	553,549	553,549	0
Michigan	843,879	842,219	842,219	0
Minnesota	1,246,008	1,243,557	1,243,557	0
Mississippi	275,269	274,727	274,727	0
Missouri	568,389	567,271	567,271	0
Montana	203,694	203,293	203,293	0
Nebraska	310,627	310,016	310,016	0
Nevada	358,713	358,007	358,007	0
New Hampshire	264,360	263,840	263,840	0
New Jersey	2,765,193	2,759,753	2,759,753	0
New Mexico	217,334	216,906	216,906	0
New York	1,520,476	1,517,485	1,517,485	0
North Carolina	1,188,439	1,186,101	1,186,101	0
North Dakota	202,981	202,582	202,582	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	1,274,027	1,271,521	1,271,521	0
Oklahoma	850,350	848,677	848,677	0
Oregon	297,061	296,477	296,477	0
Pennsylvania	980,683	978,754	978,754	0
Rhode Island	245,468	244,985	244,985	0
South Carolina	495,927	494,951	494,951	0
South Dakota	202,763	202,364	202,364	0
Tennessee	946,224	944,363	944,363	0
Texas	2,358,786	2,354,146	2,354,146	0
Utah	416,550	415,731	415,731	0
Vermont	200,000	199,607	199,607	0
Virginia	639,969	638,710	638,710	0
Washington	588,567	587,409	587,409	0
West Virginia	269,981	269,450	269,450	0
Wisconsin	539,108	538,047	538,047	0
Wyoming	204,858	204,455	204,455	0
Subtotal	38,620,863	38,544,887	38,544,887	0
Indian Tribes	416,852	415,270	415,270	0
Subtotal	416,852	415,270	415,270	0
American Samoa	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Guam	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Puerto Rico	335,349	334,689	334,689	0
Virgin Islands	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal	1,135,349	1,134,689	1,134,689	0
Total States/Territories	40,173,064	40,094,846	40,094,846	0
Other	232,154	232,154	232,154	0
Training and Technical Assistance	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	1,432,154	1,432,154	1,432,154	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$41,605,218	\$41,527,000	\$41,527,000	\$0

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$281,181,000	\$280,650,000	\$280,650,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization\$325,000,000 pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program helps state and tribal public welfare agencies to develop and expand their child and family services programs by: 1) protecting and promoting the welfare of all children; 2) preventing the neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children; 3) supporting at-risk families through services which allow children, when appropriate, to remain safely with their families or return to their families in a timely manner; 4) promoting the safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster care and adoptive families; and 5) providing training, professional development and support to ensure a well-qualified child welfare workforce. Services are available to children and their families without regard to income.

Funds are distributed to states in the form of grants. Each state receives a base amount of \$70,000. Additional funds are distributed in proportion to the state’s population of children under age 21 multiplied by the complement of the state’s average per capita income. The state match requirement is 25 percent. Eligible Indian tribes must meet plan requirements specified in regulation.

This program (title IV-B subpart 1) is linked to the title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance Programs, as well as subpart 2 of title IV-B, the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. The same state or tribal agency must administer, or supervise the administration of all these programs. The broad goal of all the programs is to strengthen the families of at-risk children. Taken together, these programs provide a continuum of services to help children and their families.

The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P. L. 112-34) reauthorized the program for five years through FY 2016. Among other changes, the law requires that grantees’ title IV-B plans identify activities to address the developmental needs of children served under title IV-B and title IV-E programs, and to reduce the length of time that children under the age of five are without a permanent family. In addition, P.L. 112-34 expanded requirements related to the oversight of the health care needs of children in foster care. As part of the health care coordination and oversight plan that child welfare agencies are required to develop in collaboration with State Medicaid agencies, pediatricians and other experts, grantees will now need to outline:

- How the agency will monitor and treat emotional trauma associated with a child’s maltreatment and removal, in addition to other health needs identified through screenings; and
- Protocols for the appropriate use and monitoring of psychotropic medications, as part of its current oversight of prescription medicines. These protocols will be based on best practice guidelines and will include, for example, a description of efforts to monitor the side effects of psychotropic medications, procedures that safeguard against the combination of multiple psychotropic medications where such use is lacking scientific evidence, and procedures for obtaining informed consent from caregivers and youth.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$281,744,000
2009	\$281,744,000
2010	\$281,744,000
2011	\$281,181,000
2012	\$280,650,000

One key performance measure for the Child Welfare Services program focuses on children who have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care (annual measure 7Q); this trauma can be aggravated further when a child is moved from one placement setting to another while in care. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the child to keep the number of placement settings to a minimum. ACF continues to see improved performance in this area. In FY 2010, 85.1 percent of children experienced no more than two placement settings during their first year in care, exceeding the 80 percent target that is set through FY 2013. ACF is providing technical assistance to the states to improve placement stability for children in care, and states are employing a number of strategies, including increasing the use of relatives as placement resources and improving training and support for foster parents to improve retention and prevent placement disruptions.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Child Welfare Services program is \$280,650,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding level will support grants to help improve state child welfare services with a goal of keeping families together when appropriate.

Federal law requires that every child in foster care have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. Despite this requirement, a significant proportion of cases in recent years have been reported as having no case goal or “case plan goal not yet determined” even when children have been in care for a year or more. Because identifying an appropriate goal is a crucial first step in moving a child to permanency, annual performance measure 7R seeks to decrease the percentage of cases reported as lacking a case plan goal. Specifically, the measure is computed from the number of children in foster care for 12 or more months with either a missing or “Not Yet Determined” case goal divided by the total number of children who were in foster care at least 12 months or more. In FY 2008, 3.4 percent of children in foster care had an undetermined case plan goal, performance that exceeded the 5.9 percent target. In FY 2009, ACF’s performance declined slightly with an increase to 3.6 percent, but still exceeded the target of 5.4 percent. In FY 2010, performance in this area improved from the previous year to 3.3 percent of children without a case plan goal, but fell short of the FY 2010 target of 3.1 percent. With actual performance so close to the target, ACF believes that attaining future targets is possible. By FY 2013, the program expects to reduce the percentage of children in foster care without a case plan goal by at least 0.5 percentage points from the previous fiscal year.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2011 Target
7Q: For those children who had been in care less than 12 months, maintain the percentage that has no more than two placement settings. ¹ (Child Welfare Services) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 85.1% Target: 80% (Target Exceeded)	80%	80%	Maintain
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 2010: 3.3% Target: 3.1% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

¹ Note: Performance measures have been renumbered due to the addition of a new measure 7P.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Services

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$281,181,000	\$280,650,000	\$280,650,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$281,181,000	\$280,650,000	\$280,650,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	227	227	227
New Starts			
#	227	227	227
\$	\$281,181,000	\$280,650,000	\$280,650,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Child Welfare Services				CFDA #	93.645
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$4,702,623	\$4,695,093	\$4,695,093		0
Alaska	269,500	281,789	281,789		0
Arizona	5,983,821	5,653,914	5,653,914		0
Arkansas	3,080,116	3,051,226	3,051,226		0
California	32,500,912	32,641,840	32,641,840		0
Colorado	4,195,471	4,236,735	4,236,735		0
Connecticut	2,238,975	2,342,449	2,342,449		0
Delaware	802,693	814,024	814,024		0
District of Columbia	352,708	353,727	353,727		0
Florida	15,218,862	15,183,375	15,183,375		0
Georgia	9,876,514	9,533,671	9,533,671		0
Hawaii	1,154,305	1,203,942	1,203,942		0
Idaho	1,754,755	1,757,802	1,757,802		0
Illinois	11,048,216	10,918,032	10,918,032		0
Indiana	6,253,205	6,297,366	6,297,366		0
Iowa	2,905,013	2,916,205	2,916,205		0
Kansas	2,757,790	2,802,652	2,802,652		0
Kentucky	4,235,280	4,228,102	4,228,102		0
Louisiana	4,700,201	4,622,864	4,622,864		0
Maine	1,129,424	1,130,046	1,130,046		0
Maryland	4,375,296	4,465,339	4,465,339		0
Massachusetts	4,392,925	4,489,222	4,489,222		0
Michigan	8,695,795	8,679,901	8,679,901		0
Minnesota	4,324,155	4,397,373	4,397,373		0
Mississippi	3,380,737	3,270,924	3,270,924		0
Missouri	5,575,309	5,541,063	5,541,063		0
Montana	697,303	688,017	688,017		0
Nebraska	1,736,504	1,732,412	1,732,412		0
Nevada	2,465,813	2,458,425	2,458,425		0
New Hampshire	1,071,502	1,066,448	1,066,448		0
New Jersey	5,952,204	6,207,294	6,207,294		0
New Mexico	1,589,384	1,599,938	1,599,938		0
New York	14,513,321	14,511,294	14,511,294		0
North Carolina	8,980,890	8,923,915	8,923,915		0
North Dakota	513,380	503,312	503,312		0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	10,382,617	10,421,823	10,421,823	0
Oklahoma	1,475,931	1,418,942	1,418,942	0
Oregon	3,333,653	3,303,271	3,303,271	0
Pennsylvania	10,368,200	10,469,959	10,469,959	0
Rhode Island	926,620	927,558	927,558	0
South Carolina	4,544,197	4,525,698	4,525,698	0
South Dakota	505,199	467,272	467,272	0
Tennessee	5,893,399	5,903,505	5,903,505	0
Texas	25,769,933	25,693,923	25,693,923	0
Utah	3,590,990	3,527,733	3,527,733	0
Vermont	576,018	580,069	580,069	0
Virginia	6,536,955	6,589,998	6,589,998	0
Washington	5,401,924	5,509,051	5,509,051	0
West Virginia	1,744,291	1,725,196	1,725,196	0
Wisconsin	4,863,314	4,891,568	4,891,568	0
Wyoming	487,895	497,888	497,888	0
Subtotal	269,826,038	269,653,185	269,653,185	0
Indian Tribes	6,189,569	6,313,354	6,313,354	0
Subtotal	6,189,569	6,313,354	6,313,354	0
American Samoa	176,260	170,234	170,234	0
Guam	302,471	289,288	289,288	0
Northern Mariana Islands	147,885	143,468	143,468	0
Puerto Rico	4,324,456	3,874,795	3,874,795	0
Virgin Islands	213,833	205,676	205,676	0
Subtotal	5,164,905	4,683,461	4,683,461	0
Total States/Territories	281,180,512	280,650,000	280,650,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$281,180,512	\$280,650,000	\$280,650,000	\$0

CHILD WELFARE RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DEMONSTRATION

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$27,153,000	\$26,092,000	\$31,092,000	+\$5,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 426 of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – Section 426 of the Social Security Act provides the Secretary broad authority to award discretionary grants to: institutions of higher education and to other nonprofit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities for special child welfare projects which are of regional or national significance and for demonstration projects on promising approaches that contribute to the advancement of child welfare; state or local public child welfare agencies for demonstration projects utilizing child welfare research in order to encourage experimental and special types of child welfare services; public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including traineeships; and for contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements with states and other organizations and agencies for the conduct of research, special projects, or demonstration projects relating to child welfare.

Given the importance of skilled child welfare workers, this funding builds the capacity of child welfare workers by supporting participation in training programs focused specifically on child welfare service activities, and providing tuition assistance and student support services for those individuals seeking undergraduate and advanced degrees in social work. Current projects are focused on building the capacity of the child welfare workforce by focusing on leadership development, and recruiting, retaining and training competent child welfare staff using lessons learned from previous grants. These projects also provide leadership training for middle managers and front-line supervisors, create peer networks, and provide technical assistance to five states related to recruiting, selecting, training and retaining a qualified workforce.

Innovative Approaches to Foster Care – In addition to the training activity funded under Section 426, \$20 million funds demonstration projects started in FY 2010 that aim to test innovative approaches to reducing long-term foster care placements, particularly among subgroups of children that have higher rates of long term foster care placements. This five-year grant program provides funding to states, localities, tribes, and public or private non-profit institutions for the purpose of expanding the evidence base for practice in this area. Grantees demonstrating an improvement in the outcomes for children in long-term foster care will be eligible to receive bonus funding, which will be awarded in addition to upfront funding.

The demonstration program takes a multi-faceted approach to reduce the number of children who stay in foster care for extended periods of time. The demonstration design encourages an upfront investment in evidence-based or evidence-informed services and provides states and localities with flexibility to address the unique needs of children and families at the local child welfare agency level. The demonstration design also provides a financial incentive for grantees to attain successful outcomes, particularly for children who have been in foster care for an extended period of time or who exhibit specific risk factors that make them likely to remain in care for extended periods. These children tend to be older and have

significant needs that may have contributed to the length of time they are in care. They may have serious physical and/or mental health needs or behaviors that have contributed to difficulty in finding a suitable permanent placement. The upfront funding provides grantees with resources and flexibility to implement an array of services, including those that are time intensive, in order to achieve better outcomes.

The demonstrations present an opportunity to test innovative approaches to delivering child welfare services. Subsequently, a key component of the demonstration program is conducting a rigorous national cross-site evaluation. A common set of performance measures will be used by the grantees to establish baseline and subsequent comparison values.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$7,335,000
2009	\$7,207,000
2010	\$27,207,000
2011	\$27,153,000
2012	\$26,092,000

Performance measurement for the Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration program is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is \$31,092,000, a \$5,000,000 increase above the FY 2012 enacted level. The base funding, \$26.1 million, will continue to support grants for child welfare professionals and students and grants to maintain training resources and opportunities in the field of child welfare, as well as discretionary grants to continue support for the Innovative Approaches to Foster Care demonstration. The budget includes an additional \$5 million to award competitive grants that focus on coordination and training related to the exploitation of children in the form of domestic sex trafficking.

Exploitation of Children: Domestic Sex Trafficking - The Budget proposes a new competitive grant program to prevent and address commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). Each year, approximately 100,000 children in the U.S. are victims of domestic sex trafficking. Many of these youth reside in Federally-funded foster care group homes and runaway and homeless youth shelters. The purpose of this new grant program is to equip child welfare agencies and other community stakeholders who work with youth to prevent and address CSEC.

Grantees will develop and improve coordination between existing systems that come into contact with young victims of domestic sex trafficking such as child welfare (including foster care group homes), runaway and homeless youth (RHY) programs, foster care group homes, law enforcement, and courts. They will also train staff in these systems to better identify and serve this hidden and often misidentified population.

Grantees, which can be states or local Title IV-B agencies, or public or private non-profit institutions, will identify and engage in initiatives to reduce exploitation of children in the form of domestic sex trafficking. Where such initiatives exist, the grantee will be required to conduct outreach to the agencies in the state that are leading such initiatives to seek partnerships. This modest investment will help spur innovation and system change in states and communities awarded funding. Grants will be targeted to areas with elevated rates of CSEC.

Funds will be used to build capacity through jointly training staff at child welfare agencies, courts, law enforcement and RHY programs that currently come into contact with these youth through existing

programs. Training, to be provided by an organization with a track record in prevention of domestic sex trafficking, will be focused on prevention and identification of young domestic sex trafficking victims as well as appropriately responding to their unique needs.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$6,627,000	\$3,908,000	\$2,511,000
Demonstration/Development	13,282,000	14,942,000	21,425,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,109,000	7,042,000	6,576,000
Program Support	105,000	200,000	580,000
Total, Resources	\$27,123,000	\$26,092,000	\$31,092,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	13	13	21
New Starts			
#	0	0	14
\$	\$0	\$0	\$8,611,000
Continuations			
#	13	13	7
\$	\$19,860,000	\$21,521,000	\$17,174,000
Contracts			
#	3	3	5
\$	\$7,158,000	\$4,371,000	\$5,107,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$105,000	\$200,000	\$200,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling review.

ADOPTION OPPORTUNITIES

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$39,253,000	\$39,179,000	\$39,179,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 205 of Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Adoption Opportunities program funds grants and contracts to public and private organizations to remove barriers to adoption and to provide permanent, loving homes for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. Estimates from FY 2010 indicated that there are approximately 107,000 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. About 64,000 of these children are immediately available for adoption. Waiting children include those that have a goal of adoption in which the parental rights have not necessarily been terminated, whereas children who are free for adoption include only those whose parental rights have been terminated. Such children are typically school-aged, in sibling groups, have experienced neglect or abuse, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The Adoption Opportunities program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by (P. L. 111-320), the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.

Major program activities are: 1) developing and implementing a national adoption and foster care data gathering and analysis system; 2) developing and implementing a national adoption information exchange system; 3) developing and implementing an adoption training and technical assistance program; 4) conducting ongoing, extensive recruitment efforts on a national level – including the adoption of older children, minority children, and special needs children; 5) providing for post legal adoption services for families who have adopted children with special needs; 6) increasing the effective use of public or private agencies (including community-based) by states for the recruitment of adoptive and foster families and assist in placement of children; 7) promoting programs to increase the number of older children adopted from foster care; 8) maintaining a National Resource Center for Special Needs Adoption; and 9) providing for programs aimed at increasing the number of minority children (who are in foster care and have the goal of adoption) placed in adoptive families, with a special emphasis on recruitment of minority families.

Demonstration grants are awarded through a competitive process to public and private agencies, including state and local governments, universities, private non-profit, and for-profit agencies. These demonstration grants test new models of service delivery to address and eliminate barriers to adoption, including inter-jurisdictional adoptions, and help find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs.

Two Quality Improvement Centers are funded through this program: 1) the National Quality Improvement Center on the Representation of Children in the Child Welfare System which generates and disseminates knowledge on the representation of children and youth in the child welfare system; and 2) the National Quality Improvement Center on Non-Resident Fathers which focuses on identifying effective practices that improve child welfare outcomes by involving non-resident fathers in their children's cases.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$26,379,000
2009	\$26,379,000
2010	\$26,379,000
2011	\$39,253,000
2012	\$39,179,000

ACF continues to use a national ad campaign, which produced a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) featuring strategic messages about adoption, the most recent one focusing on the adoption of pre-teens, ages 8-12, from foster care. As of September 30, 2011, approximately 16,600 foster children previously featured on the initiative's website found permanent, adoptive homes. During FY 2011, the initiative averaged nearly 3.8 million page views and 407,000 unique visitors to the AdoptUsKids website per month, in addition to an average of about 2,300 phone and email inquiries regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. Approximately 200 new families who have approved home studies register on the site each month and use it to search for children who may fit well into their families. Approximately 4,800 child-specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child's case manager via the website in FY 2011.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Adoption Opportunities program is \$39,179,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will support 55 grants to facilitate the adoption process and provide technical assistance to enable states to increase the number of children adopted, especially children with special needs.

A performance measure that examines the adoption rate (7T) was developed as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. This change from looking at the number of adoptions to an adoption rate is particularly salient since the total number of children in foster care has declined from 567,000 in care on the last day of FY 1999 to approximately 408,000 children in care as of the last day of FY 2010. In FY 2008, the adoption rate was 11 percent with approximately 55,000 children adopted, exceeding the target of 10 percent, and in FY 2009 the adoption rate reached 11.8 percent, with approximately 57,000 children adopted, which exceeded the 10.1 percent target. In FY 2010, the adoption rate was 12.2 percent with 52,000 children adopted; again exceeding that year's target of 10.2 percent. In FY 2013, ACF expects to maintain this high level of performance to meet or exceed the target of 10.5 percent. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 is likely to support continued improvements in this measure by increasing incentives available to states and by gradually increasing the population of children eligible for title IV-E adoption assistance.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 12.2% Target: 10.2% (Target Exceeded)	10.4%	10.5% ¹	+0.1
<u>7xvi</u> : Number of adoptive placements funded by the Adoption Opportunities program. (Output)	FY 2010: 1,881 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>7xx</u> : Number of children featured on the AdoptUsKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption. (Output)	FY 2010: 2,801 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2013 target, as future performance on this measure is uncertain. The number of adoptions has been rising since through the 2000's, but has recently begun to decline. The number of children in care has also been declining. ACF will continue to examine performance on this measure and will revise future performance targets as needed.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$744,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,346,000
Demonstration/Development	20,231,000	25,712,000	25,366,000
Training/Technical Assistance	17,739,000	10,987,000	10,987,000
Program Support	538,000	480,000	480,000
Total, Resources	\$39,252,000	\$39,179,000	\$39,179,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	53	55
New Starts			
#	29	20	16
\$	\$11,744,000	\$9,897,000	\$8,198,000
Continuations			
#	27	33	39
\$	\$19,848,000	\$18,985,000	\$20,338,000
Contracts			
#	8	7	9
\$	\$7,321,000	\$9,809,000	\$10,155,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$339,000	\$488,000	\$488,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling and printing.

ABANDONED INFANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$11,605,000	\$11,553,000	\$11,553,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 302(a)(1) of Title III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Abandoned Infants Assistance program provides grants to public and private community and faith-based entities for development, implementation and operation of projects that: 1) prevent abandonment of infants and young children exposed to HIV/AIDS and drugs, including the provision of services to family members for any condition that increases the probability of abandonment of an infant or young child; 2) identify and address the needs of abandoned infants, especially those born with AIDS, exposed to drugs, and infants and young children who have a life-threatening illness or other special medical need; 3) assist these children to reside with their natural families, if possible, or in foster care; 4) recruit, train and retain foster families for abandoned infants and young children; 5) carry out residential care programs for abandoned children and children with AIDS who are unable to reside with their families or to be placed in foster care; 6) establish programs of respite care for families and foster families of infants and young children exposed to HIV/AIDS and drugs; 7) recruit and train health and social services personnel to work with families, foster families and residential care staff; and 8) prevent the abandonment of infants and young children by providing needed resources through model programs. This program also funds technical assistance, and training related to the planning, development and operation of the projects. The Abandoned Infants Assistance program was reauthorized through FY 2015 under Public Law 111-320, the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$11,628,000
2009	\$11,628,000
2010	\$11,575,000
2011	\$11,605,000
2012	\$11,553,000

Performance measurement for the Abandoned Infants Assistance program is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Abandoned Infants Assistance program is \$11,553,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will support service demonstration grants to prevent the abandonment of infants and young children with AIDS, and/or drug-exposed infants and to reunify and strengthen families impacted by substance abuse by providing comprehensive supportive services to family caregivers and to children and adolescents which could include a therapeutic recreational or camp setting.

Resource and Program Data
Abandoned Infants Assistance Program

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	\$9,906,000	\$9,247,000	\$9,325,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,352,000	1,852,000	1,852,000
Program Support	200,000	454,000	376,000
Total, Resources	\$11,458,000	\$11,553,000	\$11,553,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	19	19	19
New Starts			
#	0	10	8
\$	\$0	\$5,452,000	\$3,925,000
Continuations			
#	19	9	11
\$	\$11,006,000	\$4,895,000	\$6,500,000
Contracts			
#	2	4	4
\$	\$252,000	\$1,006,000	\$928,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling review.

CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$45,260,000	\$45,174,000	\$45,174,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is composed of the discretionary Chafee Education and Training Voucher (CETV) program, and the mandatory formula grant program (see Foster Care and Permanency). CETV provides vouchers of up to \$5,000 per year for expenses related to post secondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies and vocational training to foster care youth up to 21 years of age. Participants who turn 21 while working toward the completion of a degree or training program may remain eligible for the voucher program until they are 23 years of age. To avoid creating a disincentive to the achievement of permanency for older children, the vouchers also are available to individuals leaving foster care after the age of 16 through adoption or, as a result of amendments made by the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351), kinship guardianship. Funding for these vouchers is distributed to the states based on the state’s proportion of children in foster care compared to the national total of all children in foster care. P.L. 110-351 provides tribes with an approved title IV-E plan or a title IV-E tribal/state agreement the option, beginning in FY 2010, to directly receive a portion of the state's Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and CETV allotments to provide services to tribal youth.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$45,351,000
2009	\$45,351,000
2010	\$45,351,000
2011	\$45,260,000
2012	\$45,174,000

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the discretionary Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is \$45,174,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This will provide approximately 16,000 vouchers for former foster care youth, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to secure work and become contributing members of society. Based on a summary of the information submitted by states for FY 2009, the average voucher amount awarded was approximately \$3,000.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
7xxv: Number of youth receiving ETV funding. (Output)	PY 2010: 17,400 ¹ (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The 2010 actual result for this output measure is aligned with the school year (rather than federal fiscal year) and represents data from 7/1/2009 – 6/30/2010. This is a correction from previously reported data, and prior year results (2009 and earlier) are aligned with the federal fiscal year.

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$44,581,000	\$44,496,000	\$44,496,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	403,000	399,000	394,000
Program Support	276,000	279,000	284,000
Total, Resources	\$45,260,000	\$45,174,000	\$45,174,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	56	56
New Starts			
#	55	55	55
\$	\$44,581,000	\$44,496,000	\$44,496,000
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$353,000	\$349,000	\$344,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$5,000	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for staff and associated overhead.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program, discretionary				CFDA #	93.599
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$725,247	\$583,210	\$583,210		0
Alaska	227,862	196,329	196,329		0
Arizona	1,070,406	1,082,480	1,082,480		0
Arkansas	384,715	410,972	410,972		0
California	6,332,808	6,290,815	6,290,815		0
Colorado	833,917	760,898	760,898		0
Connecticut	500,855	486,408	486,408		0
Delaware	85,633	95,167	95,167		0
District of Columbia	222,076	225,217	225,217		0
Florida	2,015,835	2,044,286	2,044,286		0
Georgia	843,701	751,632	751,632		0
Hawaii	153,065	132,449	132,449		0
Idaho	152,119	159,374	159,374		0
Illinois	1,796,810	1,932,768	1,932,768		0
Indiana	1,308,368	1,338,221	1,338,221		0
Iowa	690,530	712,170	712,170		0
Kansas	595,338	648,519	648,519		0
Kentucky	722,932	761,225	761,225		0
Louisiana	503,485	485,427	485,427		0
Maine	173,159	168,531	168,531		0
Maryland	741,868	664,750	664,750		0
Massachusetts	1,015,176	976,522	976,522		0
Michigan	1,864,453	1,789,091	1,789,091		0
Minnesota	569,130	550,506	550,506		0
Mississippi	349,263	390,478	390,478		0
Missouri	1,042,739	1,077,030	1,077,030		0
Montana	172,422	187,826	187,826		0
Nebraska	562,082	584,082	584,082		0
Nevada	502,749	523,908	523,908		0
New Hampshire	97,836	91,460	91,460		0
New Jersey	821,504	751,305	751,305		0
New Mexico	211,346	203,742	203,742		0
New York	2,944,748	2,919,646	2,919,646		0
North Carolina	1,004,341	962,350	962,350		0
North Dakota	128,764	117,514	117,514		0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	1,283,120	1,301,593	1,301,593	0
Oklahoma	916,499	856,501	856,501	0
Oregon	889,594	960,113	960,113	0
Pennsylvania	1,775,559	1,672,885	1,672,885	0
Rhode Island	222,182	227,397	227,397	0
South Carolina	519,476	489,133	489,133	0
South Dakota	156,116	161,882	161,882	0
Tennessee	707,257	729,830	729,830	0
Texas	2,807,357	3,156,309	3,156,309	0
Utah	290,246	314,606	314,606	0
Vermont	111,722	101,707	101,707	0
Virginia	623,518	580,593	580,593	0
Washington	1,041,286	1,102,285	1,102,285	0
West Virginia	445,731	446,619	446,619	0
Wisconsin	713,779	716,748	716,748	0
Wyoming	121,506	106,940	106,940	0
Subtotal	43,992,230	43,981,449	43,981,449	0
Indian Tribes	26,241	27,007	27,007	0
Subtotal	26,241	27,007	27,007	0
Puerto Rico	562,923	487,934	487,934	0
Subtotal	562,923	487,934	487,934	0
Total States/Territories	44,581,394	44,496,390	44,496,390	0
Other	678,904	677,610	677,610	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	678,904	677,610	677,610	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$45,260,298	\$45,174,000	\$45,174,000	0

¹Other reflects set-aside for training, technical assistance, and program support.

ADOPTION INCENTIVES

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$39,421,000	\$39,346,000	\$39,346,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Adoption Incentives program was created as part of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997. The original program authorized the payment of adoption incentive funds to states that were successful in increasing the number of children adopted from the public foster care system. The amount of the payments to states was based on increases in the number of children adopted from the foster care system in a year, relative to a baseline number and the number of children adopted with special needs, relative to a baseline number, once a state exceeded its baseline for the total number of adoptions.

While there has been a significant increase in adoptions since the mid-1990s, some groups of children needing a permanent home remain less likely to be adopted. Analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS) shows that once a child waiting for adoption reaches eight or nine years old, the probability that the child will continue to wait in foster care exceeds the probability that the child will be adopted. Furthermore, older children now constitute 42 percent of the pool of children waiting for adoptive families, but constitute only 26 percent of the children adopted. The program was amended during reauthorization in 2003 to target incentives specifically to older children. Under this revised framework, ACF awards incentives using three baselines: one for the total number of children adopted; one for children with special needs under age nine; and one for children age nine and older.

The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 reauthorized the Adoption Incentives program and extended it through FY 2013. The legislation, P.L. 110-351, also updated the base year used to measure increases to FY 2007 and introduced an incentive award for states exceeding their highest ever foster child adoption rate. Under the law, incentive payments are provided to the extent that a state increases the number of adoptions above a base period. To be eligible for adoption incentive awards, states must exceed their baseline in at least one of the following three categories: total adoptions placed by the public agency, older child public agency adoptions, or exceeding their highest ever foster child adoption rate since FY 2002. States can also earn an incentive bonus for exceeding their baseline in special needs adoptions of children under the age of nine. However, to receive the incentive for special needs adoptions, the state must also exceed their baseline for one of the other three categories listed above. For each adoption that qualifies for a total public agency adoption bonus or special needs adoption bonus, the state receives a \$4,000 payment. For each adoption that qualifies for an older child adoption bonus, the state receives an \$8,000 payment. Incentive awards for states that exceed their highest adoption rate since FY 2002 are only available if there are funds remaining after awarding total adoption, special needs, and older child adoption incentive payments.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$4,323,000 ¹
2009	\$36,500,000
2010	\$39,500,000
2011	\$39,421,000
2012	\$39,346,000 ²

A performance measure was established to evaluate the progress of the Adoption Incentives program in reducing the gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. Reducing this gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted is difficult for several reasons including, but not limited to, the desire of some prospective parents to adopt infants or young children rather than older children; and the perception of prospective parents that older children may have greater emotional or mental health needs due to a history of abuse and neglect and length of time spent in foster care. Performance on this measure has fluctuated in recent years. In FY 2008, ACF did not achieve the target, which was 13.7 percent. Instead, the gap widened to 16.2 percent. In FY 2009, the target was again not reached, with performance remaining relatively flat with a gap of 16.3 percent. In FY 2010, performance in this area improved as the gap lessened to 15.7 percent, which was still short of the FY 2010 target of 14.3 percent. Because performance in reaching this target ultimately turns on the practices of states, ACF will continue to work with states concerning the importance of promoting adoptions for older children in foster care. While the target for decreasing the gap was again not achieved in FY 2010, ACF remains committed to increasing the adoptions of older children in foster care and to decreasing the gap in the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Adoption Incentives program is \$39,346,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. In recent years, states have earned higher Adoption Incentives awards than estimated, resulting in a shortfall. States are made whole in the subsequent year. The FY 2013 request will pay off any awards not funded for FY 2012 and make initial payments for awards due in FY 2013.

By FY 2013, ACF expects to decrease the gap between the percentage of children age nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted by two percent under the previous year’s actual result. ACF continues to support the AdoptUsKids initiative and to encourage the adoption of older youth in foster care through a series of Public Service Announcements. As of September 30, 2011, approximately 16,600 foster children previously featured on the initiative’s website found permanent, adoptive homes. During FY 2011, the initiative averaged nearly 3.8 million page views and 407,000 unique visitors to the AdoptUsKids website per month, in addition to an average of about 2,300 phone and email inquiries regarding adoption of children from foster care, including those who are registered on the site. Approximately 200 new families who have approved home studies register on the site each month and use it to search for children who may fit well into their families. Approximately 4,800 child-specific inquiries were made each month by registered families to the child’s case manager via the website in FY 2011.

¹ In addition, \$5 million was available in carry-over for use in FY 2008.

² In addition, \$2.6 million will be available for use in FY 2012 as result of a recovery of an FY 2011 obligation.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 12.2% Target: 10.2% (Target Exceeded)	10.4%	10.5% ¹	+0.1
7.12 LT and 7U: Decrease the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. (Adoption Incentives) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 15.7% Target: 14.3% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -2%	Prior Result -2%	N/A
7xviii: Number of children nine and older actually adopted. (Adoption Incentives) (Output)	FY 2009: 14,660 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2013 target, as future performance on this measure is uncertain. The number of adoptions has been rising since through the 2000's, but has recently begun to decline. The number of children in care has also been declining. ACF will continue to examine performance on this measure and will revise future performance targets as needed.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Incentives

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$39,421,000	\$41,984,000	\$39,346,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$39,421,000	\$41,984,000	\$39,346,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	40	TBD	TBD
New Starts			
#	40	TBD	TBD
\$	\$39,421,000	\$41,984,000	\$39,346,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. FY 2012 -The total available for obligation in FY 2012 includes \$2.6M recovered from FY 2011 obligations.
2. FY 2012 – 2013 - Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2012 and FY 2013 since no decisions have been made at this time.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Adoption Incentives				CFDA #	93.603
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$1,582,452	0	0	0	0
Alaska	715,692	0	0	0	0
Arizona	3,103,509	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,346,818	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	79,113	0	0	0	0
Delaware	13,255	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	3,601,898	0	0	0	0
Georgia	130,530	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	54,029	0	0	0	0
Idaho	928,960	0	0	0	0
Illinois	20,112	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1,013,013	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	68,562	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	871,324	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,438,209	0	0	0	0
Maine	14,627	0	0	0	0
Maryland	2,880,605	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	452,967	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	322,848	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	338,833	0	0	0	0
Missouri	417,508	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	82,274	0	0	0	0
Nevada	1,055,790	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	197,145	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	409,881	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	672,444	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	98,353	0	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,520,432	0	0	0
Oregon	82,274	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,641,128	0	0	0
Rhode Island	25,597	0	0	0
South Carolina	507,777	0	0	0
South Dakota	7,770	0	0	0
Tennessee	157,961	0	0	0
Texas	6,247,783	0	0	0
Utah	642,904	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	55,475	0	0	0
Washington	3,769,420	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,623,212	0	0	0
Wisconsin	136,986	0	0	0
Wyoming	42,164	0	0	0
Subtotal	39,371,634	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	49,366	0	0	0
Subtotal	49,366	0	0	0
Total States/Territories	39,421,000	0	0	0
Other	0	\$41,983,658	\$39,346,000	-\$2,637,658
Subtotal, Adjustments	0	41,983,658	39,346,000	-2,637,658
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$39,421,000	\$41,983,658	\$39,346,000	-\$2,637,658

¹Does not reflect release of Adoption Incentives funding in FY 2012 and FY 2013 since no decisions have been made at this time.

²The total available for obligation in FY 2012 includes \$2.6M recovered from FY 2011 obligations.

STATE COUNCILS ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$74,916,000	\$74,774,000	\$74,774,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 129(a) of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The State Councils on Developmental Disabilities (SCDD) work in each state and the territories to promote the development of a comprehensive, statewide, person-centered and family-centered system that provides a coordinated array of culturally-competent services and other forms of assistance for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities, including individuals with autism, and their families.

In order to receive funds, each state and territory must have an established SCDD. The SCDD develops a strategic state plans based on analysis of service system needs to assist people with developmental disabilities increase their independence, productivity and integration within the community and reach their maximum potential. The plan includes goals and objectives designed to move the state towards an effective, coordinated system of supports and services that support community living for all people with developmental disabilities. Each State Council implements activities based on the strategic state plan designed to address service system deficiencies to enhance coordination, improve services, and achieve greater results for people with developmental disabilities.

There are 56 Councils, and not less than sixty percent of the Council membership must be composed of persons with developmental disabilities and/or their family members. Up to forty percent of the Council membership includes representatives of major state agencies, non-governmental agencies and other concerned groups. Councils engage in a range of activities including, but not limited to, program and policy analysis, demonstration of new approaches, training, outreach, community support, interagency collaboration and coordination, and public education to affect systems change and build capacity.

DD Council funding is allotted based on a formula that takes into account the population, the extent of need for services for persons with developmental disabilities, and financial need. The federal share of the total Council program costs for each state is determined by expenditures in three areas: the amount of spending devoted to goal activities undertaken by Council members and staff directly; the amount of spending devoted to goal activities undertaken to benefit individuals living in rural or urban poverty areas (as defined by the United States Census Bureau); and the amount of all other spending.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$72,482,000
2009	\$74,316,000
2010	\$75,066,000
2011	\$74,916,000
2012	\$74,774,000

The Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) is undertaking a comprehensive review of performance measurement and data reporting activities across all DD Act programs with an increased focus on outcomes, including an independent study that provides information on potential performance criteria for the programs, establishment of performance measurement workgroups, enhancement and streamlining data collection, and engagement with evaluation experts to recommend improvements. In FY 2010, data was collected on a sample of 60 ADD grantees (e.g., 20 SCDD, 20 Protection and Advocacy Agencies, and 20 University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities) as part of the independent study and the final report was issued in December 2011. ADD is currently reviewing the report findings and analyzing how best to utilize the proposed performance criteria to make improvements to the ADD performance measurement system.

In FY 2010, nationally, approximately 13 percent of individuals with developmental disabilities were independent, self-sufficient and integrated into the community as a result of Council efforts, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 13 percent. This demonstrates the impact State Developmental Disabilities Councils have on promoting self sufficiency and community living for persons with developmental disabilities. The State Councils do not provide services directly, but rather review and analyze the quantity and quality of services that are provided at the state and local level in order to promote the development of a comprehensive, statewide, consumer and family-centered system that provides a coordinated array of culturally-competent services and other assistance for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 budget request for State Councils is \$74,744,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This request will provide support for advocacy, systems change and capacity building activities that improve services for people with developmental disabilities and their families.

ADD continues to analyze changes in performance in order to better understand the trends and to improve the provision of on-going technical assistance to the Councils. In FY 2011, ADD engaged a workgroup of Council representatives and an expert in performance evaluation to review and evaluate the current measurement system used by Councils to report progress on an annual basis. This discussion will continue in FY 2012 to include how to ensure quality control in the data collection process. In FY 2012, the program will continue to use the existing performance measures while strategic discussions are ongoing to revise the performance measurement system. Using the current measure, in FY 2013, the program expects to increase the percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities who are independent, self-sufficient and integrated into the community as a result of Council efforts by at least 0.1 percent over the previous year's result. Finally, ADD has assembled a performance measurement workgroup to address overarching performance measurements across ADD Programs. The goal of the workgroup is to devise a set of integrated performance measures that will provide measurable outcomes in the areas of health and wellness, community living, education, employment, and fraud and abuse for all parts of the Network.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
8.1LT and 8A: Increase the percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities reached by the Councils who are independent, self-sufficient and integrated into the community. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 13.44% Target: 13.38% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +0.1%	Prior Result +0.1%	N/A
8E: Increase the number of individuals with developmental disabilities reached by the Councils who are independent, self-sufficient and integrated into the community per \$1,000 of federal funding to the Councils. (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 8.51 Target: 8.49 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
8i: Number of individuals with developmental disabilities reached by the Councils who are independent, self-sufficient and integrated into the community. (Output)	FY 2010: 672,200 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
8ii: Number of all individuals trained by the Councils. (Output)	FY 2010: 53,179 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
State Councils on Developmental Disabilities

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$74,667,000	\$74,774,000	\$74,774,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$74,667,000	\$74,774,000	\$74,774,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	55	56	56
New Starts			
#	55	56	56
\$	\$74,667,000	\$74,774,000	\$74,774,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

State Councils on Developmental Disabilities				CFDA #	93.630
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request		Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$1,361,187	\$1,358,609	\$1,358,609		0
Alaska	477,839	476,934	476,934		0
Arizona	1,480,235	1,477,432	1,477,432		0
Arkansas	799,589	798,075	798,075		0
California	6,904,064	6,890,989	6,890,989		0
Colorado	913,428	911,698	911,698		0
Connecticut	724,261	722,865	722,865		0
Delaware	477,839	476,934	476,934		0
District of Columbia	477,839	476,934	476,934		0
Florida	3,719,155	3,712,112	3,712,112		0
Georgia	2,169,638	2,165,529	2,165,529		0
Hawaii	477,839	476,934	476,934		0
Idaho	477,839	476,934	476,934		0
Illinois	2,632,891	2,627,905	2,627,905		0
Indiana	1,497,561	1,494,725	1,494,725		0
Iowa	772,628	771,165	771,165		0
Kansas	613,359	612,198	612,198		0
Kentucky	1,270,824	1,268,417	1,268,417		0
Louisiana	1,411,558	1,408,885	1,408,885		0
Maine	477,839	476,934	476,934		0
Maryland	1,006,143	1,004,238	1,004,238		0
Massachusetts	1,403,346	1,400,689	1,400,689		0
Michigan	2,592,887	2,587,977	2,587,977		0
Minnesota	1,023,244	1,021,306	1,021,306		0
Mississippi	963,145	961,321	961,321		0
Missouri	1,375,516	1,372,911	1,372,911		0
Montana	477,839	476,934	476,934		0
Nebraska	477,839	476,934	476,934		0
Nevada	498,459	497,515	497,515		0
New Hampshire	477,839	476,934	476,934		0
New Jersey	1,586,644	1,583,639	1,583,639		0
New Mexico	509,501	508,537	508,537		0
New York	4,365,667	4,357,399	4,357,399		0
North Carolina	2,123,553	2,119,532	2,119,532		0
North Dakota	477,839	476,934	476,934		0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	2,865,133	2,859,707	2,859,707	0
Oklahoma	895,455	893,759	893,759	0
Oregon	830,833	829,259	829,259	0
Pennsylvania	3,144,463	3,138,508	3,138,508	0
Rhode Island	477,839	476,934	476,934	0
South Carolina	1,140,506	1,138,346	1,138,346	0
South Dakota	477,839	476,934	476,934	0
Tennessee	1,515,680	1,512,810	1,512,810	0
Texas	5,095,817	5,086,168	5,086,168	0
Utah	677,662	676,379	676,379	0
Vermont	477,839	476,934	476,934	0
Virginia	1,498,925	1,496,086	1,496,086	0
Washington	1,257,339	1,254,958	1,254,958	0
West Virginia	786,863	785,373	785,373	0
Wisconsin	1,301,666	1,299,228	1,299,228	0
Wyoming	477,839	476,934	476,934	0
Subtotal	71,418,571	71,283,325	71,283,325	0
American Samoa	248,845	248,374	248,374	0
Guam	248,845	248,374	248,374	0
Northern Mariana Islands	248,845	248,374	248,374	0
Puerto Rico	2,501,917	2,497,179	2,497,179	0
Virgin Islands	0	248,374	248,374	0
Subtotal	3,248,452	3,490,675	3,490,675	0
Total States/Territories	74,667,023	74,774,000	74,774,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$74,667,023	\$74,774,000	\$74,774,000	\$0

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY)

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$40,942,000	\$40,865,000	\$40,865,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 145 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Developmental Disabilities (DD) Protection and Advocacy (P&A) program provides grants to establish and maintain a P&A system in each state, the territories, the District of Columbia and a Native American Consortium to protect the legal and human rights of all persons with developmental disabilities. The P&A system has the authority to pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies or approaches, including the authority to investigate incidents of abuse and neglect and to access client records. , Grantees must be independent of any agency that provides services to people with developmental disabilities.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$39,024,000
2009	\$40,024,000
2010	\$41,024,000
2011	\$40,942,000
2012	\$40,865,000

There are 57 P&A systems and funding for the program is allotted to states based on population and the extent of need for persons with developmental disabilities, weighted by the per capita income for each state. The P&A systems are constantly striving to maximize success in cases of individuals who have experienced abuse, neglect, discrimination, or other affronts to their human or civil rights. A measure used to demonstrate performance for the P&A program is: “Percentage of individuals who have their complaint of abuse, neglect, discrimination, or other human or civil rights corrected compared to the total assisted.” The actual rate for FY 2010 was 92.31 percent, which was slightly below the target of 93.4 percent. This target was not met due to fluctuations in the number of cases and the increased demands and complexity of the cases in the context of public service budget cuts at the state and local level. Additional technical assistance and training resources have been made available to the P&A programs to improve performance.

This program is one of eight P&A programs housed in three federal agencies, which positions the systems to work across a variety of disability populations. The different reporting and evaluation requirements translate into paperwork burden for recipients. The Department of Health and Human Services, the Social Security Administration, and the Department of Education continue to coordinate efforts to achieve efficient and effective outcomes for grantees.

The Administration for Developmental Disabilities (ADD) is also undertaking a comprehensive review of performance measurement and data reporting activities across all DD Act programs with an increased focus on outcomes, including an independent study that provides information on potential performance

criteria for the programs, establishment of performance measurement workgroups, enhancement and streamlining data collection, and engagement with evaluation experts to recommend improvements. Specifically, a performance measurement workgroup for the P&A program is being established to further analyze performance measurements and make recommendations for improvement. In addition, ADD has assembled a performance measurement workgroup to address overarching performance measurements across ADD Programs. The goal of the workgroup is to devise a set of integrated performance measures that will provide measurable outcomes in the areas of health and wellness, community living, education, employment, and fraud and abuse for all parts of the Network.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 budget request for P&A is \$40,865,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This request will allow the P&A system to provide training and advocacy services both to groups and individuals with developmental disabilities and information and referral services. Additionally, this request will support training and technical assistance to leadership and staff of the P&A system in order to improve their performance.

ADD continues to analyze its tracking of the percentage of individuals who have their complaint of abuse, neglect, discrimination, or other human or civil rights corrected. For FY 2013, the program expects to further increase the result by one half of one percent over the previous year.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
8B: Increase the percentage of individuals who have their complaint of abuse, neglect, discrimination, or other human or civil rights corrected compared to the total assisted. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 92.3% Target: 93.4% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +0.5%	Prior Result +0.5%	N/A
8iii: Number of clients receiving professional individual legal advocacy for the Protection and Advocacy program. (Output)	FY 2010: 22,555 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
8iv: Number of people receiving information and referral from the Protection and Advocacy program. (Output)	FY 2010: 35,231 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
8ix: Number of people reached through University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDD) community training and technical assistance activities. (Output)	FY 2010: 1.17 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Developmental Disabilities (Protection and Advocacy)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$40,122,000	\$40,048,000	\$40,048,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	820,000	817,000	817,000
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$40,942,000	\$40,865,000	\$40,865,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts			
#	57	57	57
\$	\$40,122,000	\$40,048,000	\$40,048,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$820,000	\$817,000	\$817,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Developmental Disabilities Protection and Advocacy				CFDA #	93.630
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$660,543	\$658,247	\$658,247		0
Alaska	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
Arizona	701,542	683,813	683,813		0
Arkansas	409,079	404,712	404,712		0
California	3,403,846	3,415,201	3,415,201		0
Colorado	463,556	463,644	463,644		0
Connecticut	398,784	398,102	398,102		0
Delaware	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
District of Columbia	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
Florida	1,877,320	1,906,997	1,906,997		0
Georgia	1,115,512	1,094,917	1,094,917		0
Hawaii	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
Idaho	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
Illinois	1,357,362	1,346,917	1,346,917		0
Indiana	798,483	810,278	810,278		0
Iowa	390,580	395,042	395,042		0
Kansas	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
Kentucky	623,981	620,018	620,018		0
Louisiana	609,929	598,036	598,036		0
Maine	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
Maryland	499,010	498,379	498,379		0
Massachusetts	641,917	636,586	636,586		0
Michigan	1,296,851	1,310,976	1,310,976		0
Minnesota	533,010	541,692	541,692		0
Mississippi	463,159	455,471	455,471		0
Missouri	737,510	733,566	733,566		0
Montana	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
Nebraska	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
Nevada	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
New Hampshire	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
New Jersey	786,673	789,704	789,704		0
New Mexico	384,693	384,693	384,693		0
New York	1,991,618	1,973,428	1,973,428		0
North Carolina	1,128,824	1,137,757	1,137,757		0
North Dakota	384,693	384,693	384,693		0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	1,443,662	1,438,572	1,438,572	0
Oklahoma	437,660	442,385	442,385	0
Oregon	429,424	427,629	427,629	0
Pennsylvania	1,488,376	1,481,572	1,481,572	0
Rhode Island	384,693	384,693	384,693	0
South Carolina	602,915	603,097	603,097	0
South Dakota	384,693	384,693	384,693	0
Tennessee	794,135	793,958	793,958	0
Texas	2,491,848	2,518,707	2,518,707	0
Utah	384,693	384,693	384,693	0
Vermont	384,693	384,693	384,693	0
Virginia	775,504	773,716	773,716	0
Washington	634,184	636,989	636,989	0
West Virginia	396,242	390,361	390,361	0
Wisconsin	677,276	684,865	684,865	0
Wyoming	384,693	384,693	384,693	0
Subtotal	37,984,789	37,989,808	37,989,808	0
Indian Tribes	205,808	205,808	205,808	0
Subtotal	205,808	205,808	205,808	0
American Samoa	205,808	205,808	205,808	0
Guam	205,808	205,808	205,808	0
Northern Mariana Islands	205,808	205,808	205,808	0
Puerto Rico	1,109,284	1,029,152	1,029,152	0
Virgin Islands	205,808	205,808	205,808	0
Subtotal	1,932,516	1,852,384	1,852,384	0
Total States/Territories	40,123,113	40,048,000	40,048,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	818,839	817,000	817,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	818,839	817,000	817,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$40,941,952	\$40,865,000	\$40,865,000	\$0

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES (PROJECTS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE)

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$14,134,000	\$8,317,000	\$8,317,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 163 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – Projects of National Significance (PNS) is a discretionary program which provides grants, contracts and cooperative agreements to public or private non-profit entities that support and supplement the work of the State Councils on Developmental Disabilities, the Protection and Advocacy systems for persons with Developmental Disabilities, and the University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities. PNS complements these other Developmental Disabilities (DD) programs by supporting the development of national and state policies, including federal interagency initiatives; through demonstration projects addressing innovative and emerging best practices to expand opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities to contribute to, and participate in, all facets of community life; and through longitudinal data collection projects.

In FY 2011, PNS resources funded systems change grants to improve access to competitive, integrated supported employment for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities, with a particular focus on youth and young adults, as well as the evaluation of such efforts. In FY 2012, ADD will continue to prioritize these efforts to improve outcomes for individuals with developmental disabilities in employment, and will fund additional partnerships for employment systems change grants, as well as support technical assistance to increase promising practices in states to promote competitive, integrated employment. In addition, ADD will continue to fund efforts to support promising practices for family support activities through training and technical assistance. PNS funds will also continue to support the National Autism Resource and Information Center. ADD will continue to support longitudinal research studies of trends in residential services and supports, employment, community supports, and quality indicators related to publicly funded DD services with PNS funding.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$14,162,000
2009	\$14,162,000
2010	\$14,136,000
2011	\$14,134,000
2012	\$ 8,317,000

The Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) is currently undertaking a comprehensive review of performance measurement and data reporting activities across all DD Act programs with an increased focus on outcomes, including an independent study on performance criteria, establishment of performance measurement workgroups, enhancement and streamlining data collection, and engagement with evaluation experts to recommend improvements.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Projects of National Significance program is \$8,317,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. The request will support continued funding for employment initiatives, the National Autism Resource and Information Center, technical assistance, and evaluation and monitoring.

Resource and Program Data
Developmental Disabilities (Projects of National Significance)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$750,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Research/Evaluation	2,250,000	1,850,000	1,850,000
Demonstration/Development	7,812,000	3,629,000	3,629,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,715,000	1,475,000	1,475,000
Program Support	1,603,000	1,013,000	1,013,000
Total, Resources	\$14,130,000	\$8,317,000	\$8,317,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	41	18	18
New Starts			
#	9	9	0
\$	\$3,876,000	\$3,342,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	32	9	18
\$	\$7,600,000	\$3,262,000	\$6,604,000
Contracts			
#	7	5	5
\$	\$2,013,000	\$1,562,000	\$1,562,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and overhead costs.

UNIVERSITY CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE IN DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$38,865,000	\$38,792,000	\$38,792,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 156 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs) are interdisciplinary education, research and public service units of a university system or are public or not-for-profit entities associated with universities. In FY 2012, the Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) will award 67 grants to continue funding for University Centers to engage in interdisciplinary pre-service training, community services, research, and information dissemination activities. In addition, the UCEDD program will continue to provide funds to support two national training initiatives and technical assistance to the UCEDDs.

UCEDDs provide leadership in, advise federal, state, and community policymakers about, and promote opportunities for individuals with developmental disabilities to exercise self-determination, be independent, productive, and integrated and included in all facets of community life. The UCEDDs use their federal grants to leverage additional funds to implement their core activities of: interdisciplinary training, community service, research, and information dissemination.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$36,943,000
2009	\$37,943,000
2010	\$38,943,000
2011	\$38,865,000
2012	\$38,792,000

One of the unique contributions UCEDDs make to the intellectual and developmental disabilities community is in the area of training. UCEDDs annually provide interdisciplinary training to students from a wide array of professional backgrounds, including pediatrics, social work, education, nursing, etc. to improve the quality of services and supports for people with developmental disabilities. A measure used to demonstrate UCEDD performance in this area is: Percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities receiving the benefit of services through activities in which UCEDD trained professionals were involved. The result for FY 2010 was approximately 36 percent, which was slightly less than the target of 36.05 percent. While the program just missed its target, there are a number of efforts underway to increase the program’s reach to individuals with developmental disabilities, including providing technical assistance on a variety of topics such as outreach to unserved and underserved populations, strategies for leveraging funds for carrying out the core functions, and enhancing engagement of self-advocates.

ADD is undertaking a comprehensive review of performance measurement and data reporting activities across all DD Act programs with an increased focus on outcomes, including an independent study that

provides information on potential performance criteria for the programs, establishment of performance measurement workgroups, enhancement and streamlining data collection, and engagement with evaluation experts to recommend improvements. Specifically, a UCEDD performance measurement workgroup was established to further analyze performance measurements and make recommendations for improvement. This workgroup developed a UCEDD logic model that was used to make necessary updates to ensure meaningful program performance report outcome measurements. Data collection on new program performance measures is undergoing pilot testing to prepare for implementation in August 2012. In addition, ADD has assembled a performance measurement workgroup to address overarching performance measurements across ADD Programs. The goal of this overarching ADD performance measure workgroup is to devise a set of integrated performance measures that will provide measurable outcomes in the areas of health and wellness, community living, education, employment, and fraud and abuse for all parts of the Network.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request is \$38,792,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This request will provide operational and administrative support to maintain the existing 67 UCEDDs. This funding also will provide continued support for the training and technical assistance to the UCEDDs, which supports improvements in the programs’ performance and ability to meet the FY 2013 performance target: to improve by at least one percent over the previous year’s result on the measure of individuals with developmental disabilities receiving the benefit of services through UCEDD-trained professionals.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
8D: Increase the percentage of individuals with developmental disabilities receiving the benefit of services through activities in which professionals were involved who completed University Centers of Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDDs) state-of-the-art training within the past 10 years. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 36.02% ¹ Target: 36.05% ² (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
8viii: Number of professionals trained by UCEDDs. (Output)	FY 2010: 5,035 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
8ix: Number of people reached through UCEDD community training and technical assistance activities. (Output)	FY 2010: 1.17 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
8x: Number of people receiving direct or model demonstration services from UCEDDs. (Output)	FY 2010: 188,096 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The FY 2010 actual result for this measure has been updated due to a technical correction.

² The FY 2010 target for this performance measure has been updated due to a technical correction the previous year’s actual result, on which the target is based (prior actual result plus one percent).

Resource and Program Data
University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$38,088,000	\$38,016,000	\$38,016,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	777,000	776,000	776,000
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$38,865,000	\$38,792,000	\$38,792,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	71	69	67
New Starts			
#	2	42	17
\$	\$1,070,000	\$23,268,000	\$9,646,000
Continuations			
#	69	27	50
\$	\$37,018,000	\$14,748,000	\$28,370,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$777,000	\$776,000	\$776,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

VOTING ACCESS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$17,375,000	\$5,235,000	\$5,235,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 264 and 292 of the Help America Vote Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities grant program is authorized by the Help America Vote Act (HAVA), P.L. 107-252. HAVA contains three grant programs to assist states in making polling places accessible to individuals with the full range of disabilities. In FY 2012, two of the three programs are funded. First, the Protection and Advocacy Systems (P&As) are funded through formula grants to support systemic efforts to ensure individuals with disabilities have the opportunity to participate in every step of the electoral process: registering to vote, accessing polling places and casting a vote. These funds provide services to individuals with disabilities within the state, as well as advocacy for and education about the electoral process and monitoring of the accessibility of the electoral process for people with disabilities. Second, training and technical assistance to assist the P&As in their promotion of full participation in the electoral process is a discretionary program and is a competitive one-year award.

Under the third program, grants have been provided to the Chief Election Official/Secretary of States to improve accessibility in the voting process. These funds have been used to make polling places accessible, to inform individuals with disabilities where accessible polling places are located, to train election officials and voting volunteers how to interact appropriately with individuals with disabilities, and to acquire and adopt voting procedures that permit an individual with a disability to vote privately and independently. No funding was provided for this program in FY 2012.

Funding for the three programs during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$17,410,000
2009	\$17,410,000
2010	\$17,410,000
2011	\$17,375,000
2012	\$5,235,000

As required by the statute, states and territories receiving HAVA funds are required to submit an annual narrative report. The narrative report from the Secretaries of State/Chief Election Officials describes the use of funds with regard to the four mandated areas of activities authorized under the Act. The narrative report for the P&As is a detailed summary of the activities accomplished with the funds to ensure full participation in the electoral process for individuals with disabilities.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 budget request for Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities to the Protection and Advocacy Systems and related technical assistance is \$5,235,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level.

Resource and Program Data
Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$16,829,000	\$4,869,000	\$4,869,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	367,000	366,000	366,000
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$17,196,000	\$5,235,000	\$5,235,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	114	59	59
New Starts			
#	114	59	59
\$	\$17,196,000	\$5,235,000	\$5,235,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities - States				CFDA #	93.617
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$164,797	0	0	0	0
Alaska	100,000	0	0	0	0
Arizona	223,901	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	100,331	0	0	0	0
California	1,267,146	0	0	0	0
Colorado	174,793	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	124,768	0	0	0	0
Delaware	100,000	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	100,000	0	0	0	0
Florida	666,589	0	0	0	0
Georgia	333,540	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	100,000	0	0	0	0
Idaho	100,000	0	0	0	0
Illinois	448,056	0	0	0	0
Indiana	222,519	0	0	0	0
Iowa	105,636	0	0	0	0
Kansas	100,000	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	151,904	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	155,076	0	0	0	0
Maine	100,000	0	0	0	0
Maryland	200,137	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	237,565	0	0	0	0
Michigan	350,776	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	184,388	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	100,551	0	0	0	0
Missouri	209,745	0	0	0	0
Montana	100,000	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	100,000	0	0	0	0
Nevada	100,000	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	100,000	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	306,677	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	100,000	0	0	0	0
New York	695,922	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	326,980	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	100,000	0	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	406,407	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	135,933	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	452,503	0	0	0
Rhode Island	100,000	0	0	0
South Carolina	160,224	0	0	0
South Dakota	100,000	0	0	0
Tennessee	221,104	0	0	0
Texas	823,390	0	0	0
Utah	100,000	0	0	0
Vermont	100,000	0	0	0
Virginia	277,837	0	0	0
Washington	234,528	0	0	0
West Virginia	100,000	0	0	0
Wisconsin	199,998	0	0	0
Wyoming	100,000	0	0	0
Subtotal	11,563,721	0	0	0
American Samoa	100,000	0	0	0
Guam	48,126	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	138,538	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	0	0	0
Subtotal	386,664	0	0	0
Total States/Territories	11,950,385	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$11,950,385	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

Voting Access for Individuals with Disabilities - P & A				CFDA #	93.618
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	0	
Alaska	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Arizona	71,112	70,000	70,000	0	
Arkansas	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
California	398,502	398,154	398,154	0	
Colorado	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Connecticut	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Delaware	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
District of Columbia	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Florida	199,867	200,940	200,940	0	
Georgia	105,974	103,537	103,537	0	
Hawaii	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Idaho	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Illinois	139,193	137,128	137,128	0	
Indiana	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Iowa	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Kansas	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Kentucky	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Louisiana	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Maine	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Maryland	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Massachusetts	71,089	70,000	70,000	0	
Michigan	107,488	105,632	105,632	0	
Minnesota	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Mississippi	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Missouri	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Montana	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Nebraska	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
Nevada	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
New Hampshire	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
New Jersey	93,882	93,964	93,964	0	
New Mexico	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	
New York	210,686	207,105	207,105	0	
North Carolina	101,140	101,911	101,911	0	
North Dakota	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	124,447	123,297	123,297	0
Oklahoma	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Oregon	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Pennsylvania	135,898	135,757	135,757	0
Rhode Island	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
South Carolina	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
South Dakota	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Tennessee	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Texas	267,190	268,745	268,745	0
Utah	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Vermont	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Virginia	84,986	85,511	85,511	0
Washington	71,850	71,869	71,869	0
West Virginia	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Wisconsin	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Wyoming	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Subtotal	4,703,304	4,693,550	4,693,550	0
American Samoa	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Guam	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Puerto Rico	70,000	70,000	70,000	0
Virgin Islands	35,000	35,000	35,000	0
Subtotal	175,000	175,000	175,000	0
Total States/Territories	4,878,304	4,868,550	4,868,550	0
Training and Technical Assistance	367,184	366,450	366,450	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	367,184	366,450	366,450	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$5,245,488	\$5,235,000	\$5,235,000	\$0

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$48,675,000	\$48,583,000	\$48,583,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 816 of the Native American Programs Act of 1974

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The programs authorized under the Native American Programs Act of 1974 promote cultural preservation and economic self-sufficiency by serving Native Americans, including 562 federally-recognized tribes, 60 state-recognized tribes and Alaska Native organizations, Native Hawaiian communities, and native populations throughout the Pacific Basin. Native American Programs assist tribal and village governments, Native American institutions and organizations in their efforts to support and develop stable, diversified local economies. Tribes and non-profit organizations use funds to develop and implement sustainable community-based social and economic programs and services to reduce dependency on public funds.

The Native American Programs Act (NAPA) authorizes funds for projects that promote business development, capacity-building, entrepreneurial activities, financial education, language preservation, as well as the implementation of environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances. Some projects provide services to assist Native Americans with disabilities, the elderly and at-risk youth. Other projects create employment and educational opportunities and some seek to preserve native languages. The Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act of 2006 reauthorized the Native American languages grant program and created funding opportunities for language nests, survival schools, and language restoration programs.

Funding for Native American Programs for the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$45,523,000
2009	\$47,023,000
2010	\$48,773,000
2011	\$48,675,000
2012	\$48,583,000

The Administration for Native Americans (ANA) encourages grantees to partner with other tribes, organizations, and agencies to maximize ANA funding and further advance their project goals. Performance goals related to these project goals were initially developed in 2005. These performance measures have been successful in focusing ANA efforts to improve transparency and strengthen monitoring and evaluation processes. However, ANA is a discretionary grant program that funds needs-based projects that are planned, developed, and implemented by Native communities. Therefore ANA revised its performance measures to goals about which ANA has direct control, while continuing to track key outputs. For example, in FY 2010, ANA visited 70 projects, representing over \$21 million in distributed grant awards. In total, these projects helped create 40 new businesses, employed 829 people, generated \$5.7 million in revenue, and leveraged \$6.1 million in resources dedicated to the projects. On the social level, these projects involved 2,029 elders and 6,487 Native youth, strengthening critical ties between the two groups.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Native American Programs is \$48,583,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will be used to continue to support activities that cover a wide range of community-based social and economic development projects that emphasize self-sufficiency, ensure the preservation and enhancement of Native American languages and enable tribes to plan, develop, and implement environmental improvement programs.

The President and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services have expressed strong support for tribal sovereignty and a commitment to promoting tribal control over the service delivery of various programs. To further the Department’s commitment to strengthening tribal governments, ANA will highlight ‘self-governance’ as a priority area and provide opportunity for programs that support family and youth projects to work together. It is intended that these projects will 1) promote coordination among human service programs for tribal communities to strengthen the services they provide to their children, youth, and families, and 2) build the capacity and infrastructure of tribal governments to enter into self governance compacts.

As previously noted, ANA is presenting a new set of performance measures to track goals that are within the control of ACF. One such indicator is the percentage of applicants that receive training/technical assistance and go on to score within the funding range; in FY 2011, this increased to 75 percent, exceeding the target of 65 percent by ten percentage points and improving significantly over the FY 2006 baseline of 51 percent. By FY 2013, ANA expects to increase this result by one percent over the average of the previous three actual results. One newly proposed performance measure will track the percentage of ANA projects that form or strengthen five or more partnerships. Community partnerships lead to sustainability, the “core” of all projects funded through ANA. ANA will continue to facilitate those partnerships and provide more native communities with opportunities to develop comprehensive goals.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
9A: Increase the percentage of projects that meet Administration for Native American (ANA) reporting requirements in a timely manner. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 77% Target: 72% (Target Exceeded)	1% over avg prior 3 actuals	1% over avg prior 3 actuals	N/A
9B: Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 69% (Baseline)	1% over avg prior 3 actuals	1% over avg prior 3 actuals	N/A
9C: Increase the percentage of projects that formed or strengthened five or more partnerships. ¹ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 91% Target: 84% (Target Exceeded)	1% over avg prior 3 actuals	1% over avg prior 3 actuals	N/A
9D: Increase the percentage of applicants who receive ANA Training/Technical Assistance (T/TA) and go on to score in the funding range. (Efficiency)	FY 2011: 75% Target: 65% (Target Exceeded)	72% (1% over avg prior 3 actuals)	1% over avg prior 3 actuals	N/A

¹ Performance measures for ANA have been renumerated starting with measure 9C.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013
9E: Increase the percentage of grantees that reported sustaining project activities after ANA funding has ended. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 73% Target: 71% ¹ (Target Exceeded)	1% over avg prior 3 actuals	1% over avg prior 3 actuals	N/A
9i: Number of jobs created through ANA funding. (Output)	FY 2010: 359 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9ii: Amount of non-federal resources leveraged. (Output)	FY 2010: \$5.92 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9iii: Number of ANA projects involving intergenerational activities. (Output)	FY 2010: 47 ² (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
9iv: Number of youth involved in ANA projects. (Output)	FY 2010: 6,487 youth (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹The FY 2010 target for this measure has been revised to reflect updated actual results per the revised measure language.

²In FY 2010, 47 of the 70 ANA projects visited involved intergenerational activities.

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$41,429,000	\$40,865,000	\$40,865,000
Research/Evaluation	50,000	88,000	88,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	4,307,000	4,714,000	4,714,000
Program Support	2,887,000	2,916,000	2,916,000
Total, Resources	\$48,673,000	\$48,583,000	\$48,583,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	190	215	215
New Starts			
#	85	110	110
\$	\$17,492,000	\$13,865,000	\$13,865,000
Continuations			
#	105	105	105
\$	\$23,937,000	\$27,000,000	\$27,000,000
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$7,244,000	\$7,718,000	\$7,718,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support - Includes funding for information technology support, contract fees and grants/panel review costs.

SOCIAL SERVICES RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATION

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
Social Services Research and Demonstration	\$0	\$0	\$8,000,000	+\$8,000,000
<i>PHS Evaluation Funds</i>	<i>5,762,000</i>	<i>5,762,000</i>	<i>5,762,000</i>	<i>0</i>
Total, Program Level	\$5,762,000	\$5,762,000	\$13,762,000	+\$8,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act and Section 241 of the Public Health Service Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation MethodCompetitive Grant/Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments – Social Services Research and Demonstration funds support research and evaluation efforts that address the goals of increased stability and economic independence for American families and services that are more effective, cost less, and respond better to customer needs.

Projects are conducted through contracts, cooperative agreements and grants. Evaluation results and data from projects are disseminated to other federal agencies, states, Congress, researchers and others through publications, the internet, conferences, and workshops. As examples, topics of recent projects include employment retention and advancement; welfare-to-work strategies for the hard-to-employ; subsidized and transitional jobs; career pathways; and approaches to improving program enrollment, engagement, and completion.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$21,193,000
2009	\$20,260,000
2010	\$25,372,000
2011	\$5,762,000
2012	\$5,762,000

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Social Services Research and Demonstration is \$13,762,000, an \$8,000,000 increase above the FY 2012 enacted level. Of this amount, \$5,762,000 will be made available through PHS evaluation funds as authorized in section 241 of the Public Health Service Act. PHS Evaluation funds will be used primarily to support ongoing research projects. These include the Behavioral Interventions for Advancing Self-Sufficiency project, which is exploring the potential use of insights from behavioral economics and psychology to improve ACF services, and the Subsidized and Transitional Employment Demonstration.

As part of the Administration’s government-wide initiative to strengthen program evaluation, the FY 2013 President’s Budget includes \$3,000,000 for a 5-year evaluation study to assess which features of early care and education programs most influence child outcomes, and how variations in such program

features interact with characteristics of children, families and communities to produce results. The study will incorporate a rigorous research design intended to enhance the strength of findings, moving beyond global measures of quality and simple linear associations between levels of quality and children's outcomes. The study also will consider the extent of children's exposure to early care and education of differing quality.

The Budget also includes an additional \$5 million for activities to strengthen services provided to disconnected youth (often defined as individuals, ages 14-24, who are not working, not in school, or are not connected to supports such as family or permanent housing). This initiative would address overarching issues with the systems serving this population: (1) limited knowledge of what program models are most effective in helping disconnected youth achieve positive outcomes; (2) a relative lack of attention on this population at the state, local, and federal levels, and lack of coordination in addressing their needs; and (3) the need for more comprehensive approaches to meet the multi-faceted needs of members of this population who may have educational deficits, unstable housing, health challenges, and histories of involvement with the criminal justice system.

To address these challenges, the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Labor and other federal agencies will develop interagency strategies to strengthen the impact of federal programs serving disconnected youth and identify opportunities for enhanced flexibility and collaboration. A portion of these funds would be used to invest in innovative re-engagement strategies and comprehensive approaches that encourage additional academic and non-academic supports and encourage multiple pathways that prepare disconnected youth for college and career success. The \$5 million proposed here would be utilized in close coordination with \$5 million being proposed by the Department of Education and \$10 million that would be utilized from the Workforce Innovation Fund under the Department of Labor's budget proposal.

In addition to the funding request, the Administration proposes a general provision in the appropriations act to support a limited number of "performance partnerships" that would provide states and localities with enhanced flexibility in determining how services are structured in return for strong accountability for results. Agencies that play a key role in serving disconnected youth, including ED, HHS, DOL, Department of Justice, and the Corporation for National and Community Service, will work together in 2012 to identify how this funding could support high-value, high-leverage actions that could lead to better outcomes and more cost-effective services. Working with OMB, agencies will lay a foundation in 2012 for strong 2013 pilots by taking a range of actions:

- Aligning evidence standards across federal agencies and programs, including exploring options to develop an interagency data base of programs and interventions that meet those standards, which could be supported by 2013 funding.
- Disseminating tools for measuring and evaluating outcomes for disconnected youth touched by multiple systems.
- Sharing best practices for effectively coordinating multiple systems and programs serving disconnected youth at the state and local level.
- Soliciting ideas from a broad array of stakeholders on strategies for improving outcomes for disconnected youth, including on how to facilitate comprehensive, multi-system approaches and on how to use existing resources in more coordinated and comprehensive ways.
- Assessing potential for public-private partnerships through which foundations or other private-sector funders would provide additional funding or assistance to support promising pilot projects.
- Working with states and localities to identify and align relevant non-federal rules and regulations to support pilot implementation.

Based on the 2012 outreach process, agencies will determine the best possible uses of the 2013 performance partnership pilot authority to create innovative and comprehensive reengagement strategies that encourage additional academic and non-academic supports and support multiple pathways to prepare disconnected youth for college and career success. Approved pilots could include efforts to streamline the intake process and better coordinate services for youth in multiple systems, pilot new service models for a specific high-risk group like youth aging out of foster care, or launch community-wide initiatives to centrally administer the many programs serving disconnected youth, such as re-engagement centers.

This request includes appropriation language to provide that research and evaluation funds remain available until expended to support non-severable research and evaluation contracts that require multiple years to complete. The historical funding of this program with one year appropriations has created significant challenges and limitations to developing and executing a robust research and evaluation agenda that addresses the multiple policy and program priorities of HHS/ACF. Studies of national significance are critical to providing reliable information on which to base public policy, program improvement recommendations and future government funding decisions. Most of these studies fall within the acquisition regulation definitions of “non-severable” services in that they constitute a specific, entire job with a defined end-product that cannot be subdivided to meet a separate need of the government in each fiscal year. Providing no year availability of research funding will greatly enhance ACF’s ability to support multiple, significant research and evaluation projects simultaneously.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
23i: Number of grants. (Output)	FY 2011: 2 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
23ii: Number of contracts. (Output)	FY 2011: 16 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research & Demonstration

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$5,655,000	\$5,642,000	\$8,892,000
Demonstration/Development			4,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	100,000	120,000	370,000
Total, Resources	\$5,755,000	\$5,762,000	\$13,762,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	2	2	13
New Starts			
#	2	2	13
\$	\$353,000	\$353,000	\$5,853,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	16	16	19
\$	\$4,903,000	\$4,890,000	\$7,390,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	8	8	8
\$	\$499,000	\$499,000	\$499,000

Notes:

1. Program Support - Includes funding for information technology, grant/panel reviews, administrative fees, and staff and associated overhead costs.

DISASTER HUMAN SERVICES CASE MANAGEMENT

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$1,996,000	\$1,992,000	\$1,992,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments – This program was designed in consultation with the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as a collaboration between the three organizations consistent with the command structure and reporting requirements in the National Incident Management Plan (NIMS) and the National Response Framework (NRF). Drawing upon existing human services and disaster management networks and expertise, ACF assists states in establishing the capacity to coordinate and provide case management services in a timely manner in the event of a Presidentially declared disaster that receive Individual Assistance (IA).

Human services federal disaster case management services involve the following major tasks: (1) identifying persons in need of disaster case management as a result of a disaster caused unmet need; (2) identifying needed services (medical, behavioral health, financial, transportation, child care, etc.) and conducting “asset mapping” for individuals and families, with a particular focus on those with functional and special needs, to help them develop a recovery plan; (3) providing information to disaster survivors that will assist them in returning home or relocating to new homes if necessary; (4) referring disaster evacuees to service providers for needed services in the area of their temporary domicile; (5) referring disaster evacuees to FEMA contacts in order to identify assistance; and (6) providing ongoing support and tracking progress of disaster victims throughout the recovery process.

This program supports the training and credentialing of personnel nationwide who are then available to deploy should a disaster occur. The program also has provisions for researching and developing a comprehensive electronic case management database that provide a training platform, resources, mapping, and disaster recovery planning. While the Stafford Act funds are used for actual disaster case management services provided to affected States, funds requested annually in this program ensures that when case management services are needed, trained and credentialed individuals can be deployed immediately upon request. The Stafford Act was amended by the Post Katrina Emergency Reform Act of 2006, which authorized case management by stating that “the President may provide case management services, including financial assistance, to state or local government agencies or qualified private organizations to provide such services to survivors of major disasters to identify and address unmet needs.” This approach ensures that disaster survivors are connected with existing services in a timely manner following a disaster. Ongoing training, screening and credentialing are critical to building and maintaining a strong deployable federal disaster human services case management workforce. The Federal Disaster Human Services Case Management program provides a critical infrastructure that supports ongoing management, policy development, coordination and monitoring of disaster human services.

Funding for the program during the first three years has been as follows:

2010	\$2,000,000
2011	\$1,996,000
2012	\$1,992,000

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Disaster Human Services Case Management is \$1,992,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will continue to meet ongoing needs for monitoring the screening, training and credentialing of personnel and the development of a comprehensive electronic case management database. In addition, funding will provide support and technical assistance, program evaluation and quality assurance as well as further articulation of disaster case management competencies for responders, identification of client outcomes and metrics for evaluating progress towards outcomes and revisions to the existing disaster case management training programs. Funding will ensure nationwide disaster case management capability to assist states in the provision of disaster case management services following a major disaster that could impact thousands of individuals and families across multiple jurisdictions.

Resource and Program Data
Disaster Human Services Case Management

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	\$1,728,000	\$1,790,000	\$1,790,000
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	165,000	202,000	202,000
Total, Resources	\$1,893,000	\$1,992,000	\$1,992,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,728,000	\$1,790,000	\$1,790,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support - Includes funding for salaries and benefits associated overhead and travel.

COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$678,640,000	\$677,358,000	\$350,000,000	-\$327,358,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) program provides grants to states, territories and Indian tribes to provide services and activities to reduce poverty, including services to address employment, education, housing assistance, nutrition, energy, emergency services, health, and substance abuse. Each state submits an annual application and certifies that the state agrees to provide: (1) a range of services and activities having a measurable and potentially major impact on causes of poverty in communities where poverty is an acute problem; and (2) activities designed to assist low-income participants, including the elderly, in becoming self-sufficient. Allocations are based on relative percentages of 1981 funding levels under Section 221 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, as amended.

The Community Services Block Grant Act requires states to pass through 90 percent of the federal funds allocated to eligible entities, which in most cases are Community Action Agencies (CAAs). Annual awards for CSBG funds are not open for competition, and many of the CAAs receiving funding have remained unchanged since 1964. States may terminate funding for CAAs after determining that the CAA is deficient, but the procedure for doing so can be protracted. Current law also does not provide a mechanism to rapidly respond to cases of alleged fraud. As a result, action is pursued most often in cases of financial deficiencies or negligence.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$653,800,000
2009	\$700,000,000
2009 <i>Recovery Act</i>	\$1,000,000,000 ¹
2010	\$700,000,000
2011	\$678,640,000
2012	\$677,358,000

The CSBG program developed and uses National Performance Indicators (NPIs), which are based upon the six national goals under the performance management system Results Oriented Management Accountability (ROMA). The NPIs were designed to improve the ability of the CSBG network to report work on program administration and the outcomes of state and local agencies that serve the poor. Fiscal year 2004 was the first year that the network reported using the NPI format, which includes measures of activities funded in whole or in part by CSBG dollars. In FY 2009, the NPIs were expanded to include reporting on American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) funds.

¹ The Recovery Act appropriations are available for two fiscal years.

Through the NPIs, the program tracks the CSBG network's performance indicators with respect to low-income individuals, families, and communities. The CSBG network leverages CSBG dollars as well as funds from other federal, state and local sources to conduct this important work. In FY 2010, CSBG dollars accounted for four percent of funds administered through the CSBG Network. In FY 2010 the CSBG Network reported that over 37.2 million conditions of poverty were addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities. This result exceeded the FY 2010 target by over seven million. For example, the CSBG Network was able to help 5.6 million low-income people gain employment or obtain supports to reduce or eliminate barriers to employment, 1.1 million people increased their financial assets or financial skills, and 14.2 million people received emergency assistance from CSBG.

Currently, ROMA and NPI systems serve primarily as a system of national accountability for the overall efforts of CAAs and other eligible entities, and cannot identify outcomes directly attributable to CSBG funds. The data are not currently used as criteria for funding allocations to local entities. Progress has been made in recent years in the quality and breadth of state and local performance reporting systems through ROMA and the NPI model. Local entities and states now have a common framework for collection and reporting on local service delivery. The ROMA and NPI framework can provide a foundation for additional targeting of resources based on outcomes and effectiveness of services. Although the CSBG Act does allow states to terminate or reduce funding based for cause – including performance information – the procedural hurdles associated with Sections 676(c)(1)(B) and (676(c)(2) of the CSBG Act are considered by many states to be overly burdensome to allow such adjustment on a statewide basis. ACF, through its Office of Community Services, continues to work with states to identify ways in which ROMA information can most effectively guide the delivery of services and allocation of resources to address high priority community needs, including streamlining current procedural burdens. ACF will continue to work with national and state organizational partners on future refinements to the ROMA and NPI systems to assure that these systems contribute to a performance-based program and funding approach.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Community Services Block Grant program is \$350,000,000, a decrease of \$327,358,000 from the FY 2012 enacted level.

Building on the President's FY 2012 budget request to target CSBG resources to high-performing, innovative agencies, ACF will work with Congress to establish a set of core federal standards (that can be augmented by states) that states will be required to use to assess whether an eligible entity is meeting a high standard of service delivery. When an eligible entity falls short of meeting the standards, states will be required to implement immediate open competition to serve the affected communities. In this system, states will be provided the flexibility to propose additional standards to be used in determining when competition should be required, with all additional state standards subject to federal approval.

Introducing a system of standards will promote innovation and assure low-income families and communities are receiving high-quality services. ACF plans to consult with the states, CSBG eligible entities, and experts in the field of non-profit management and anti-poverty programs to develop the core standards. Under this approach, core standards will include, at a minimum, criteria such as: 1) failure to correct significant audit findings; 2) board governance issues; 3) failure to submit required financial, administrative, or programmatic reports and materials in a timely manner; 4) failure to implement corrective actions based on state monitoring reviews for weakness in performance; and 5) service delivery performance.

Current CSBG distribution formulas to states, territories, and tribes will be maintained, but states will be required to allocate funds with increased consideration to the areas of greatest need. As core federal standards are developed, ACF will maintain current performance measures for the block grant funds distributed according to the existing state distribution formula.

ACF will maintain the goal of addressing 13 million conditions of poverty for low-income families, individuals, and communities in FY 2013. In addition, ACF aims to achieve a 16 percent target for the percentage of funds used by CSBG sub-grantees for administrative expenses. This efficiency measure is an indicator of the CSBG network's ability to provide services to low income individuals and families through an efficient and cost effective delivery system.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>12.1LT and 12A</u> : Increase the number of conditions of poverty addressed for low-income individuals, families and communities as a result of community action interventions. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 37.2 million Target: 30 million (Target Exceeded)	26 million ¹	13 million	Maintain
<u>12B</u> : Reduce total amount of sub-grantee CSBG administrative funds expended each year per total sub-grantee CSBG funds expended per year. (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 16.04% Target: 19% (Target Exceeded)	17% ²	16%	-1
<u>12ii</u> : Number of individuals served. (Output)	FY 2010: 20.3 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The FY 2012 target for this performance measure has been updated in light of the FY 2012 enacted budget level for CSBG. The previously reported FY 2012 target was 13 million, based on the FY 2012 President's Budget Request level.

² The FY 2012 target for this performance measure has been updated in light of the most recent data trend to maintain rigor.

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$668,116,000	\$666,673,000	\$344,298,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	500,000	500,000	
Training/Technical Assistance	7,601,000	7,768,000	3,311,000
Program Support	2,419,000	2,417,000	2,391,000
Total, Resources	\$678,636,000	\$677,358,000	\$350,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	125	122	122
New Starts			
#	118	120	122
\$	\$672,566,000	\$671,623,000	\$346,299,000
Continuations			
#	7	2	0
\$	\$2,575,000	\$1,200,000	\$0
Contracts			
#	6	8	7
\$	\$1,372,000	\$2,625,000	\$1,817,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$411,000	\$194,000	\$194,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, travel and staffing and associated overhead costs.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Community Services Block Grant				CFDA #	93.569
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$12,406,583	\$12,363,601	\$6,563,069	-\$5,800,532	
Alaska	2,590,681	2,630,144	796,431	-1,833,713	
Arizona	5,524,074	5,504,936	2,922,229	-2,582,707	
Arkansas	9,199,565	9,167,693	4,866,560	-4,301,133	
California	60,322,855	60,113,871	31,910,725	-28,203,146	
Colorado	5,876,415	5,856,056	3,108,617	-2,747,439	
Connecticut	8,160,904	8,132,631	4,317,109	-3,815,522	
Delaware	3,507,970	3,561,406	950,328	-2,611,078	
District of Columbia	11,115,603	11,077,094	5,880,142	-5,196,952	
Florida	19,663,586	19,595,462	10,402,016	-9,193,446	
Georgia	18,199,139	18,136,089	9,627,325	-8,508,764	
Hawaii	3,507,970	3,561,406	1,494,778	-2,066,628	
Idaho	3,469,989	3,522,847	940,039	-2,582,808	
Illinois	31,959,778	31,849,056	16,906,688	-14,942,368	
Indiana	9,851,147	9,817,018	5,211,246	-4,605,772	
Iowa	7,322,234	7,296,867	3,873,454	-3,423,413	
Kansas	5,522,319	5,503,188	2,921,301	-2,581,887	
Kentucky	11,405,912	11,366,397	6,033,715	-5,332,682	
Louisiana	15,883,119	15,828,093	8,402,153	-7,425,940	
Maine	3,547,675	3,554,397	1,876,716	-1,677,681	
Maryland	9,283,432	9,251,270	4,910,925	-4,340,345	
Massachusetts	16,857,121	16,798,721	8,917,399	-7,881,322	
Michigan	24,927,788	24,841,427	13,186,773	-11,654,654	
Minnesota	8,141,550	8,113,344	4,306,871	-3,806,473	
Mississippi	10,760,781	10,723,501	5,692,442	-5,031,059	
Missouri	18,721,695	18,656,835	9,903,756	-8,753,079	
Montana	3,223,736	3,272,842	1,185,491	-2,087,351	
Nebraska	4,715,906	4,699,568	2,494,709	-2,204,859	
Nevada	3,507,970	3,561,406	950,328	-2,611,078	
New Hampshire	3,507,970	3,561,406	969,217	-2,592,189	
New Jersey	18,511,902	18,447,769	9,792,776	-8,654,993	
New Mexico	3,853,550	3,696,732	1,962,366	-1,734,366	
New York	58,719,802	58,516,371	31,062,712	-27,453,659	
North Carolina	17,739,997	17,678,537	9,384,439	-8,294,098	
North Dakota	3,208,702	3,257,579	869,255	-2,388,324	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	26,372,945	26,281,578	13,951,260	-12,330,318
Oklahoma	8,096,247	8,062,881	4,280,085	-3,782,796
Oregon	5,394,506	5,375,818	2,853,688	-2,522,130
Pennsylvania	28,643,806	28,544,571	15,152,542	-13,392,029
Rhode Island	3,740,008	3,727,051	1,978,460	-1,748,591
South Carolina	10,395,553	10,359,538	5,499,236	-4,860,302
South Dakota	2,884,189	2,928,123	911,914	-2,016,209
Tennessee	13,328,402	13,282,226	7,050,710	-6,231,516
Texas	32,579,103	32,435,360	17,217,922	-15,217,438
Utah	3,428,129	3,480,348	1,360,705	-2,119,643
Vermont	3,507,970	3,561,406	1,003,344	-2,558,062
Virginia	10,831,746	10,794,220	5,729,982	-5,064,238
Washington	8,017,408	7,989,634	4,241,200	-3,748,434
West Virginia	7,573,835	7,547,596	4,006,551	-3,541,045
Wisconsin	8,231,869	8,203,350	4,354,650	-3,848,700
Wyoming	3,507,970	3,561,406	950,328	-2,611,078
Subtotal	631,253,106	629,650,666	325,136,677	-304,513,989
Indian Tribes	4,853,137	5,057,945	2,183,241	-2,874,704
Subtotal	4,853,137	5,057,945	2,183,241	-2,874,704
American Samoa	911,958	925,849	494,108	-431,741
Guam	863,097	876,245	467,635	-408,610
Northern Mariana Islands	540,689	548,925	292,951	-255,974
Puerto Rico	28,501,877	28,403,134	15,077,462	-13,325,672
Virgin Islands	1,192,226	1,210,387	645,961	-564,426
Subtotal	32,009,847	31,964,540	16,978,117	-14,986,423
Total States/Territories	668,116,090	666,673,151	344,298,035	-322,375,116
Other	2,418,947	2,417,233	2,391,214	-26,019
Training and Technical Assistance	8,101,373	8,267,616	3,310,751	-4,956,865
Subtotal, Adjustments	10,520,320	10,684,849	5,701,965	-4,982,884
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$678,636,410	\$677,358,000	\$350,000,000	-\$327,358,000

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITIES

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
Community Economic Development	\$17,964,000	\$29,943,000	\$29,943,000	\$0
Rural Community Facilities	4,990,000	4,981,000	0	-4,981,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$22,954,000	\$34,924,000	\$29,943,000	-\$4,981,000

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 674(b)(3) and 680 of the Community Services Block Grant Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – Community Services Discretionary Activities grants are provided to private, locally-initiated community development corporations which sponsor enterprises providing employment, training, and business development opportunities for low-income residents.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$39,327,000
2009	\$46,000,000
2010	\$46,000,000
2011	\$22,954,000
2012	\$34,924,000

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Community Economic Development (CED) program is \$29,943,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. The majority of these funds (an estimated \$19,943,000) will be used for traditional CED grants that promote economic development in low-income communities. These grants will continue to fund projects that foster self-sufficiency for low-income families and achieve sustainable employment and business opportunities. The remaining \$10,000,000 will be dedicated to the Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI).

For the past two years, the HFFI carve-out has stimulated innovation that supports the “Let’s Move!” campaign to address the epidemic of childhood obesity. Grants have been awarded to expand access to fresh, affordable, nutritious foods to residents of low-income communities that currently lack these options by developing and equipping grocery stores, farmers markets, and other small retail businesses and by building or expanding healthy food infrastructure and food distribution networks. Residents of these communities, which are sometimes called “food deserts,” are typically served by fast food restaurants and convenience stores that offer little or no fresh produce. Lack of healthy, affordable food options can lead to higher levels of obesity and other diet-related diseases, such as diabetes, heart disease, and cancer. The FY 2013 request builds on the work from the past two years and funds projects that serve the dual purposes of providing employment and business development opportunities in low-income communities and facilitating access to healthy food options.

The FY 2013 request does not include funding for the Rural Community Facilities program. The services provided under this program are similar to programs currently operating in EPA and USDA. ACF does not have the expertise to effectively and efficiently administer a water treatment program and this action reflects the Administration's efforts to target funds more effectively.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
12iii: Number of jobs created by Community Economic Development program. (Output)	FY 2008: 2,337 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$16,000,000	\$27,100,000	\$27,100,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	180,000	299,000	299,000
Program Support	1,784,000	2,544,000	2,544,000
Total, Resources	\$17,964,000	\$29,943,000	\$29,943,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	25	35	35
New Starts			
#	25	35	35
\$	\$16,000,000	\$27,100,000	\$27,100,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	6	6	6
\$	\$1,664,000	\$2,002,000	\$2,002,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$300,000	\$841,000	\$841,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and grant/panel reviews.

Resource and Program Data
Rural Community Facilities

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$4,715,000	\$4,895,000	
Research/Evaluation	180,000		
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	41,000	32,000	
Program Support	54,000	54,000	
Total, Resources	\$4,990,000	\$4,981,000	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	9	8	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	9	8	0
\$	\$4,895,000	\$4,895,000	\$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$41,000	\$32,000	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and grant/panel reviews.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUALS

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$1,641,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 505 of the Family Support Act of 1998 and Section 112 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996

2013 Authorization \$25,000,000

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals (JOLI) program provides grants on a competitive basis to non-profit organizations to create new employment and business opportunities for TANF recipients and other low-income individuals through projects that include self-employment and micro-enterprise, expansion of existing businesses, new business ventures and strategies for developing or creating new jobs or employment opportunities.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$5,288,000
2009	\$5,288,000
2010	\$2,644,000
2011	\$1,641,000
2012	\$0

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request does not include funding for the JOLI program. This program duplicates activities that can be funded under the TANF program and this action reflects the Administration’s efforts to target funds more effectively.

Resource and Program Data
Job Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$1,160,000		
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	98,000		
Program Support	383,000		
Total, Resources	\$1,641,000	\$0	\$0
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	4	0	0
New Starts			
#	4	0	0
\$	\$1,160,000	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	5	0	0
\$	\$458,000	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$23,000	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and grant/panel reviews.

ASSETS FOR INDEPENDENCE

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$23,977,000	\$19,869,000	\$19,869,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 416 of the Assets for Independence Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Assets for Independence (AFI) program continues to develop knowledge about what practices work to assist families with limited means to use individual development accounts (IDAs) to accumulate assets by operating local demonstration projects. This program is designed to determine: (1) the social, civic, psychological and economic effects of providing individuals and families with limited means an incentive to accumulate assets by saving a portion of their earned income; (2) the extent to which individual development accounts that promote saving for post-secondary education, home ownership, and micro-enterprise development may be used to enable individuals and families with limited means to increase their economic self-sufficiency; and (3) the extent to which individual development accounts stabilize and improve families.

Eligible grantees include non-profit organizations, state, local, or tribal governments that apply jointly with nonprofit and low income credit unions or certified Community Development Financial Institutions that partner with a community anti-poverty organization. Every grantee works closely with a financial institution (bank or credit union) that holds the grant funds and the IDAs on deposit. Many grantees collaborate closely with other organizations that provide financial literacy training and other supportive services for participants. The maximum grant amount is \$1,000,000 for the five-year project period; the average grant amount is approximately \$286,000.

The program requires grantees to use non-federal funds to support at least one-half of their AFI project budgets. Grantees are required to provide one dollar of non-federal cash for each dollar of their AFI grant received. In addition, the funds grantees use to match their participants’ IDA savings must combine equal amounts of federal grant funds and nonfederal funds.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$24,025,000
2009	\$24,025,000
2010	\$23,907,000
2011	\$23,977,000
2012	\$19,869,000

ACF has established a performance-based approach for administering the AFI program. As a part of this approach, ACF has worked with grantees to develop meaningful program-wide outcome measures used for program administration and devised project-level performance indicators with annual benchmarks. The program continues to refine the indicators, adjust the annual benchmarks, and train grantees to use these tools for project management (see Outcome and Output table below).

ACF continues to use AFI as a platform for bringing IDAs, financial literacy education, credit and debt counseling, access to federal tax credits, and other asset-building strategies to working families throughout the nation. ACF launched a new agency-wide ASSET initiative in FY 2010 to encourage more service providers to provide financial education, IDAs and other asset building tools to the families they serve. This approach is bringing AFI services to more families and forging closer working relationships between AFI grantees and other providers across the nation, including a Head Start and AFI grantee partnership to incorporate IDAs into Home Visiting Services. One Head Start program, which serves a rural area in eastern Oregon with a high number of Spanish speaking immigrants, integrated asset-building into all their services and enrolled several AFI participants into the AFI grantee's IDA program. The success of this agency has encouraged the AFI grantee to engage in a state-wide effort to recruit more Head Start grantees for this network collaboration. ACF has provided support through its national AFI Resource Center, which has become an important source of information, best practices, and guidance on IDAs and related services for AFI grantees and other organizations.

AFI has produced a mostly steady increase in its core outcomes over the past three years. A fundamental performance measure for the AFI program is the amount of earned income participants withdraw from their IDAs to purchase any of the three assets (i.e., a home, small business or post secondary education). In FY 2010, the actual result was \$5.5 million, falling short of the FY 2010 target of \$5.6 million; however, this is a significant improvement over the FY 2005 baseline of \$3.8 million. A complementary performance measure tracks the number of participants who use their IDA savings to purchase these assets. In FY 2010, the actual result for this measure was 3,961 participants, just short of the target of 4,414 participants, but again, a significant improvement over the FY 2005 baseline of 2,925 participants. The most recent FY 2010 results reflect the reality that participants are having a more difficult time saving in their IDAs and making purchases, given the current state of the economy.

In 2008, ACF released results of the first phase program evaluation based on information collected in the early- to mid-2000s. The evaluators found that individuals and families derived substantial benefits from participating in the program. Participants were 35 percent more likely to become homeowners, 84 percent more likely to become business owners and nearly twice as likely to pursue post-secondary education or training compared with a corresponding national sample of AFI-eligible non-participants in the general U.S. population. In the Fall of 2012, ACF will launch a random assignment evaluation of the impact of participation in the AFI program on savings, savings patterns and asset purchase by low-income individuals and families at selected AFI grantee sites. This study will build on the previous evaluation of the AFI program, as well as various studies of other non-AFI funded IDA projects. While research suggests that IDAs help low-income families save, rigorous, experimental research is limited and the majority of research has not focused on AFI-funded IDAs. Thus further rigorous evaluation can provide important insights about effective approaches to promoting asset building. This random assignment evaluation will improve understanding of the program's overall impact on early participant outcomes, as well as the impact of AFI program design features on these short-term outcomes.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the AFI program is \$19,869,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level, and requests that these funds be made available for five years. In addition, the Administration also requests the authority to recapture and reallocate unused funds to other qualified grantees. Granting HHS authority to recapture and repurpose any unused funds would expand program reach and maximize service provision with existing dollars. This request will fund an estimated 47 new grants and provide ongoing support for the AFI program, thereby enabling additional low-income individuals and families to save earned income and increase economic self-sufficiency.

The Administration will work with the Congress on legislative changes to reauthorize and modify the program to advance continued knowledge development, promote flexibility and simplify program administration by: 1) providing grantees more flexibility in project administration; 2) authorizing the

Secretary to waive statutory provisions and test new approaches; 3) reducing the amount of non-federal match requirement that AFI grantees are required to meet; and 4) making permanent the authority to recapture and reallocate any AFI grant funds that have not been expended by qualified entities. In addition, these changes will be pursued in conjunction with appropriation language to more adequately support AFI demonstration evaluation and innovation.

ACF continues to strengthen program administration and support for grantees by forming close working relationships across ACF offices, partnering with other federal agencies, and piloting new approaches. For example, AFI is working across all ACF offices to promote the following six asset-building strategies: financial literacy; connecting to banks; managing credit and debt; accessing federal benefits; savings and IDA promotion; and tax preparation and access to tax credits for families being served by ACF programs.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
13A: Increase the annual amount of personal savings that were used by Assets for Independence (AFI) project participants to purchase one of the three allowable types of assets. (Outcome)	FY 2010: \$5,504,410 Target: \$5,622,939 ¹ (Target Not Met)	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	N/A
13B: Increase the number of participants who withdraw funds for the three asset purchase goals. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 3,691 participants Target: 4,414 participants ² (Target Not Met)	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	Avg of two prev years* (adjusted) growth factor	N/A
13i: Cumulative number of AFI Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) opened in regular AFI projects. (Output)	FY 2010: 68,421 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
13ii: Cumulative amount of participant savings deposited into regular AFI IDAs. (Output)	FY 2010: \$64,664,564 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹The FY 2010 target is the average of the previous two years' actual results multiplied by the growth factor. The growth factor used to calculate targets for measures 13A and 13B is the percent change in the number of IDAs established in the prior year.

²The prior year targets for FY 2006 – FY 2010 have been recalculated to reflect the amended growth factor.

Resource and Program Data
Assets for Independence

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$433,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Demonstration/Development	15,480,000	13,500,000	13,500,000
Training/Technical Assistance	5,318,000	3,326,000	3,322,000
Program Support	2,741,000	2,543,000	2,547,000
Total, Resources	\$23,972,000	\$19,869,000	\$19,869,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	66	47	47
New Starts			
#	66	47	47
\$	\$15,480,000	\$13,500,000	\$13,500,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	15	10	10
\$	\$6,104,000	\$4,325,000	\$4,321,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$898,000	\$556,000	\$556,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, grant/panel reviews, travel and staffing and associated overhead costs.

FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES/BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTERS

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$129,792,000	\$129,547,000	\$135,000,000	+\$5,453,000

Authorizing Legislation – 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Formula/Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) program provides grants to states and Indian tribes to support programs and projects that work to prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide immediate shelter and supportive services for adult and youth victims (and their dependents). FVPSA was reauthorized through FY 2015 on December 20, 2010 under Public Law 111-320.

By statute, 70 percent of Family Violence funds are awarded in grants to states and territories. State grants are allocated based on each state’s population, with a minimum of not less than one-eighth of one percent of the amounts available allocated to territories and insular areas. FVPSA specifies that a state may use no more than five percent of its allotment for administrative costs and must distribute the remaining funds to local public agencies and non-profit private organizations, including faith-based and charitable organizations, community-based organizations, tribal organizations, and voluntary associations. Seventy percent of a state’s funds must be used to provide immediate shelter and supportive services to adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and their dependents. States may use the remaining funds to: 1) assist victims in the development of safety plans and other ongoing safety issues; 2) provide counseling, support groups and referral to community-based services; 3) provide services, training, and technical assistance and outreach to increase awareness of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence and increase accessibility of services; 4) provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services; 5) provide specialized services for children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence; 6) provide advocacy, case management, and information and referral services; and, 7) provide prevention services including outreach to underserved population.

By statute, not less than 10 percent of Family Violence funds are allocated for grants to Indian tribes and tribal organizations. The amount of each tribal grant is based on the population of the tribe. Tribes use these funds primarily for immediate shelter and supportive services. These grants have assisted tribes in focusing on and improving services to victims and their families. Additionally, some tribes have used these funds for public education efforts to break the patterns of family violence.

State Domestic Violence Coalitions (SDVCs) receive no less than 10 percent of the appropriation to further the purposes of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence intervention and prevention. SDVCs serve as information clearinghouses and coordinate statewide programs, outreach and activities. They provide technical assistance to local family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence programs (most of which are funded through subgrants from FVPSA State formula grants) and ensure best practices are developed and implemented. The grants to SDVCs also support related collaborative efforts with other social services sectors, e.g. law enforcement, health, education and child welfare.

The statutorily mandated network of information and technical assistance centers receives at least six percent of the appropriation. The statutory framework requires: a National Resource Center on Domestic Violence; a National Indian Resource Center Addressing Domestic Violence and Safety for Indian Women; and at least seven Special Issue Resource Centers. The statute also allows the funding of State Resource Centers to reduce disparities in states with high proportions of Indian, Alaskan Native or Native Hawaiian populations and to support training and technical assistance that addresses emerging issues related to family violence, domestic violence or dating violence. The purpose of the network of organizations is to provide resource information, training and technical assistance to improve the capacity of individuals, organizations, governmental entities, and communities to prevent family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide effective intervention services.

The statute also permits funds to be used for grants or contracts to provide technical assistance or to coordinate or provide for research on effective practices. Under this authority, grants have been awarded to:

- Projects supporting collaborative efforts between child protective service agencies and domestic violence advocacy organizations to develop effective strategies for domestic violence services integration into child protection systems and strategies;
- State Domestic Violence Coalitions to increase the capacity of local domestic violence programs to reach underserved populations;
- Five culturally specific institutes to provide training and technical assistance, as well as conduct research and create culturally appropriate, evidenced-based responses to domestic violence;
- Projects supporting collaborative efforts between services for runaway and homeless youth and domestic violence victims to improve responses to youth experiencing teen dating violence;
- Projects supporting the development of enhanced services in domestic violence programs and other community-based settings for children exposed to domestic violence; and
- A project to expand leadership opportunities within the domestic violence field for members of underrepresented groups.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$122,552,000
2009	\$127,776,000
2010	\$130,052,000
2011	\$129,792,000
2012	\$129,547,000

In 2009, the FVPSA program implemented new performance and reporting requirements and outcome measures to improve accountability in the program and better assess the program’s impact. The FVPSA programs also began a new data collection program to measure outcomes, particularly the provision of quality services provided to victims of domestic violence and their children. One key performance measure for FVPSA-funded activities is increasing the percentage of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. This measure is correlated with other indices of longer-term client safety and well-being, and will help document the impact of services provided by FVPSA grantees and subgrantees. As part of this evaluation, ACF

recently funded an unprecedented study surveying 3,410 shelter residents in 215 programs across eight states. Nearly 99 percent of shelter residents described shelter as helpful, 91 percent reported they now have more ways to plan for and stay safe after leaving the shelter, and 85 percent know more community resources to help achieve that safety. These positive outcomes are associated with longer-term improved safety (less violence) and well-being in experimental, longitudinal studies.

In FY 2011, ACF (the Division of Family Violence Prevention), through an agreement with the National Institute of Justice, funded a new study that sought to learn more about what support services domestic violence survivors want, the extent to which services met their expectations, and survivors' assessments of immediate outcomes associated with the services received. This study surveyed over 1,400 survivors receiving non-residential services in four states and found that survivors state that they need assistance with multiple services, report high levels of satisfaction with program services, and attribute progress on indicators of improved safety and well-being to receipt of services including crisis intervention, safety planning, information and support, counseling for themselves and their children, and legal advocacy.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Family Violence Prevention and Services Act programs is \$135,000,000, a \$5,453,000 increase above the FY 2012 enacted level. Appropriations language is also proposed to dedicate the increase to shelters and supportive services.

Funding at this level will allow increased support for FVPSA-funded programs to respond to the increase in demand for emergency family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence shelter services, including children's services. In September 2010, a one-day census of 1,746 domestic violence programs across the country identified that there were 9,541 unmet requests for services in a 24 hour period. Of those, individual requests for emergency shelter or transitional housing accounted for 60 percent. Of the programs reporting, 24 percent indicated that they did not have enough shelter or hotel beds available to house those requesting services. To address the unmet needs, FVPSA funding will build upon existing resources to strengthen the network of FVPSA funded programs and services. As previously noted, ACF has established a new key performance measure that examines the percentage of clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning as a result of FVPSA-funded services. The FY 2010 baseline for this measure was 89.3 percent; by FY 2013, the program expects to improve this result to 89.8 percent or better.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
14D: Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 89.3% (Baseline)	89.7%	89.8%	+0.1
14i: Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including Tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2010: 266,070 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14ii: Number of non-residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including Tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2010: 1,037,406 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>14iii</u> : Number of shelter nights, state programs. (Output)	FY 2010: 8,325,699 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14iv</u> : Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2010: 156,739 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14v</u> : Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). (Output)	FY 2010: 173,512 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14vi</u> : Number of youth who attended youth-targeted community education programs, including tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2010: 1,923,221 ¹ (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14vii</u> : Number of supportive counseling and advocacy contacts with children provided by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2010: 1,369,181 ² (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14viii</u> : Number of people trained by FVPSA-funded training and technical assistance providers. ² (Output)	FY 2010: 37,264 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ This number includes 100 percent of the states and 80 percent of the tribal grantees.

² This output measure is currently reported on a voluntary basis.

Resource and Program Data
Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$116,581,000	\$116,592,000	\$121,625,000
Discretionary	500,000	671,000	500,000
Research/Evaluation		25,000	700,000
Demonstration/Development	850,000	850,000	948,000
Training/Technical Assistance	9,100,000	8,624,000	8,378,000
Program Support	2,487,000	2,785,000	2,849,000
Total, Resources	\$129,518,000	\$129,547,000	\$135,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	251	254	257
New Starts			
#	244	239	247
\$	\$125,181,000	\$117,088,000	\$122,573,000
Continuations			
#	7	15	10
\$	\$1,600,000	\$9,649,000	\$8,878,000
Contracts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$974,000	\$1,040,000	\$1,105,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	5	6
\$	\$340,000	\$424,000	\$1,099,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, grants/panel reviews, and salaries and benefits costs as well as associated overhead.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Family Violence Prevention and Services/Battered Women's Shelters				CFDA #	93.592
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$1,495,414	\$1,492,592	\$1,555,420	\$62,827	
Alaska	732,822	731,439	762,228	30,788	
Arizona	1,854,261	1,850,762	1,928,666	77,904	
Arkansas	1,149,461	1,147,292	1,195,585	48,293	
California	7,628,674	7,614,280	7,934,787	320,507	
Colorado	1,555,512	1,552,577	1,617,929	65,352	
Connecticut	1,269,042	1,266,648	1,319,964	53,317	
Delaware	768,316	766,866	799,146	32,280	
District of Columbia	714,031	712,684	742,683	29,999	
Florida	4,125,202	4,117,418	4,290,732	173,314	
Georgia	2,469,135	2,464,476	2,568,213	103,737	
Hawaii	846,293	844,696	880,252	35,556	
Idaho	893,951	892,264	929,822	37,558	
Illinois	3,055,059	3,049,295	3,177,648	128,353	
Indiana	1,821,427	1,817,990	1,894,515	76,524	
Iowa	1,171,978	1,169,767	1,219,005	49,239	
Kansas	1,136,016	1,133,873	1,181,600	47,728	
Kentucky	1,420,377	1,417,697	1,477,372	59,675	
Louisiana	1,454,219	1,451,475	1,512,572	61,097	
Maine	850,690	849,085	884,825	35,740	
Maryland	1,683,820	1,680,643	1,751,386	70,743	
Massachusetts	1,853,844	1,850,346	1,928,232	77,886	
Michigan	2,495,855	2,491,146	2,596,005	104,859	
Minnesota	1,601,430	1,598,408	1,665,690	67,282	
Mississippi	1,161,355	1,159,164	1,207,956	48,792	
Missouri	1,738,605	1,735,325	1,808,369	73,045	
Montana	785,405	783,923	816,921	32,998	
Nebraska	941,647	939,870	979,432	39,562	
Nevada	1,102,612	1,100,532	1,146,856	46,324	
New Hampshire	851,883	850,276	886,066	35,791	
New Jersey	2,255,874	2,251,618	2,346,395	94,777	
New Mexico	982,161	980,308	1,021,572	41,264	
New York	4,316,026	4,307,882	4,489,213	181,331	
North Carolina	2,383,880	2,379,382	2,479,537	100,155	
North Dakota	723,005	721,641	752,017	30,376	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	2,794,963	2,789,689	2,907,115	117,426
Oklahoma	1,301,134	1,298,679	1,353,344	54,665
Oregon	1,327,492	1,324,987	1,380,760	55,772
Pennsylvania	2,996,938	2,991,283	3,117,195	125,912
Rhode Island	800,279	798,769	832,391	33,622
South Carolina	1,467,371	1,464,602	1,526,252	61,649
South Dakota	754,484	753,060	784,759	31,698
Tennessee	1,797,303	1,793,912	1,869,423	75,511
Texas	5,312,632	5,302,608	5,525,810	223,202
Utah	1,129,518	1,127,387	1,174,842	47,455
Vermont	718,235	716,880	747,055	30,176
Virginia	2,098,963	2,095,003	2,183,187	88,185
Washington	1,867,271	1,863,748	1,942,198	78,450
West Virginia	946,051	944,266	984,013	39,747
Wisconsin	1,675,319	1,672,158	1,742,544	70,386
Wyoming	703,499	702,172	731,728	29,556
Subtotal	88,980,734	88,812,844	92,551,228	3,738,384
Indian Tribes	12,979,190	12,954,700	13,500,000	545,300
Subtotal	12,979,190	12,954,700	13,500,000	545,300
American Samoa	129,792	129,547	135,000	5,453
Guam	129,792	129,547	135,000	5,453
Northern Mariana Islands	129,792	129,547	135,000	5,453
Puerto Rico	1,354,424	1,351,868	1,408,772	56,904
Virgin Islands	129,792	129,547	135,000	5,453
Subtotal	1,873,592	1,870,056	1,948,772	78,716
Total States/Territories	103,833,516	103,637,600	108,000,000	4,362,400
Discretionary Funds	12,747,419	12,954,700	13,500,000	545,300
Other	12,936,915	12,954,700	13,500,000	545,300
Subtotal, Adjustments	25,684,334	25,909,400	27,000,000	1,090,600
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$129,517,850	\$129,547,000	\$135,000,000	\$5,453,000

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$3,202,000	\$3,197,000	\$4,500,000	+\$1,303,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

2013 Authorization \$4,500,000

Allocation Method Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments – The National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) is a cooperative agreement which funds the operation of a national, toll-free telephone hotline to provide information and assistance to adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence or dating violence and others affected by the violence in an effort to build healthy, safe and supportive communities. Counseling and referral services are provided 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The hotline also publicizes its telephone number and the services it provides to potential users throughout the United States, including the Territories.

The hotline serves as a critical partner in the prevention and resource assistance efforts of the network of family violence, domestic violence and dating violence resources. It provides assistance in the following areas: (1) crisis intervention by helping the caller identify problems and possible solutions, including making plans for safety in an emergency; (2) information about sources of assistance for individuals and their friends, families, and employers wanting to learn more about domestic violence, children exposed to domestic violence, sexual assault, intervention programs for batterers, working through the criminal and civil justice systems, and related issues; and (3) nationwide referrals to domestic violence shelters and programs, social service agencies, programs addressing the needs of children exposed to domestic violence, legal assistance programs and other groups and organizations willing to help.

The hotline maintains a database, which collects information on services for victims of domestic violence, including the availability of shelters to which callers may be referred or directly patched throughout the United States. Trained hotline counselors are available for non-English speakers, and the hotline is accessible to persons who are hearing-impaired.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$2,918,000
2009	\$3,209,000
2010	\$3,209,000
2011	\$3,202,000
2012	\$3,197,000

Staff and volunteers of the NDVH provide victims of family violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and those calling on their behalf, with crisis intervention, information, and referrals to local service providers. Each year, the number of incoming calls has increased. Measurement of the hotline’s performance will focus on the percentage of total annual responses to calls in relation to the number of calls received. The evolution of this performance measure acknowledges that tracking the answers or responses to calls is a better determinant of the hotlines usefulness than reporting the number of calls received. In FY 2009, the hotline responded to 81 percent of the calls which were received; in FY 2010,

performance on this measure declined to 73 percent. Future year performance targets have been established using FY 2010 baseline data. ACF intends to improve performance in this area by increasing access for multi-lingual callers and conducting an evaluation to assess organizational capacity, productivity and ongoing evaluation and implementation strategies.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Domestic Violence Hotline is \$4,500,000, an increase of \$1,303,000 above the FY 2012 enacted level. These funds will be used to increase staff capacity for the NDVH at a time when call volume continues to increase as a result of effective mass media outreach, public awareness campaigns and the impact of the recession. Additionally, the funding will support the evaluation of hotline services.

The hotline’s performance in FY 2013 will focus on response to calls by measuring the percentage of total annual responses to calls in relation to the number of calls received. By FY 2013, the program intends to achieve the goal of the hotline responding to at least 75 percent of the calls received. As a result of ongoing efforts to increase public awareness and improve access for vulnerable populations, including those with limited English proficiency, each year, thousands more domestic violence victims are linked with the shelter and support services they need to increase their safety.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>14A (revised)</u> : Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to increased call volume (as measured by percentage of total annual calls to which the hotline responds). (Outcome)	FY 2010: 73% (Baseline)	74%	75%	+1
<u>14vi</u> : Total average number of calls received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. (Output)	FY 2010: 22,740 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>14vii</u> : Total number of crisis hotline calls answered by local domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2010: 2,762,395 ¹ (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The FY 2010 actual result for this output measure has been revised due to a data entry correction.

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Violence Hotline

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$3,202,000	\$3,197,000	\$4,100,000
Research/Evaluation			400,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$3,202,000	\$3,197,000	\$4,500,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$3,202,000	\$3,197,000	\$4,100,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	1
\$	\$0	\$0	\$400,000

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
Federal Administration*	\$209,386,000	\$204,997,000	\$212,944,000	+\$7,947,000

* Included in this total is funding for Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives Neighborhood Partnerships in the amount of \$1,370,000 in FYs 2012-2013.

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Federal Administration account includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated expenses of the Administration for Children and Families, as well as the Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships Initiatives, necessary to effectively administer federal programs that promote the economic and social well being of families, children, individuals and communities. ACF conducts operations at its headquarters in Washington, D.C., in the ten regional offices of the Department of Health and Human Services, eleven audit offices of the Office of Child Support Enforcement, and ten field offices for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program in various locations throughout the country.

Funding for Federal Administration during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$185,858,000
2009	\$198,292,000
2010	\$209,774,000
2011	\$209,386,000
2012	\$204,997,000

Performance for the Federal Administration account is based on success on the eight management initiatives. In FY 2011 ACF demonstrated commitment to government-wide management initiatives by achieving results in: Strategic Management of Human Capital, Expanded Electronic Government, Improved Financial Performance, Improved Budget and Performance Integration, Eliminating Improper Payments, Real Property Asset Management, Commercial Services Management, and Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Federal Administration is \$212,944,000, an increase of \$7,947,000 from the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will continue to support the Department’s Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships as well as 1,362 FTE, an increase of 24 FTE from FY 2011.

This request includes \$3.7 million to support 24 additional FTE needed to implement the designation renewal system for the Head Start program. This requirement follows the recent publication of a final rule which requires that Head Start grantees that fall short of quality benchmarks, including measures of classroom instruction, health and safety, financial accountability, and program management standards to compete for continued funding. For the first time in the history of this program, the almost 1,700 grantees will be shifted from an indefinite grant period to a five-year grant period and a significant share will be required to compete for continued funding, based on criteria established in the rule. To successfully implement this historic rule, ACF will require additional program, grant, and fiscal staff to

support the increased workload that comes with undertaking this historic reform that will pay dividends in helping to increase the quality of Head Start.

This request also includes \$4 million that was included in the FY 2012 President’s Budget to support ACF’s strong commitment to employing vigorous program integrity efforts across ACF programs and meeting departmental and agency strategic goals. These resources will support increased on-site monitoring of grantees and contracts targeted to high priority areas including LIHEAP, Head Start and Child Care as well as increased agency-wide monitoring and support essential to improving integrity across ACF, such as reduction of unclean audit opinions and further implementation of improper payment requirements.

ACF will use \$778,809 of its FY 2013 budget to support Department-wide enterprise information technology and government-wide E-Government initiatives. Operating Divisions help to finance specific HHS enterprise information technology programs and initiatives, identified through the HHS Information Technology Capital Planning and Investment Control process, and the government-wide E-Government initiatives. The HHS enterprise initiatives meet cross-functional criteria and are approved by the HHS IT Investment Review Board based on funding availability and business case benefits. Development is collaborative in nature and achieves HHS enterprise-wide goals that produce common technology, promote common standards, and enable data and system interoperability.

Of the amount specified above, \$246,965 is allocated to developmental government-wide E-Government initiatives for FY 2013. This amount supports these government-wide E-Government initiatives as follows:

FY 2013 Developmental E-Gov Initiatives*	
Line of Business - Human Resources	\$2,558.00
Line of Business - Grants Management	\$4,697.00
Line of Business - Financial	\$6,021.00
Line of Business - Budget Formulation and Execution	\$4,421.00
Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan	\$37,980.00
Federal Health Architecture (FHA)	\$0.00
Line of Business - Geospatial	\$0.00
Line of Business – Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$191,288.00
FY 2013 Developmental E-Gov Initiatives Total	246,965.00

* Specific levels presented here are subject to change, as redistributions to meet changes in resource demands are assessed.

Prospective benefits from these initiatives are:

Lines of Business-Human Resources Management: Provides standardized and interoperable HR solutions utilizing common core functionality to support the strategic management of Human Capital.

Lines of Business-Grants Management: Supports end-to-end grants management activities promoting improved customer service; decision making; financial management processes; efficiency of reporting procedure; and, post-award closeout actions. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), is a GMLOB consortia lead, which has allowed ACF to take on customers external to HHS. These additional agency users have allowed HHS to reduce overhead costs for internal HHS users. Additionally, NIH is an internally HHS-designated Center of Excellence. This effort has allowed HHS agencies using the NIH system to reduce grants management costs. Both efforts have allowed HHS to achieve economies

of scale and efficiencies, as well as streamlining and standardization of grants processes, thus reducing overall HHS costs for grants management systems and processes.

Lines of Business –Financial Management: Supports efficient and improved business performance while ensuring integrity in accountability, financial controls and mission effectiveness by enhancing process improvements; achieving cost savings; standardizing business processes and data models; promoting seamless data exchanges between Federal agencies; and, strengthening internal controls.

Lines of Business-Budget Formulation and Execution: Allows sharing across the Federal government of common budget formulation and execution practices and processes resulting in improved practices within HHS.

Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan (DAIP): The DAIP, managed by Department of Homeland Security, assists agencies with active disaster assistance programs such as HHS to reduce the burden on other federal agencies which routinely provide logistical help and other critical management or organizational support during disasters.

In addition, \$531,844 is allocated to ongoing government-wide E-Government initiatives for FY 2013. This amount supports these government-wide E-Government initiatives as follows:

FY 2013 Ongoing E-Gov Initiatives*	
E-Rule Making	\$44,671.00
Integrated Acquisition Environment	\$20,523.00
Gov.Benefits	\$116,164.00
Grants.gov	\$350,486.00
FY 2013 Ongoing E-Gov Initiatives Total	\$531,844.00

* Specific levels presented here are subject to change, as redistributions to meet changes in resource demands are assessed.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>11A</u> : Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. (Outcome)	FY 2011: Highest level of success in all 8 management initiatives Target: 8 (Target Met)	8	8	Maintain

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES Refugee and Entrant Assistance

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, for costs associated with the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children, and for carrying out the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, [~~\$769,789,000~~]~~\$805,358,000~~, of which up to [~~9,794,000~~]~~\$9,775,000~~ shall be available to carry out the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated under this heading pursuant to section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 for fiscal year [~~2012~~]~~2013~~ shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities to remain available through September 30, [~~2014~~]~~2015~~. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980. (The authorization for these programs expired on September 30, 2002.)				
o Transitional and Medical Services	Such sums	372,295,030	Such sums	403,000,000
o Social Services	Such sums	153,406,513	Such sums	153,407,000
o Preventive Health	Such sums	4,730,043	Such sums	4,730,000
o Targeted Assistance	Such sums	48,401,348	Such sums	48,401,000
2. Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	12,500,000	9,775,489	12,500,000	9,775,000
3. Sections 202(d) and 203(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.	13,000,000	0	13,000,000	0
4. Section 5(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998. (The authorization for this program expired on September 30, 2007.)	25,000,000	11,045,085	25,000,000	11,045,000
5. Section 462(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.				
Unaccompanied Alien Children		168,680,590		175,000,000
Total request level		768,334,099		805,358,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	50,500,000	20,820,574	50,500,000	20,820,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in FY 2012
Transitional and Medical Services	FY 2002	Such sums	\$227,243,000	\$372,295,030
Social Services	FY 2002	Such sums	\$158,600,000	\$153,406,513
Preventive Health	FY 2002	Such sums	\$4,835,000	\$4,730,043
Targeted Assistance	FY 2002	Such sums	\$49,477,000	\$48,401,348
Torture Victims Relief Act	FY 2007	\$25,000,000	\$9,817,000	\$11,045,085

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004				
Appropriation	\$461,626,000	\$461,853,000	\$428,056,000	\$447,598,000
Rescission				-2,678,000
Total				444,920,000
2005				
Appropriation	473,239,000	491,336,000	447,239,000	484,714,000
Rescission				-3,940,000
Total				480,774,000
2006				
Appropriation	571,140,000	560,919,000	571,140,000	575,579,000
Rescission				-5,756,000
Section 202 Transfer				-391,000
Total				569,432,000
2007				
Appropriation	614,935,000	604,329,000	599,935,000	587,847,000
2008				
Appropriation	655,630,000	650,630,000	654,166,000	667,288,000
Rescission				-11,657,000
Total				655,631,000
2009				
Appropriation	628,044,000	641,144,000	635,044,000	633,442,000
Supplemental (P.L. 111-32)				82,000,000
Total				715,442,000
2010				
Appropriation	740,657,000	714,968,000	730,657,000	730,928,000
Rescission				-111,000
Total				730,817,000
2011				
Appropriation	877,602,000			730,928,000
Rescission				-1,461,856
Total				729,466,144
2012				
Appropriation	824,964,000			769,789,000
Rescission				-1,455,000
Total				768,334,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2013 Appropriation	805,358,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$730,928,000	\$769,789,000	\$805,358,000
Rescission	-1,462,000	-1,455,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$729,466,000	\$768,334,000	\$805,358,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	53,641,000	23,363,000	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-23,363,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$759,744,000	\$791,697,000	\$805,358,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Transitional and Medical Services	\$352,625,000	\$372,295,000	\$403,000,000
Victims of Trafficking	9,794,000	9,775,000	9,775,000
Social Services	153,697,000	153,407,000	153,407,000
Victims of Torture	11,066,000	11,045,000	11,045,000
Preventive Health	4,739,000	4,730,000	4,730,000
Targeted Assistance	48,493,000	48,401,000	48,401,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children	149,052,000	168,681,000	175,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$729,466,000	\$768,334,000	\$805,358,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$768,334,000
(Obligations)	(\$791,697,000)
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$805,358,000
Net change	+\$37,024,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Transitional and Medical Services: Increase will provide up to 8 months of assistance to refugee arrivals and eligibles.	\$372,295,000	+\$30,705,000
2) Unaccompanied Alien Children: Increase will provide care, placement and related services to unaccompanied alien children.	\$168,681,000	+\$6,319,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$37,024,000
Total, Increases		+\$37,024,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
Net Change		+\$37,024,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$729,466,000	\$768,334,000	\$805,358,000	+\$37,024,000

General Statement

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance program is designed to help refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, Special Immigrant Visa arrivals and trafficking victims to become employed and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. As a result of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the program also is responsible for coordinating and implementing the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children who are in federal custody by reason of immigration status. These duties are consistent with the Administration for Children and Families' strategic goals of increasing independence and productivity of families, increasing employment and promoting the social well-being of children.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance funds support seven programs:

1) Transitional and Medical Services

- **State-administered/Wilson-Fish Programs:** Provides, through state governments and other non-profit agencies, cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees, entrants, asylees, and trafficking victims, as well as foster care services to unaccompanied refugee minors, certain minors granted Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, and unaccompanied minor victims of a severe form of trafficking until emancipation. Grantees are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer refugee program activities.
- **Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program:** Funds U.S. voluntary resettlement agencies to take responsibility for resettling refugees during their initial four months in the United States by providing services such as case management, job development, job placement and follow up, and interim housing and cash assistance to help refugees become employed and self-sufficient within their first four months in the U.S. (up to six months as determined on a case-by-case basis). Participating refugees may not access public cash assistance.

2) Victims of Trafficking – Funds non-profit and for-profit organizations to assist foreign victims of human trafficking in the U.S. to meet the certification requirements so they can become eligible to access refugee-related programs. Support services include financial and case-management services to both pre and post certified victims. This program also increases public awareness about human trafficking.

3) Social Services – Funds state governments and private, non-profit agencies responsible for providing services such as English language training, employability services, case management, social adjustment services and interpretation services, to ensure that refugees become self-sufficient as quickly as possible after their arrival in the U.S.

- 4) Victims of Torture – Funds non-profit organizations to provide victims of torture with treatment, rehabilitation, and social and legal services; also supports research and training for health care providers to enable them to treat the physical and psychological effects of torture.
- 5) Preventive Health – Funds states to coordinate and promote refugee access to health screening, assessment, treatment, and medical follow-up services, recognizing that a refugee’s medical condition may affect public health as well as prevent a refugee from achieving economic self-sufficiency.
- 6) Targeted Assistance – Provides grants to states with counties that have large numbers of refugees. States are required by statute to pass on to the designated counties at least 95 percent of the funds awarded. Services provided by this program are generally designed to help refugees secure employment within one year or less.
- 7) Unaccompanied Alien Children – Funds private, non-profit agencies to provide shelter care services and trafficking victim screening for all unaccompanied alien minors who are apprehended in the U.S. by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) agents, Border Patrol officers, or other law enforcement agencies, and referred for care pending resolution of their claims for relief under U.S. immigration law or release to an adult family member or responsible adult guardian.

The FY 2013 baseline budget of \$805,358,000 for this account represents the cost of maintaining current law and service requirements.

Office of Refugee Resettlement Populations Served

Year	State Dept Refugee Ceiling	Refugee Arrivals	Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) Arrivals*	Cuban- Haitian	Asylees	Trafficking Victims	Unaccompanied Alien Children
2003	70,000	28,348		11,838	26,272	151	4,792
2004	70,000	52,869		27,982	24,942	163	6,200
2005	70,000	53,813		17,425	23,412	231	7,800
2006	70,000	41,279		23,614	25,066	231	7,746
2007	70,000	48,281	100	18,269	25,047	303	8,212
2008	80,000	60,193	1,015	19,367	22,852	310	7,211
2009	80,000	74,652	2,612	17,124	22,016	380	6,622
2010	80,000	73,311	2,515	20,725	20,956	549	8,287**
2011	80,000	56,419	2,500	19,938	21,763	661	7,120

* SIV arrivals include Iraq and Afghan SIVs and their family members. FY 2011 level is an estimate pending further data from the Department of Homeland Security.

** Excludes 697 Haitian children served as a result of the Haiti Earthquake Repatriation effort.

TRANSITIONAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$352,625,000	\$372,295,000	\$403,000,000	+\$30,705,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method State Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – Transitional and Medical Services can be provided in three ways:

1. State refugee program offices are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the program. Cash and medical assistance is provided to adult refugees, asylees, entrants and trafficking victims who are not categorically eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Currently, reimbursement for cash and medical assistance is provided for all eligible arrivals seeking services for up to eight months. State refugee program offices also are reimbursed for providing foster care to unaccompanied refugee minors and minors who are determined to be victims of trafficking, and/or certain minors who are granted Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) until the children reach the age of eighteen or the date of emancipation if a state has established a later age. The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) (TVPRA) contains provisions that create new categories of eligible minors. Specifically, the Act authorizes the Secretary of HHS to provide interim assistance to children presumed to be victims of trafficking for up to ninety days (this may be extended an additional 30 days), and makes certain minors with SIJS visas eligible for placement and services through the unaccompanied refugee minors program as well.
2. Under the Voluntary Agency (Matching Grant) Program, participating national voluntary refugee resettlement agencies provide a match (in cash and/or in-kind services) of one dollar for every two dollars of federal contribution. The participating agencies provide services such as case management, job development, job placement and follow up, and interim cash assistance to help refugees become employed and self-sufficient within their first four months in the U.S. (for up to six months as determined on a case by case basis). Participating refugees may not access other forms of public cash assistance while receiving assistance through this program.
3. Alternative projects that encourage refugee self-sufficiency are funded through discretionary grants under the Wilson-Fish program. Projects are accepted under either of two circumstances: (1) to establish or maintain a refugee program in a state where the state is not participating in the refugee program or is withdrawing from the refugee program or a portion of the program; and (2) to demonstrate an alternative to the existing system of assistance and services to refugees in order to improve outcomes for refugees. Discretionary grants provide interim financial aid (and, in some cases, medical assistance) to newly arrived refugees to increase their prospects for early employment and self-sufficiency and to reduce welfare dependency.

The chart below provides estimated cost and population data for the components of this program.

State Program Recipients/Costs			
Arriving Populations	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Refugees	56,419	76,000	72,500
Asylees	21,763	24,000	24,000
Cuban/Haitian Entrants	19,938	21,000	21,000
SIVs	2,500	2,500	2,500
Trafficking Victims	661	1,000	600
Total Populations	101,281	124,500	120,600
Total Eligible Population	67,858	82,170	79,596
Recipients			
Cash Assistance	18,287	22,144	21,451
Medical Assistance	22,843	27,661	26,824
Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM)	1,409	1,650	1,850
Average Unit Costs			
Average Cash Assistance Unit Cost	2,705	2,787	2,870
Average Medical Assistance Unit Cost	5,234	5,391	5,553
Total State Costs	244,202,010	294,282,426	300,590,800
Matching Grant Recipients/Costs			
Population Served	29,686	29,686	29,686
Matching Grant Costs	65,309,200	64,877,150 ¹	65,309,200
Wilson/Fish Recipients/Costs			
Population Served	16,000	16,000	16,000
Wilson/Fish Costs	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000
Data Collection/Monitoring Costs	4,036,653	5,100,000	5,100,000
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS	345,547,863	396,691,626	403,000,000

FY 2011 - FY 2013 costs are estimated.

FY 2011 and FY 2012 costs are supported by annual appropriations and unobligated available balances from prior-year appropriations.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$296,057,000
2009	\$282,348,000
2010	\$353,281,000
2011	\$352,625,000
2012	\$372,295,000

¹ This figure represents the rescission taken in the FY 2012 appropriations act. ORR will use carryover funds from prior-year appropriations to restore the Matching Grant program in FY 2012 to its historical levels.

Fiscal year 2010 saw a \$0.06 increase in the aggregate average hourly wage for refugees entering employment from FY 2009, missing the target by just \$0.02. While \$9.08 per hour is a modest wage, it is nonetheless 25 percent above the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 an hour. The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) provides assistance and incentives such as training bonuses, early employment bonuses, and job retention bonuses. Although the hourly wages have increased in fiscal years 2009 and 2010, it remains to be seen whether this hourly wage trend can be maintained given continuing adverse economic conditions.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Transitional and Medical Services is \$403,000,000, a \$30,705,000 increase over the FY 2012 enacted level. This is an increase of \$13,879,000 over total resources available in FY 2012, which includes both that year’s appropriation level and carryover from prior-year appropriations. This budget request will provide up to 8 months of cash and medical assistance for 72,500 refugees and all other eligible populations and sustains the Matching Grant program at \$65 million and the Wilson-Fish program at \$32 million. The request reflects an updated estimate that is based on past arrivals rather than the current State Department ceiling. The Administration will continue to closely monitor arrival levels as well as the impact of TVPRA on the unaccompanied refugee minors program and the increasing need for capacity and keep Congress apprised of any changes in the arriving populations that may alter current budget estimates.

ORR’s success in promoting economic self-sufficiency via the Refugee Transitional and Medical Services program has been measured by tracking cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. A termination is defined as the closing of a cash assistance case due to earned income in an amount that is predicted to exceed the state’s payment standard for the case based from employment on family size, rendering the case ineligible for cash assistance. In FY 2010, the 53 percent target was not met (actual result was 49 percent), but still much improved over the FY 2008 actual result of 44 percent at the outset of the economic downturn. ORR plans to continue to assess future year targets based on data trends as they emerge. In FY 2013, ORR aims to meet the target of 53 percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
15.1LT and 15A: Increase the percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 49.40% Target: 52.61% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +1%	53%	N/A

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>15.2LT and 15B</u> : Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). (Outcome)	FY 2010: \$9.08 Target: \$9.11 ¹ (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result +1%	\$9.10	N/A
<u>15C (revised)</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months 240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (Developmental Efficiency)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>15i</u> : Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. (Output)	FY 2010: 10,828 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>16A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who enter employment through the Matching Grant (MG) program as a subset of all MG employable (after 120 days). ² (Outcome)	PY 2011: 51.02% Target: 49.17% (Target Exceeded)	51.53%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>16B</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first four months (120 days) after arrival. ³ (Outcome)	PY 2011: 55.58% Target: 54.81% (Target Exceeded)	56.14%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>16.1LT and 16C</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months (180 days) after arrival. (Outcome)	PY 2011: 71.04% Target: 68.79% (Target Exceeded)	71.75%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>16D</u> : Increase the number of Matching Grant program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months (180 days after arrival), per million federal dollars awarded to grantees (adjusted for inflation). (Efficiency)	PY 2011: 274.5 Target: 312.7 (Target Not Met)	277.2	Prior Result +1%	N/A

¹ The FY 2010 target for this measure has been updated per the technical correction to the FY 2009 actual result (target is calculated as previous year's result plus one percent).

² Data for the Matching Grants program is based on a program year of February 1st through January 31st in 2008, 2009, and 2010. The 2011 program year was compressed to just 8 months to allow the program to transition to the federal fiscal year beginning October 1, 2012.

³ The language of this performance measure and the following Matching Grant performance measures has been updated to clarify that the measure pertains to refugees who are not dependent on cash assistance.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
16i: Number of Matching Grant program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months. (Output)	PY 2010: 18,132 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$234,544,000	\$269,913,000	\$300,558,000
Discretionary	97,309,000	97,309,000	97,309,000
Research/Evaluation	3,053,000	4,075,000	4,135,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	983,000	998,000	998,000
Total, Resources	\$335,889,000	\$372,295,000	\$403,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	68	69	69
New Starts			
#	59	47	69
\$	\$234,544,000	\$269,913,000	\$397,867,000
Continuations			
#	9	22	0
\$	\$97,309,000	\$97,309,000	\$0
Contracts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$3,053,000	\$4,075,000	\$4,135,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$605,000	\$620,000	\$620,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, overhead, and monitoring/on-site review costs.
2. Total Resources – The FY 2011 enacted level was \$353 million. \$17 million of FY 2011 carryover funding will be obligated in FY 2012.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Refugee and Entrant Assistance - TMS				CFDA #	93.566
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	0	0	0	0	
Alaska	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	\$8,600,000	\$9,896,884	\$11,020,543	\$1,123,659	
Arkansas	10,000	11,508	12,815	1,307	
California	26,000,000	29,920,811	33,317,920	3,397,109	
Colorado	7,280,000	8,377,827	9,329,018	951,191	
Connecticut	745,000	857,346	954,687	97,340	
Delaware	12,000	13,810	15,378	1,568	
District of Columbia	265,000	304,962	339,586	34,624	
Florida	56,800,000	65,365,463	72,786,840	7,421,377	
Georgia	5,450,000	6,271,862	6,983,949	712,086	
Hawaii	10,000	11,508	12,815	1,307	
Idaho	1,465,000	1,685,923	1,877,337	191,414	
Illinois	7,300,000	8,400,843	9,354,647	953,804	
Indiana	295,000	339,486	378,030	38,544	
Iowa	950,000	1,093,260	1,217,386	124,125	
Kansas	645,000	742,266	826,541	84,274	
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	15,000	17,262	19,222	1,960	
Maine	335,000	385,518	429,289	43,770	
Maryland	11,700,000	13,464,365	14,993,064	1,528,699	
Massachusetts	8,500,000	9,781,803	10,892,397	1,110,593	
Michigan	10,600,000	12,198,484	13,583,460	1,384,975	
Minnesota	1,400,000	1,611,121	1,794,042	182,921	
Mississippi	1,000,000	1,150,800	1,281,458	130,658	
Missouri	1,190,000	1,369,452	1,524,936	155,483	
Montana	5,000	5,754	6,407	653	
Nebraska	2,070,000	2,382,157	2,652,619	270,462	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	590,000	678,972	756,060	77,088	
New Jersey	1,900,000	2,186,521	2,434,771	248,250	
New Mexico	585,000	673,218	749,653	76,435	
New York	8,600,000	9,896,884	11,020,543	1,123,659	
North Carolina	3,161,539	3,638,300	4,051,381	413,080	
North Dakota	1,200,000	1,380,960	1,537,750	156,790	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	3,600,000	4,142,881	4,613,250	470,369
Oklahoma	640,000	736,512	820,133	83,621
Oregon	2,250,000	2,589,301	2,883,282	293,981
Pennsylvania	8,800,000	10,127,044	11,276,834	1,149,791
Rhode Island	105,000	120,834	134,553	13,719
South Carolina	275,000	316,470	352,401	35,931
South Dakota	335,000	385,518	429,289	43,770
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	27,300,000	31,416,851	34,983,816	3,566,965
Utah	7,400,000	8,515,923	9,482,793	966,870
Vermont	415,000	477,582	531,805	54,223
Virginia	4,800,000	5,523,842	6,151,001	627,159
Washington	8,500,000	9,781,803	10,892,397	1,110,593
West Virginia	55,000	63,294	70,480	7,186
Wisconsin	1,390,000	1,599,613	1,781,227	181,615
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	234,543,539	269,912,800	300,557,800	30,645,000
Total States/Territories	234,543,539	269,912,800	300,557,800	30,645,000
Discretionary Funds	97,309,200	97,309,200	97,309,200	0
Other	4,036,653	5,073,000	5,133,000	60,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	101,345,853	102,382,200	102,442,200	60,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$335,889,392	\$372,295,000	\$403,000,000	\$30,705,000

VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$9,794,000	\$9,775,000	\$9,775,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Discretionary Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), as amended, focuses on preventing human trafficking, increasing prosecutions of human trafficking, protecting victims, and providing victims in the United States with federal assistance. The TVPA defines severe forms of trafficking in persons as “sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age” or “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”

The TVPA extends eligibility for federally funded benefits and services to foreign trafficking victims in the United States to the same extent as refugees. The law directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS), after consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, to provide certification to adult aliens who have met certain requirements to make them eligible for the federal benefits available to victims of trafficking. To receive certification, an adult alien must meet the federal definition of a victim of a severe form of trafficking, be willing to assist in every reasonable way in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons or be unable to cooperate with such a request due to physical or psychological trauma, and have either completed a bona fide application for a T visa or received Continued Presence from the Department of Homeland Security. Adult trafficking victims may be eligible for refugee cash and medical assistance and social services.

The eligibility requirements for foreign victims who are under 18 years of age (child victims) differ from those of adult victims. Child victims do not require certification in order to be eligible for benefits and services made available under the TVPA, including participation in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors program. Instead, HHS provides eligibility to alien children who have been subjected to a severe form of trafficking by means of eligibility letters. Further, under the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008, upon receiving credible information that a foreign child may be a trafficking victim, the Secretary of HHS is authorized to provide eligibility for interim assistance to that child for up to 90 days, which may be extended for an additional 30 days. The TVPRA of 2008 gives the Secretary exclusive authority to determine a child’s eligibility for interim assistance, but directs the Secretary to consult with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and nongovernmental organizations with expertise on victims of severe form of trafficking before determining if the child is eligible for assistance. Prior to the end of the interim assistance period, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) conducts an assessment to determine a minor’s eligibility as a victim of trafficking.

In addition to issuing letters of certification and eligibility, ORR directly provides time-limited benefits and services to foreign trafficking victims prior to and post-certification, and to those immediate family members of victims who have received T nonimmigrant status, when needed and to the extent funds are

available. Services provided include case management, benefit coordination, housing assistance, and counseling. For the period FY 2006 – FY 2010, ORR provided these services via a national contract. Starting in FY 2011, ORR awarded three separate cooperative agreements to support on-going case management services on a national level. This approach will allow ORR increased flexibility to meet local needs, potentially reducing regional disparities and also will allow ORR to have a more active role in key decisions, such as the approval of sub-awards, and budgets.

Further, the program funds “intermediaries” to augment the work of local anti-trafficking coalitions in over two dozen cities and States through the Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program. These intermediary entities serve as the focal point for local outreach and victim identification. The intermediary grantees manage the local network of sub-awardees and have continued to help lead the Rescue and Restore coalitions in their areas.

Funding for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$9,814,000
2009	\$9,814,000
2010	\$9,814,000
2011	\$9,794,000
2012	\$9,775,000

The program is working to enhance its trafficking database to better track the progress of victims served, revise current activities to develop new program structures to improve communities’ capacities to identify and serve victims, and continue to build relationships with other HHS offices to increase awareness and knowledge about trafficking.

In FY 2010, the program certified 449 victims of human trafficking and issued eligibility letters to 92 children, exceeding the FY 2010 target of 399 victims certified or issued eligibility letters. Since April 2004 when HHS launched the *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons program also has seen major efficiency gains with respect to the number of foreign victims certified and served by the network of grantees (including children who received eligibility letters) per million dollars invested, up to 55.1 in FY 2010 from the FY 2004 baseline of 16. However, it is relevant to note that there may be many thousands of foreign victims of trafficking in the United States, including persons who cannot be certified because they have not yet been identified or rescued, do not want to cooperate with federal law enforcement, want to be repatriated back to their home country, or have not been granted continued presence or T nonimmigrant status by the Department of Homeland Security.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 budget request for Victims of Trafficking is \$9,775,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will support the national network for identifying, certifying and providing services to international victims of trafficking.

The program is continuing to examine ways in which additional victims may be identified and certified, including increased cooperative efforts with law enforcement entities responsible for investigating cases and improved protocols and training for the identification and case management of trafficked children in ORR custody within the Division of Unaccompanied Children’s Services and in communities throughout the country. In FY 2013, the program expects to increase the number of victims certified by five percent over the previous year’s actual result.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
17.1LT and 17A: Increase the number of victims of trafficking certified per year. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 541 ¹ Target: 399 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +5%	Prior Result +5%	N/A
17B: Increase the number of victims certified and served by whole network of grantees per million dollars invested. (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 55.1 ² Target: 40.6 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +5%	Prior Result +5%	N/A
17C1: Increase the number of hotline calls per thousand dollars invested. (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 19.5 Target: 15.14 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +3%	Prior Result +3%	N/A
17C2: Increase the number of website visits per thousand dollars invested. (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 3,445 Target: 2,497 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +3%	Prior Result +3%	N/A
17iii: Number of website visits. (Output)	FY 2010: 347,952 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ACF recognizes that the FY 2010 actual results for this measure significantly exceed the FY 2010 target. ACF will continue to evaluate future year targets for this measure, should this result prove to be a new data trend.

²ACF recognizes that the FY 2010 actual result significantly exceeds the FY 2010 target; however, this result is likely an anomaly, based on a significant number of victims from three large labor cases certified during FY 2010. ACF will continue to evaluate future year targets for this measure, should this result prove to be a new data trend.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Trafficking

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$6,299,000	\$8,279,000	\$8,232,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	3,405,000	1,496,000	1,543,000
Total, Resources	\$9,704,000	\$9,775,000	\$9,775,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	15	15	16
New Starts			
#	14	0	1
\$	\$5,500,000	\$0	\$800,000
Continuations			
#	1	15	15
\$	\$799,000	\$8,279,000	\$7,432,000
Contracts			
#	4	3	3
\$	\$2,389,000	\$470,000	\$504,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$105,000	\$108,000	\$111,000

Notes:

1. Program support - Includes funding for information technology support, contractor support, salaries and benefits and associated overhead costs, printing, and monitoring/on-site review costs.

SOCIAL SERVICES

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$153,697,000	\$153,407,000	\$153,407,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Formula/Discretionary Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – A portion of the Social Services funding is distributed by formula to states and Wilson-Fish projects and a portion is distributed through discretionary grants. The program supports employment and support services that address participants’ barriers to employment such as social adjustment services, interpretation and translation services, childcare, and citizenship and naturalization services. Services are designed to enable refugees to obtain jobs within one year of enrollment. Priority is given to English language training, case management, employment preparation, and job placement and retention services.

Social Services formula grant allocations to states and Wilson-Fish grantees are based on the number of refugees, entrants, asylees, victims of trafficking, and Afghans and Iraqis with Special Immigrant Visas in each state. Secondary migration of refugees from the state of initial resettlement also is considered in reaching the final arrival figures for refugee social services formula allocations. By statute, allocations are based on the total number of refugees who arrived in the United States not more than 36 months before the beginning of such fiscal year and who are actually residing in each state as of the beginning of the fiscal year. Starting in FY 2010, allocations were based on arrivals in the most recent 24 months rather than being based on arrivals in the most recent 36 months so that the allocation would best serve the current needs of newly arriving refugees and improve the ability of states to respond to shifting arrivals patterns.

Social Services discretionary grants are awarded on a competitive basis to public and private, non-profit agencies to address current, critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations. The chart below shows a breakout of discretionary expenditures by category for fiscal years 2011 – 2013 (FY 2012 and FY 2013 funding levels are estimates):

FY	Cuban/Haitian	Education	Emerging Populations	Self Sufficiency and other Targeted Initiatives	Technical Support
2011	\$19,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$3,800,000
2012	\$19,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$3,200,000
2013	\$19,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$3,200,000

Funding for Social Services during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$154,005,000
2009	\$154,005,000
2010	\$154,005,000
2011	\$153,697,000
2012	\$153,407,000

In FY 2010, performance targets were exceeded for the entered employment rate and 90-day employment retentions. In FY 2010, the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services (under both the ORR Social Services and Targeted Assistance programs) exceeded the target of 40.87 percent with an actual result of 42.13 percent. The difficult economic climate has made the achievement of employment target for refugees particularly difficult to achieve. In addition, ORR faces challenges in terms of performance on this measure given the changing demographics of the U.S. Resettlement Program, as many populations require extended employment services in order to enter the U.S. labor market and integrate into U.S. society. Many recent arrivals have spent protracted periods of time in refugee camps in countries of first asylum, have experienced intense trauma, and have limited work skills. In addition, the percentage of refugees retaining employment after 90 days exceeded the FY 2010 target of 70.18 percent, with an actual result of 73.33 percent. Improvement in retention outcomes can be attributed to service providers' intensified efforts designed to increase refugee understanding of the importance of employment retention in light of tight job markets.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Social Services is \$153,407,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This budget request will continue to support state-administered social services through formula-funded programs and discretionary grants emphasizing employment-related services, such as job-preparation, placement, retention, and upgrading services, provided concurrently with English language training.

This budget also includes the FY 2012 President's Budget proposal to revise the Social Services allocation formula to focus on newly arriving populations. The revised formula would allocate funds based on arrivals data over a period of up to 24 months for both the Social Services formula grants and the Targeted Assistance formula grants.

Meeting the critical needs of many incoming populations presents new challenges for the refugee program. Newly arriving populations are more ethnically diverse and have an even greater need than past arrivals for services to become self-sufficient. Refugees often are without a safety net or links to much needed services and currently face multiple challenges as they try to navigate the system without the appropriate level of assistance. The economic situation in the U.S. also is significantly affecting the ability of refugees to achieve self-sufficiency, compounding the issues already faced by these high-risk populations. These barriers, coupled with continuing difficult economic conditions in the U.S., have made future performance on measures related to refugee employment uncertain. Nonetheless, by FY 2013, the program aims to improve employment retention to 75.5 percent by promoting vocational activities and sharing knowledge of best practices with states and Wilson-Fish agencies so that refugees will be better equipped to reach self-sufficiency.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>15C (revised)</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (Developmental Efficiency)	TBD	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>18.1LT and 18A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 42.13% Target: 40.87% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2%	46.5%	N/A
<u>18B</u> : Increase the percentage of entered employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 59.78% Target: 61.92% ¹ (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +1%	62%	N/A
<u>18C</u> : Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 73.33% Target: 69.97% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1%	75.05%	N/A
<u>18i</u> : Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. (Output)	FY 2010: 40,302 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18ii</u> : Number of refugees entering full-time employment with health benefits available. (Output)	FY 2010: 18,602 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18iii</u> : Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. (Output)	FY 2010: 27,459 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹The calculation of the FY 2010 target for this measure has been adjusted to better capture data trends and to better reflect actual performance.

Resource and Program Data
Social Services

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$84,731,000	\$84,402,000	\$84,710,000
Discretionary	65,520,000	66,430,000	66,122,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	3,040,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Program Support	406,000	575,000	575,000
Total, Resources	\$153,697,000	\$153,407,000	\$153,407,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	297	297	297
New Starts			
#	112	203	123
\$	\$92,351,000	\$137,876,000	\$94,720,000
Continuations			
#	185	94	174
\$	\$60,940,000	\$14,956,000	\$58,112,000
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$406,000	\$395,000	\$395,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	1	1
\$	\$0	\$180,000	\$180,000

Notes:

1. Program support - Includes funding for a conference contract and inter-agency agreement with CDC.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Social Services				CFDA #	93.566
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$140,934	\$140,000	\$140,000	0	
Alaska	100,000	99,000	99,000	0	
Arizona	3,050,583	3,038,000	3,038,000	0	
Arkansas	75,000	75,000	75,000	0	
California	10,001,006	9,962,000	9,962,000	0	
Colorado	1,894,684	1,887,000	1,900,000	\$13,000	
Connecticut	356,192	354,000	357,000	3,000	
Delaware	75,000	75,000	75,000	0	
District of Columbia	202,262	201,000	202,000	1,000	
Florida	20,468,960	20,410,000	20,410,000	0	
Georgia	2,652,963	2,642,000	2,661,000	19,000	
Hawaii	77,726	77,000	77,000	0	
Idaho	833,417	830,000	836,000	6,000	
Illinois	2,152,182	2,143,000	2,159,000	16,000	
Indiana	1,101,475	1,097,000	1,104,000	7,000	
Iowa	601,100	598,000	603,000	5,000	
Kansas	380,561	379,000	381,000	2,000	
Kentucky	1,687,954	1,681,000	1,693,000	12,000	
Louisiana	266,434	265,000	267,000	2,000	
Maine	339,540	338,000	340,000	2,000	
Maryland	1,243,627	1,238,000	1,247,000	9,000	
Massachusetts	1,567,328	1,561,000	1,572,000	11,000	
Michigan	2,830,450	2,819,000	2,839,000	20,000	
Minnesota	2,085,980	2,077,000	2,092,000	15,000	
Mississippi	75,000	75,000	75,000	0	
Missouri	1,098,632	1,094,000	1,102,000	8,000	
Montana	75,000	75,000	75,000	0	
Nebraska	679,487	676,000	681,000	5,000	
Nevada	568,202	565,000	570,000	5,000	
New Hampshire	448,794	447,000	450,000	3,000	
New Jersey	762,341	759,000	764,000	5,000	
New Mexico	170,989	170,000	171,000	1,000	
New York	4,325,484	4,308,000	4,339,000	31,000	
North Carolina	1,930,425	1,922,000	1,936,000	14,000	
North Dakota	354,974	353,000	356,000	3,000	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	1,808,986	1,801,000	1,814,000	13,000
Oklahoma	207,136	206,000	207,000	1,000
Oregon	827,325	824,000	829,000	5,000
Pennsylvania	2,007,999	2,000,000	2,014,000	14,000
Rhode Island	164,896	164,000	165,000	1,000
South Carolina	119,408	118,000	119,000	1,000
South Dakota	490,221	488,000	491,000	3,000
Tennessee	1,318,765	1,313,000	1,322,000	9,000
Texas	7,294,025	7,265,000	7,268,000	3,000
Utah	940,640	936,000	943,000	7,000
Vermont	267,246	266,000	268,000	2,000
Virginia	1,619,721	1,613,000	1,624,000	11,000
Washington	2,335,355	2,326,000	2,342,000	16,000
West Virginia	75,000	75,000	75,000	0
Wisconsin	579,574	577,000	581,000	4,000
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	84,730,983	84,402,000	84,710,000	308,000
Total States/Territories	84,730,983	84,402,000	84,710,000	308,000
Discretionary Funds	65,520,000	66,430,000	66,122,000	-308,000
Other	406,000	575,000	575,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	3,040,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	68,966,000	69,005,000	68,697,000	-308,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$153,696,983	\$153,407,000	\$153,407,000	\$0

VICTIMS OF TORTURE

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$11,066,000	\$11,045,000	\$11,045,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 5(b)(1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodDiscretionary Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – This program provides services and rehabilitation for between 5,000 and 6,000 victims of torture annually. Grantees are primarily non-profit organizations that provide treatment, social and legal services, and training to health care providers on treating the physical and psychological effects of torture.

Funding for Victims of Torture during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$ 9,817,000
2009	\$10,817,000
2010	\$11,088,000
2011	\$11,066,000
2012	\$11,045,000

Budget Request – The FY 2013 budget request for Victims of Torture is \$11,045,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will maintain medical and psychological treatment, social and legal services and rehabilitation for victims of torture.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>18i</u> : Number of torture survivors served. (Output)	FY 2011: 5,912 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18v</u> : Increase the capacity of mainstream and resettlement providers to serve torture survivors through community trainings and follow-up evaluation. (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2011: 452 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
18vi: Number of community trainings conducted by grantees (Output)	FY 2011: 528 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18vii: Number of hours contributed by pro bono services. (Output)	FY 2011: 58,705 ¹ (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The FY 2010 actual result for this output measure was previously reported as 14,075; this data was incomplete. The final actual result for FY 2010 was 56,320.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Torture

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$10,867,000	\$10,904,000	\$10,903,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	168,000	141,000	142,000
Total, Resources	\$11,035,000	\$11,045,000	\$11,045,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	30	30	30
New Starts			
#	0	30	0
\$	\$0	\$10,904,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	30	0	30
\$	\$10,867,000	\$0	\$10,903,000
Contracts			
#	1	0	0
\$	\$32,000	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$13,000	\$15,000	\$15,000

Notes:

1. Program support - Includes funding for information technology support and salaries and benefits and associated overhead costs.

PREVENTIVE HEALTH

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$4,739,000	\$4,730,000	\$4,730,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodDiscretionary Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – Funding for preventive health services is awarded to states through this competitive discretionary grant program to coordinate and promote access to health screening/assessment, treatment and medical follow up services to newly-arrived refugees. The awards are based on demonstrated need for health-related services in locations with large numbers of refugees. The Office of Refugee Resettlement recognizes that a refugee’s medical condition may affect public health as well as prevent a refugee from achieving economic self-sufficiency.

Funding for Preventive Health during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$4,748,000
2009	\$4,748,000
2010	\$4,748,000
2011	\$4,739,000
2012	\$4,730,000

Budget Request – The FY 2013 budget request for Preventive Health is \$4,730,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will support continued medical screening, outreach, orientation and access to health care for refugees to preserve the public health and ensure health problems are not a barrier to achieving self-sufficiency.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
18viii: Number of health screenings completed. (Output)	FY 2011: 77,115 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Preventive Health

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$4,739,000	\$4,730,000	\$4,730,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$4,739,000	\$4,730,000	\$4,730,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	38	38	38
New Starts			
#	38	0	0
\$	\$4,739,000	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	38	38
\$	\$0	\$4,730,000	\$4,730,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

TARGETED ASSISTANCE

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$48,493,000	\$48,401,000	\$48,401,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Formula/Discretionary Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments – This program allocates formula and discretionary grants to states and Wilson-Fish projects to distribute to counties with the greatest number of refugee arrivals so the maximum number of refugees can receive sufficient services to ensure economic self-sufficiency and full integration in the most affected communities. Services provided are similar to Refugee Social Services and are intended to assist refugees obtain employment within one year’s participation in the program and achieve self-sufficiency. Ninety percent of program funding is allocated through formula grants to states. Eligible counties are determined every three years based on a review of all counties that received refugee arrivals. The remaining funds are allocated via discretionary grants through a competitive process and supplement funding in counties heavily affected by arrivals. By statute, states are required to pass on to designated counties at least 95 percent of the funds awarded under this program.

Previously, allocations were based on arrivals in the most recent 60 months. However, in FY 2010, the formula was modified and is now based on arrivals in the most recent 24 months. This modification ensures that the allocation serves the current needs of newly arriving refugees and improves the states’ ability to respond to shifting arrivals patterns.

Funding for Targeted Assistance during the last five years has been as follows:

2008	\$48,590,000
2009	\$48,590,000
2010	\$48,590,000
2011	\$48,493,000
2012	\$48,401,000

For performance information on the Targeted Assistance program, see the Social Services section.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 budget request for Targeted Assistance is \$48,401,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding will be awarded to states to continue to provide services to counties and other localities with the highest number of refugee arrivals.

This budget also includes the FY 2012 President’s Budget proposal to revise the Social Services allocation formula to focus on newly arriving populations. The revised formula would allocate funds based on a period of up to 24 months of data on estimates of future arrivals for both Social Services formula grants and the Targeted Assistance formula grants.

Resource and Program Data
Targeted Assistance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$43,644,000	\$43,561,000	\$43,561,000
Discretionary	4,849,000	4,840,000	4,840,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$48,493,000	\$48,401,000	\$48,401,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	55	55	55
New Starts			
#	55	29	29
\$	\$48,493,000	\$43,561,000	\$43,561,000
Continuations			
#	0	26	26
\$	\$0	\$4,840,000	\$4,840,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary State/Formula Grants

Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Targeted Assistance				CFDA #	93.566
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	\$2,171,442	\$2,166,000	\$2,166,000	\$2,166,000	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	5,754,035	5,740,000	5,740,000	5,740,000	0
Colorado	835,877	833,000	833,000	833,000	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	11,884,935	11,885,000	11,885,000	11,885,000	0
Georgia	1,629,238	1,625,000	1,625,000	1,625,000	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	423,056	422,000	422,000	422,000	0
Illinois	1,116,427	1,113,000	1,113,000	1,113,000	0
Indiana	522,784	521,000	521,000	521,000	0
Iowa	326,740	325,000	325,000	325,000	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	987,306	985,000	985,000	985,000	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	640,620	639,000	639,000	639,000	0
Massachusetts	860,284	858,000	858,000	858,000	0
Michigan	1,798,521	1,794,000	1,794,000	1,794,000	0
Minnesota	695,733	694,000	694,000	694,000	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	340,124	339,000	339,000	339,000	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	320,966	320,000	320,000	320,000	0
Nevada	380,803	379,000	379,000	379,000	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
New York	2,395,830	2,394,000	2,394,000	2,394,000	0
North Carolina	765,805	764,000	764,000	764,000	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	445,364	444,000	444,000	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	583,670	582,000	582,000	0
Pennsylvania	867,369	865,000	865,000	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	267,428	266,000	266,000	0
Tennessee	587,607	586,000	586,000	0
Texas	4,465,183	4,454,000	4,454,000	0
Utah	631,960	630,000	630,000	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	260,605	259,000	259,000	0
Washington	1,368,896	1,365,000	1,365,000	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	314,930	314,000	314,000	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	43,643,538	43,561,000	43,561,000	0
Total States/Territories	43,643,538	43,561,000	43,561,000	0
Discretionary Funds	4,849,282	4,840,000	4,840,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	4,849,282	4,840,000	4,840,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$48,492,820	\$48,401,000	\$48,401,000	\$0

UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
\$149,052,000	\$168,681,000	\$175,000,000	+\$6,319,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act

2013 Authorization Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method Discretionary Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments The Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program provides for the care and placement of unaccompanied alien minors who are either in the custody of federal agencies or have been apprehended at a border, port of entry, or in the interior of the U.S. by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials, including border patrol agents or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents. Children are taken into care pending resolution of their claims for relief under U.S. immigration law or released to an adult family member or responsible adult custodian. Resolution of UAC immigration claims may result in granting of an immigration status (such as Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) or asylum), voluntary departure, or removal from the United States.

The UAC program provides shelter, medical care, assistance with pro-bono legal services, and other support services to children in the care of ACF. State licensed facilities receive grants or contracts to provide shelter, including therapeutic care, foster care, staff secure and secure detention care. The majority of costs (over 80 percent) are expended on shelter care. Funds also support background checks of sponsors and facility staff, family reunification efforts and follow-up services.

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) (TVPRA) contained several provisions that have affected the number of children likely to enter care and how long children remain in our care. For example, TVPRA provided that children from contiguous countries who are determined by DHS to be either victims of trafficking, at risk of trafficking upon return, or who have a credible fear of persecution upon return, must be transferred to HHS for UAC program services within 48 hours of apprehension. Prior to enactment of TVPRA, all children from contiguous countries who were apprehended at the borders were immediately returned to their country of origin and therefore were not served by the UAC program. TVPRA also requires increased home studies for children prior to release to sponsor(s) in the United States and mandatory follow up services for those children.

In addition, TVPRA expanded several program activities including:

- Increased monitoring and monthly review of all children in secure placements
- Provision of specialized training for federal, state and local personnel with substantive UAC contact
- Transferred authority to provide first consent in the SIJS process from DHS to HHS
- Participation in coordination of UAC repatriation activities
- Enhanced the level of follow-up services provided post-release.

Funding for the program during the last five years has been as follows:

2008 \$132,600,000

2009	\$123,120,000
2009 Supplemental	\$ 82,000,000
2010	\$149,291,000
2011	\$149,052,000
2012	\$168,681,000

The chart below provides estimated costs for shelter, medical, support services (including pro-bono legal services, family reunification and background check costs) and administrative expenses (including expenses for home studies and follow-up services) for FY 2012 and FY 2013.

(in millions)				
FY	Shelter	Medical	Support Services	Administrative
2012	\$130	\$11	\$16	\$12
2013	\$135	\$12	\$16	\$12

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) uses outcome measures to monitor aspects of the program’s performance, including an indicator that measures the percentage of closed corrective actions. Overall, the UAC program is focused on improving the quality of services at the shelters, physical security, staff and staffing oversight at the shelters, and timely approvals of reunification requests with family and other sponsors. The performance measure on closed corrective actions allows the UAC program to monitor its efficiency in using training, technical assistance, and guidance/monitoring activities to improve program performance in this area. Fiscal year 2010 data indicates that the program met the target of 92 percent of closed corrective actions being made. ORR increased the overall number of grantees monitored in FY 2010 and provided training and technical assistance to facilitate their compliance with revised ORR policies and procedures.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the UAC program is \$175,000,000, a \$6,319,000 increase from the FY 2012 enacted level. It is about the same amount as the total resources available in FY 2012, which includes that year’s appropriation plus carryover funding from prior year’s appropriations. This budget request will maintain current program services and support for approximately 8,000 children with an average length of stay of 75 days. It also will continue to support the follow-up services for all those who were unified upon approval of Home Assessment until finalization of their dependency proceeding process, as required by TVPRA. ORR anticipates that this funding level will be adequate to meet program requirements in FY 2013; however demand for UAC services is sensitive to unforeseen circumstances such as natural disasters, emergencies, and/or legislation that would lead to increased UAC referrals and/or added responsibility for their care. The Administration will continue to closely monitor all potential program impacts and keep Congress apprised of changes in caseload projections and potential changes in the UAC population that may alter current budgetary estimates.

In addition to the existing five performance measures that ORR has been tracking for the UAC program, two performance measures were recently added. The goals of these new performance measures are to increase the percentage of UAC that receive legal screening, and increase the percentage of UAC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. These measures reflect ACF’s implementation of the TVPRA Safe and Secure Placement provisions. Initial pre-baseline data for these measures was collected in FY 2010; future performance targets will be established pending an additional year of baseline data.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>19.1LT and 19A</u> : Reduce time between Department of Homeland Security/Immigration and Customs Enforcement (DHS/ICE) notification to Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) of Unaccompanied Alien Child (UAC) apprehension and ORR placement designation in a care provider facility. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 4.03 hours ¹ Target: 1.18 hours (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -2%	Prior Result -2%	N/A
<u>19.2LT and 19B</u> : Increase the percentage of UAC that receive medical screening or examination within 48 hours. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 89.9% Target: 89.89% (Target Met)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>19C</u> : Maintain the percentage of runaways from UAC shelters at 1.5 percent. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 1.2% Target: 1.5% (Target Exceeded)	1.5%	1.5%	Maintain
<u>19D</u> : Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 92% Target: 91.9% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	N/A
<u>19E</u> : Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 92% (Baseline)	90%	90%	Maintain
<u>19F</u> : Increase the percentage of UAC that receive legal screening. (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2010: 92.4% (Pre-baseline)	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>19G</u> : Increase the percentage of UAC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2010: 9% (Pre-baseline)	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>19i</u> : Number of medical screenings completed within 48 hours of apprehension. (Output)	FY 2010: 5,284 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>19ii</u> : Number of runaways from UAC shelters. (Output)	FY 2011: 60 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>19iii</u> : Average number of UAC in care at high point. (Output)	FY 2011: 1,968 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹The FY 2010 actual result for this measure has been updated from the previously reported preliminary data.

Resource and Program Data
Unaccompanied Alien Children

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$117,204,000	\$123,557,000	\$129,368,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	26,234,000	45,124,000	45,632,000
Total, Resources	\$143,438,000	\$168,681,000	\$175,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	30	31	31
New Starts			
#	19	0	0
\$	\$50,665,000	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	11	31	31
\$	\$66,539,000	\$123,557,000	\$129,368,000
Contracts			
#	3	4	4
\$	\$12,042,000	\$23,845,000	\$23,861,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	4	4
\$	\$7,962,000	\$15,048,000	\$15,481,000

Notes:

1. Program support - Includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits and overhead costs, contractor support costs, monitoring/on-site review costs, medical costs, facility costs, legal system support costs, family reunification costs, and background checks.
2. Total Resources – The FY 2011 enacted level was \$149 million. \$6 million of FY 2011 carryover funding will be obligated in FY 2012.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

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

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, [\$2,305,035,000] \$2,756,485,000,¹ to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2013, \$1,100,000,000] 2014, \$1,100,000,000,² to remain available until expended.

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

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

(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

¹ Amounts reflect current law.

² Amounts reflect current law.

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Titles I, IV-A and -D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. chapter 9)	Indefinite	\$4,047,514,000	Indefinite	\$3,867,842,000

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

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		
Appropriation	3,245,970,000	3,292,970,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		19,567,000
Total	4,345,970,000	4,412,537,000
2005		
Appropriation	2,825,802,000	2,873,802,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	4,025,802,000	4,073,802,000
2006		
Appropriation	2,071,943,000	2,121,643,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	3,271,943,000	3,321,643,000
2007		
Appropriation	2,759,997,000	3,199,104,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	3,959,997,000	4,399,104,000
2008		
Appropriation	2,957,713,000	2,949,713,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		323,164,000
Total	3,957,013,000	4,272,877,000
2009		
Appropriation	2,766,378,000	2,759,078,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		557,621,000
Total	3,766,378,000	4,316,699,000
2010		
Appropriation	3,574,509,000	3,571,509,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		94,174,000
Total	4,574,509,000	4,665,683,000
2011		
Appropriation	3,154,814,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		3,059,464,000
Total	4,254,814,000	4,159,464,000

<u>Year</u>	Budget Estimate to <u>Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2012		
Appropriation	2,610,035,000	2,305,035,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite		542,479,000
Total	3,810,035,000	4,047,514,000
2013		
Appropriation	2,767,842,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	
Total	3,867,842,000	
2014		
Appropriation		
Advance	1,100,000,000	
Total		

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,100,000,000	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,100,000,000	\$1,100,000,000
Definite, B.A.	0	2,305,035,000	2,756,485,000	2,767,842,000
Indefinite, B.A.	2,827,625,000	542,478,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$3,927,625,000	\$4,047,513,000	\$3,856,485,000	\$3,867,842,000
Recovery Act, B.A.	231,839,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority including Recovery Act	\$4,159,464,000	\$4,047,513,000	\$3,856,485,000	\$3,867,842,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	3,463,000	3,463,000	3,463,000	3,463,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	509,082,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Total Obligations	\$4,903,848,000	\$4,350,976,000	\$4,159,948,000	\$4,171,305,000
Obligations less Recovery Act	4,672,009,000	4,350,976,000	4,159,948,000	4,171,305,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>

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

Obligations by Activity

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013	
			<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$4,165,537,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,576,110,000	\$3,587,467,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	465,542,000	526,158,000	539,838,000	539,838,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,641,080,000	4,316,977,000	4,125,948,000	4,137,305,000
<u>Other Programs</u>				
Payments to Territories - Adults	29,930,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	30,930,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Obligations	\$4,672,009,000	\$4,350,977,000	\$4,159,948,000	\$4,171,305,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>

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

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,047,514,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,350,977,000)
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,867,842,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,171,305,000)
Net change	-\$179,672,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Federal Incentive Payments to States: Adjust incentive pool based on CPI-U.	\$526,158,000	+\$13,680,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$13,680,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Increase due to net impact of proposals.	\$3,477,356,000	+\$11,357,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$11,357,000
Total, Increases		+\$25,037,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Technical baseline adjustment.	\$3,477,356,000	-\$204,709,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$204,709,000
Total, Decreases		-\$204,709,000
Net Change		-\$179,672,000

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

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Enacted
Budget Authority	\$4,159,465,000	\$4,047,514,000	\$3,867,842,000	-\$179,672,000
Obligations	\$4,672,010,000	\$4,350,977,000	\$4,171,305,000	-\$179,672,000

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

2013 Authorization Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action, except as identified in Sections 1113 and 1603 of the Social Security Act.

Allocation Method Formula Grant

General Statement

The Payments to States for Child Support Services and Family Support Programs support state-administered programs of financial assistance and services for low-income families to promote their economic security and self-sufficiency. In FY 2013 four programs will be funded: (1) state and tribal administrative expenses and incentive payments to states to provide Child Support services; (2) Access and Visitation Grants to enable states to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents’ access to and visitation of their children; (3) payments for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled residents of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and (4) temporary cash and services for repatriated U.S. citizens and dependents returned from foreign countries as a result of illness, destitution, war, or other crisis.

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

The Administration for Children and Families' strategic goal of increasing economic independence and productivity for families includes increasing reliable income through the enforcement of support. Child Support provides about 40 percent of income for the poor families who receive it, and 10 percent of income for all poor custodial families. As a result of federal legislative changes in 1996 and 2006, the program distributed 94 percent of collections directly to children and families in 2010 (\$25 billion); federal and state governments retained less than \$1.7 billion. In families that have never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the program forwards collections directly to the custodial family. Families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance; however, states may choose to distribute these collections to families instead of reimbursing the state and federal governments (with federal cost sharing of amounts disregarded and passed through to families of up to \$100 per child and \$200 for two or more children).

The federal government provides funding through a 66 percent match rate for general state administrative costs. Additionally, the federal government provides incentive payments that are based on state performance. The total amount of incentives provided to states is based on a formula set in statute and is estimated at \$526 million for FY 2012.

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

Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations are eligible to apply for direct funding for Child Support programs. Those with approved applications receive 90 percent federal funding of their program needs for the first three years and 80 percent federal funding thereafter. Tribes also may apply for two-year start-up grants. There are currently 42 tribal child support program grantees and 12 tribes receiving two-year start-up funding.

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

In FY 2010 the Child Support program continued to recover from the economic downturn. With unemployment still high, child support collections increased slightly in FY 2010. Fiscal year 2010 collections increased by 0.6 percent over FY 2009 collections to \$26.6 billion. However, despite this increase, collections were still below the amount for FY 2008.

State Child Support programs have had to contend with major fiscal challenges, including significant state budget shortfalls, declining federal assistance, and rising costs. However, the impact of these challenges varies considerably from state to state. For example, although overall investments in the program increased until 2009, the number of full time equivalent staff in state programs began to decline in 2006. Between 2006 and 2010 there was a 36 percent decline in the number of state and local full-time equivalent employees.

Despite these challenges, OCSE has worked hard to bolster the rate of current support collections. OCSE and Child Support agencies have a wide variety of strategies to increase collections, including income

withholding, unemployment compensation interception, state or federal tax refund offsets, new approaches which facilitate stable employment for non-custodial parents, and new strategies to remove barriers to reliable payments. Emerging research finds that providing employment services as part of a case management strategy increases the amount and stability of support payments. Similarly, access and visitation services that facilitate noncustodial parents spending time with their children can also lead to greater, more regular payment of support.

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

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

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

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

Budget Request – The \$3.867 billion FY 2013 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs reflects current law of \$3.856 billion adjusted by +11 million. The proposal assumes Congressional action on several legislative proposals, including a new Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative. The proposal promotes strong families and responsible fatherhood by ensuring that children benefit when parents pay support, promoting access and visitation, and improving enforcement tools. This proposal also includes funding to encourage states to pass through child support payments to families. Lastly, the proposal requires states to establish access and visitation arrangements to promote parental engagement in children's lives.

Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative

The Child Support program plays an important role in facilitating family self-sufficiency and promoting responsible fatherhood. Building on this role, the FY 2013 Budget request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative to encourage non-custodial parents to support their children and play an active role in their lives.

Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed budget initiative invests \$1.371 billion over ten years to encourage states to pass through current child support collections to TANF families, rather than retaining payments for cost recovery purposes. Under the proposal, states would no longer be required to reimburse the federal government for any part of current child support payments that the state distributes to the family and would allow states to discontinue assigning child support payments to the state when a family is receiving TANF assistance. Together these two reforms are estimated to cost \$572 million over ten years. To encourage states to take up family distribution options, the proposal also includes short-term funding to offset a significant share of state costs in implementing this policy, an estimated \$699 million over ten years. The proposal also provides limited resources to help states make necessary improvements to their systems technology to support the distribution changes (\$100 million over ten years). The benefits to families of the three policy changes exceed their cost, and will result in an additional \$1.7 billion in child support payments received by families, reducing those families' reliance on other social services programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). The associated savings to SNAP and SSI are displayed in the respective accounts.

In addition, the proposal requires child support payments made on behalf of children in Foster Care to be used in the best interest of the child, rather than as general revenue for the state (\$303 million over 10 years). It also prohibits the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth—a practice retained by only a handful of states (\$80 million over 10 years). Recovery of this debt from noncustodial parents can discourage the participation of pregnant women in Medicaid, discourage fathers' attachment to the formal labor market, and reduce child support payments to the family. The associated costs to Foster Care and Medicaid are displayed in their respective accounts.

Promoting Access and Visitation

The budget provides \$580 million over ten years to support increased access and visitation services and integrates these services into the core child support program. As a first step in facilitating a relationship between non-custodial parents and their children, the proposed initiative would update the statutory purposes of the Child Support program to recognize the program's evolving mission and activities that help parents cooperate and support their children. The proposal also requires states to establish access and visitation responsibilities in all initial child support orders, just as custody arrangements are typically settled at the same time divorces are finalized. The proposal also would encourage states to undertake activities that support access and visitation, while implementing domestic violence safeguards, which are a critical component of this new state responsibility. These services will not only improve parent-child relationships and outcomes for children, but they will also result in improved collections. Research shows that when fathers are engaged in the lives of their children, they are more likely to meet their financial obligations. This creates a double win for children—an engaged parent and financial security.

Enforcement and Establishment

The FY 2013 proposal includes several additional proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency, which would collectively save \$109 million over ten years. They include:

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

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

Performance Analysis

Although collections increased in FY 2010 over FY 2009, collections are still below FY 2008 levels. Administrative data also indicate that collections offset from unemployment compensation benefits significantly increased, while collections from wage withholding decreased, reflecting the continued problem of high rates of unemployment. As wage withholding is the single most effective method of child support collections, declines in wage withholding collections may present greater challenges in the future to the program in maintaining performance goals for current support collections. Furthermore, states have reported on the profound impacts of the recession and state budget cutbacks on their programs. Although staffing has declined, the total IV-D caseload and current assistance caseload has increased for the second year in a row. In spite of these challenges, OCSE aims to increase the total distributed child support collections to \$28 billion in FY 2013. Further, in the latter part of FY 2010, OCSE began to see signs of improvements in employment. OCSE has been monitoring state submissions to the National Directory of New Hires to determine the impact of the recent recession and found that there was an increase of about 2 percent in New Hire submissions for FY 2010.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>20.1LT</u> : Increase annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2010: \$26.6 B (Historical Actual)	N/A	\$28B ³	N/A
<u>20A</u> : Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 95% Target: 94% (Target Exceeded)	92% ⁴	92%	Maintain
<u>20B</u> : Increase the percentage of IV-D cases having support orders. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 80% Target: 77% (Target Exceeded)	77%	77%	Maintain
<u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. ⁵ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 62% Target: 62% (Target Met)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20D</u> : Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 62% Target: 62% (Target Met)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20.2LT and 20E</u> : Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2010: \$4.88 Target: \$4.77 (Target Exceeded)	\$4.84	\$4.88	+\$0.04
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. (Output)	FY 2010: 12.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2010: 1.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20iii</u> : Total amount of current support distributed. (Output)	FY 2010: \$20 billion (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ The FY 2013 target for this performance measure has been revised in light of recent data trends and predicted economic conditions.

⁴ The performance level for FY2012 appears lower than the previous target to account for the fact that states have already cleaned up their caseload by establishing paternity orders for backlogged cases.

⁵ This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,165,538,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,587,467,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$4,165,538,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,587,467,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	99	106	106
New Starts			
#	99	106	106
\$	\$4,165,538,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,587,467,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$465,542,000	\$526,158,000	\$539,838,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$465,542,000	\$526,158,000	\$539,838,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$465,542,000	\$526,158,000	\$539,838,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Access and Visitation Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Payments to Territories-Adults

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$29,930,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$29,930,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$29,930,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Repatriation

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives				CFDA #	93.563
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request		Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$52,681,106	\$48,901,894	\$46,772,162		-\$2,129,731
Alaska	19,778,849	18,359,963	17,560,367		-799,597
Arizona	48,765,273	45,266,973	43,295,546		-1,971,427
Arkansas	40,860,393	37,929,169	36,277,312		-1,651,857
California	742,422,618	689,163,054	659,149,241		-30,013,812
Colorado	64,266,454	59,656,137	57,058,047		-2,598,091
Connecticut	51,479,514	47,786,501	45,705,346		-2,081,155
Delaware	28,381,661	26,345,631	25,198,249		-1,147,381
District of Columbia	19,432,998	18,038,923	17,253,308		-785,615
Florida	232,365,224	215,695,917	206,302,122		-9,393,795
Georgia	104,547,525	97,047,544	92,821,016		-4,226,528
Hawaii	15,083,161	14,001,132	13,391,368		-609,765
Idaho	15,948,438	14,804,336	14,159,591		-644,745
Illinois	147,196,179	136,636,689	130,686,010		-5,950,679
Indiana	104,608,088	97,103,762	92,874,786		-4,228,976
Iowa	46,983,471	43,612,993	41,713,599		-1,899,394
Kansas	42,175,641	39,150,065	37,445,036		-1,705,029
Kentucky	69,093,308	64,136,725	61,343,500		-2,793,225
Louisiana	70,034,551	65,010,445	62,179,169		-2,831,277
Maine	21,379,303	19,845,605	18,981,307		-864,298
Maryland	123,013,549	114,188,861	109,215,810		-4,973,051
Massachusetts	62,472,611	57,990,980	55,465,409		-2,525,571
Michigan	166,587,507	154,636,931	147,902,322		-6,734,609
Minnesota	129,684,940	120,381,663	115,138,908		-5,242,754
Mississippi	33,750,795	31,329,596	29,965,158		-1,364,439
Missouri	56,556,196	52,498,994	50,212,605		-2,286,389
Montana	8,729,337	8,103,116	7,750,216		-352,900
Nebraska	30,958,277	28,737,407	27,485,861		-1,251,546
Nevada	36,582,307	33,957,983	32,479,075		-1,478,908
New Hampshire	17,031,452	15,809,658	15,121,130		-688,528
New Jersey	181,285,772	168,280,779	160,951,965		-7,328,814
New Mexico	37,383,842	34,702,018	33,190,706		-1,511,311
New York	291,684,419	270,759,699	258,967,815		-11,791,884
North Carolina	115,477,814	107,193,721	102,525,316		-4,668,405
North Dakota	12,998,898	12,066,389	11,540,885		-525,505

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	239,367,523	222,195,888	212,519,012	-9,676,876
Oklahoma	52,332,025	48,577,855	46,462,236	-2,115,619
Oregon	53,000,602	49,198,470	47,055,822	-2,142,648
Pennsylvania	177,588,527	164,848,765	157,669,419	-7,179,346
Rhode Island	17,943,687	16,656,451	15,931,044	-725,407
South Carolina	44,732,333	41,523,346	39,714,958	-1,808,388
South Dakota	7,323,701	6,798,317	6,502,243	-296,074
Tennessee	68,004,307	63,125,846	60,376,646	-2,749,200
Texas	274,770,817	255,059,438	243,951,317	-11,108,120
Utah	41,247,112	38,288,146	36,620,655	-1,667,491
Vermont	11,778,100	10,933,168	10,457,017	-476,152
Virginia	67,375,251	62,541,917	59,818,147	-2,723,770
Washington	120,497,032	111,852,873	106,981,556	-4,871,316
West Virginia	31,505,315	29,245,202	27,971,541	-1,273,661
Wisconsin	94,405,019	87,632,636	83,816,138	-3,816,498
Wyoming	8,479,543	7,871,242	7,528,440	-342,801
Subtotal	4,552,032,365	4,225,480,811	4,041,456,453	-184,024,357
Indian Tribes	35,303,905	42,000,000	48,000,000	6,000,000
Subtotal	35,303,905	42,000,000	48,000,000	6,000,000
Guam	3,971,865	3,758,043	3,601,270	-156,772
Puerto Rico	32,772,343	31,008,068	29,714,520	-1,293,548
Virgin Islands	4,999,208	4,730,079	4,532,757	-197,322
Subtotal	41,743,416	39,496,189	37,848,547	-1,647,643
Total States/Territories	4,629,079,686	4,306,977,000	4,127,305,000	-179,672,000
Other	2,000,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	2,000,000	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,631,079,686	\$4,306,977,000	\$4,127,305,000	-\$179,672,000

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Access and Visitation Grants		CFDA #			93.597
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$149,264	\$137,856	\$137,856		0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Arizona	174,649	172,676	172,676		0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
California	928,087	946,820	946,820		0
Colorado	119,804	121,309	121,309		0
Connecticut	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Delaware	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Florida	498,385	502,438	502,438		0
Georgia	300,940	295,483	295,483		0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Illinois	338,121	346,886	346,886		0
Indiana	185,719	192,761	192,761		0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Kentucky	130,074	123,634	123,634		0
Louisiana	149,318	145,278	145,278		0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Maryland	160,159	160,674	160,674		0
Massachusetts	151,378	171,813	171,813		0
Michigan	283,398	284,554	284,554		0
Minnesota	130,672	133,346	133,346		0
Mississippi	108,176	107,089	107,089		0
Missouri	180,659	169,898	169,898		0
Montana	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Nebraska	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
Nevada	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
New Hampshire	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
New Jersey	218,244	212,190	212,190		0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000		0
New York	540,894	545,183	545,183		0
North Carolina	286,100	279,933	279,933		0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000		0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	349,998	346,015	346,015	0
Oklahoma	114,527	103,930	103,930	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	322,677	344,452	344,452	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	142,114	136,311	136,311	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	184,527	181,834	181,834	0
Texas	721,988	702,147	702,147	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	203,201	207,182	207,182	0
Washington	169,246	176,274	176,274	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	157,681	152,034	152,034	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	0
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	300,000	300,000	300,000	0
Total States/Territories	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILDREN’S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate ¹	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$12,318,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	\$12,318,000
2. Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	24,635,000	The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002.	24,635,000
3. Child Welfare Study: Section 429(e) of the Social Security Act	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
4. Welfare Research: Section 413(h) of the Social Security Act	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total request level		\$57,953,000		\$57,953,000

¹ For all tables in this chapter, the FY 2012 estimate level reflects the Administration's proposal for an extension of the Child Welfare Study.

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

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004	55,998,000
2005	55,398,000
2006	57,953,000
2007	57,953,000
2008	57,953,000
2009	57,953,000
2010	57,953,000
2011	57,953,000
2012	57,953,000
2013	57,953,000

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

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	25,860,000	26,190,000	28,000,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	5,015,000	6,887,000	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-19,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	29,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-6,887,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$81,951,000	\$91,030,000	\$85,953,000

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

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Training and Technical Assistance	\$12,318,000	\$12,318,000	\$12,318,000
Federal Parent Locator Service	24,635,000	24,635,000	24,635,000
Child Welfare Study	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Welfare Research	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000

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

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Estimate
Budget Authority	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$57,953,000	\$0
Obligations	\$81,951,000	\$91,030,000	\$85,953,000	-\$5,077,000

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 413(h), 429(e), 452(j) and 453(o) of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula; Welfare Research and Child Welfare Study pending Congressional action

Allocation Method Direct Federal/Contract

General Statement

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) authorize and appropriate funds for welfare research and technical support for states implementing welfare reform. These efforts include training and technical assistance to support the dissemination of information and technical assistance to the states on child support enforcement activities as well as the Federal Parent Locator Service which assists states in locating non-custodial parents.

Program Description and Accomplishments – The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) included two provisions which target funding to strengthen the federal government's capacity to influence the effectiveness of the child support program.

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

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

data to locate non-custodial parents, putative fathers, and custodial parties for the establishment of paternity and child support obligations, as well as to assist in the enforcement and modification of orders for child support, custody and visitation. States rely on FPLS to facilitate standardized and centralized communication and data exchanges with employers, multistate financial institutions, insurance companies and other federal agencies. FPLS data are also used by state and federal agencies to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs. The FPLS is crucial to helping the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) fulfill its mission in assisting states to secure the financial support upon which millions of our nation's children depend, and has contributed to an increase in the overall effectiveness and performance of the child support program. Amounts under this provision are available until expended.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Children's Research and Technical Assistance is \$57,953,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 above the FY 2012 current law level, and the same as the FY 2012 request. This request will fund child support training and technical assistance efforts, the operation of the FPLS, and welfare research. This request includes a continuation of the \$15 million welfare research funding along with the TANF program and a permanent extension of the \$6 million child welfare study.

Resource and Program Data
Training and Technical Assistance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$540,000	\$550,000	\$550,000
Research/Evaluation		625,000	
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	1,855,000	4,017,000	2,250,000
Program Support	9,238,000	10,895,000	9,518,000
Total, Resources	\$11,633,000	\$16,087,000	\$12,318,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	9	10	10
New Starts			
#	3	8	8
\$	\$274,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Continuations			
#	6	2	2
\$	\$266,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Contracts			
#	22	20	22
\$	\$3,615,000	\$7,924,000	\$4,498,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	38	36	38
\$	\$1,033,000	\$1,606,000	\$1,137,000

Notes:

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

Resource and Program Data
Federal Parent Locator Service

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	\$33,582,000	\$37,617,000	\$36,931,000
Program Support	15,755,000	16,326,000	15,704,000
Total, Resources	\$49,337,000	\$53,943,000	\$52,635,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	10	12	12
\$	\$34,543,000	\$38,268,000	\$36,897,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	19	21	21
\$	\$8,954,000	\$9,402,000	\$9,402,000

Notes:

1. The numbers reflect total obligations which include obligations made from prior year unobligated balances, fees from the states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with Federal Parent locator Services.
2. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology, salaries/benefits and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Study

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$5,992,000	\$5,960,000	\$5,960,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support		40,000	40,000
Total, Resources	\$5,992,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	0	0	0
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$5,992,000	\$5,960,000	\$5,960,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$14,136,000	\$14,147,000	\$14,147,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	853,000	853,000	853,000
Total, Resources	\$14,989,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	2	2	2
New Starts			
#	2	2	2
\$	\$1,074,000	\$1,074,000	\$1,074,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	20	20	20
\$	\$13,072,000	\$13,083,000	\$13,083,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	9	8	8
\$	\$812,000	\$812,000	\$812,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized ¹	FY 2013 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	292,550,000	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

¹ FY 2013 Amount Authorized reflects the Administration's proposal for an extension of TANF, including \$319 million for Supplemental Grants and \$293 million for the Contingency Fund.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Request to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		\$17,008,625,287
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	
Total	21,763,587,513	17,284,735,447
2012 ²		
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	17,351,175,000	

² The FY 2012 level is an estimate based on current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Budget Authority	\$17,456,497,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000
Rescission ³	-171,761,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$17,284,736,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000
Total Obligations	\$17,284,736,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</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	211,322,000	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	334,239,000	612,000,000	292,550,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,284,736,000	\$17,351,175,000	\$17,351,175,000

³ The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (P.L. 111-242) appropriated \$506 million for the Contingency Fund in FY 2011 and \$612 million for FY 2012. Subsequently, the Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-291) reduced the Contingency Fund to \$334 million in FY 2011.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,351,175,000
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,351,175,000
Net change	+\$0

	<u>FY 2012 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Supplemental Grants for Population Increases:		
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) Contingency Fund: Repurpose the Contingency Fund to assist states with needs stemming from a downturn in the economy		
	\$612,000,000	-\$319,450,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$319,450,000
Total, Decreases		-\$319,450,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Estimate
\$17,284,736,000	\$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

2013 AuthorizationSuch sums as may be appropriated pending Congressional action

Allocation MethodFormula 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 the 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, 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). TANF was extended through December 31, 2011, in the Short-Term TANF Extension Act. On December 23, 2011, President Obama signed the Temporary Payroll Tax Cut Continuation Act of 2011, which extended the TANF program through February 29, 2012.

The FY 2013 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) 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 2010 grants, states transferred \$1.4 billion to CCDBG and \$1.2 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 December 2011, 66 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 for FY 2012.

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. Program funds were used to award 120 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. Funds were also used to support research and evaluation activities and to implement 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 2011. As of December 2011, there are 79 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 can carry over from year to year. 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.

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

2008 \$17,058,625,513

2009	\$17,058,625,513
2009 <i>Emergency Fund, Recovery Act</i>	\$5,000,000,000
2010	\$16,739,175,287
2010 <i>Supplemental Grants, Recovery Act</i>	\$319,450,226
2011	\$17,284,735,447
2012	\$17,351,175,000 ⁴

The TANF job entry rate performance measure (percentage of adult TANF recipients who become newly employed) in FY 2010 was approximately 25 percent and the job retention rate (percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters) was just over 60 percent. The recent economic downturn has affected caseloads and TANF program capacity to transition families into the workforce. The FY 2010 results were both short of their performance targets (38.4 percent and 62.2 percent, respectively). As a result of the Recovery Act, during fiscal years 2009 and 2010, emergency funding through the TANF program was provided to 52 states and territories (including the District of Columbia) and 24 tribes to help cover costs associated with increased caseloads and spending on cash benefits, increased spending on short-term benefits, and increased spending on subsidized employment to assist states in their efforts to lead families to self-sufficiency. State efforts to expand subsidized employment programs with Recovery Act funds helped welfare recipients and other low income parents and young people attain employment.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for TANF is \$17,351,175,000 and does not result in any increased spending. The budget continues the TANF programs, including Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants. It also reduces 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, ACF 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. ACF also wants to work with Congress to revise the Contingency Fund to make it more effective during economic downturns.

The program made revisions to its efficiency measure in 2008 to focus on states and territories meeting work participation rate targets. This measure captures the percentage of work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements, and ACF calculates state and territory performance relating to these targets annually. 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 2009, a baseline was established of 87 percent of state and territory work participation rates meeting or exceeding their targets. In FY 2013, the program aims to have 100 percent of states and territories meet or exceed work participation requirements.

⁴ The FY 2012 level is an estimate based on current law.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>22.1LT and 22A</u> : Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements. (Efficiency)	FY 2009: 87% (Historical Actual)	100%	100%	Maintain
<u>22.2LT and 22B</u> : Increase the percentage of adult Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipients who become newly employed. ⁵ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 25.1% Target: 38.4% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +0.3 percentage points (PP)	Prior Result +0.3PP	N/A
<u>22.3LT and 22C</u> : Increase the percentage of adult TANF recipients/former recipients employed in one quarter that were still employed in the next two consecutive quarters. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 60.4% Target: 62.2% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.5PP	Prior Result +1PP	N/A
<u>22.4LT and 22D</u> : Increase the percentage rate of earnings gained by employed adult TANF recipients/former recipients between a base quarter and a second subsequent quarter. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 30.1% Target: 30.0% (Target Met)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
<u>22E</u> : Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 17.7% Target: 21.2% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result + 0.4PP	Prior Result + 0.4PP	N/A
<u>22i</u> : Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (Output)	FY 2010: 1,910,680 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>22ii</u> : Average monthly number of families meeting participation requirements. (Output)	FY 2009: 275,943 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>22iii</u> : Average monthly number of TANF adult recipients that are employed. (Output)	FY 2009: 228,791 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>22iv</u> : Average number of months of TANF families receiving cash assistance. (Output)	FY 2009: 37.3 months (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁵ This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

Resource and Program Data
State Family Assistance Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000	\$16,488,667,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	116	117	117
New Starts			
#	1	1	0
\$	\$277,000	\$129,000	\$0
Continuations			
#	115	116	117
\$	\$16,488,390,000	\$16,488,538,000	\$16,488,667,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000	\$77,875,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Supplemental Grants for Population Increases

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$211,322,000		\$319,450,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$211,322,000	\$0	\$319,450,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	17	0	17
New Starts			
#	17	0	17
\$	\$211,322,000	\$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

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$121,500,000	\$121,500,000	\$121,500,000
Research/Evaluation	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Demonstration/Development	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
Training/Technical Assistance	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Program Support	7,800,000	7,800,000	7,800,000
Total, Resources	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	134	134	134
New Starts			
#	134	0	0
\$	\$121,500,000	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	0	134	134
\$	\$0	\$121,500,000	\$121,500,000
Contracts			
#	13	13	13
\$	\$18,900,000	\$18,900,000	\$18,900,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	1	1
\$	\$2,492,000	\$2,492,000	\$2,492,000

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

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	79	79	79
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	79	79	79
\$	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000	\$7,633,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families				CFDA #	93.558
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
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	3,659,389,581	3,659,389,581	3,659,389,581	0	
Colorado	136,056,690	136,056,690	136,056,690	0	
Connecticut	266,788,107	266,788,107	266,788,107	0	
Delaware	32,290,981	32,290,981	32,290,981	0	
District of Columbia	92,609,815	92,609,815	92,609,815	0	
Florida	562,340,120	562,340,120	562,340,120	0	
Georgia	330,741,739	330,741,739	330,741,739	0	
Hawaii	98,904,788	98,904,788	98,904,788	0	
Idaho	30,412,562	30,412,562	30,412,562	0	
Illinois	585,056,960	585,056,960	585,056,960	0	
Indiana	206,799,109	206,799,109	206,799,109	0	
Iowa	131,030,394	131,030,394	131,030,394	0	
Kansas	101,931,061	101,931,061	101,931,061	0	
Kentucky	181,287,669	181,287,669	181,287,669	0	
Louisiana	163,971,985	163,971,985	163,971,985	0	
Maine	78,120,889	78,120,889	78,120,889	0	
Maryland	229,098,032	229,098,032	229,098,032	0	
Massachusetts	459,371,116	459,371,116	459,371,116	0	
Michigan	775,352,858	775,352,858	775,352,858	0	
Minnesota	263,434,070	263,434,070	263,434,070	0	
Mississippi	86,767,578	86,767,578	86,767,578	0	
Missouri	217,051,740	217,051,740	217,051,740	0	
Montana	38,039,116	38,039,116	38,039,116	0	
Nebraska	57,513,601	57,513,601	57,513,601	0	
Nevada	43,907,517	43,907,517	43,907,517	0	
New Hampshire	38,521,261	38,521,261	38,521,261	0	
New Jersey	404,034,823	404,034,823	404,034,823	0	
New Mexico	110,578,100	110,578,100	110,578,100	0	
New York	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	2,442,930,602	0	
North Carolina	302,239,599	302,239,599	302,239,599	0	
North Dakota	26,399,809	26,399,809	26,399,809	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
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
Subtotal	16,306,988,207	16,306,988,207	16,306,988,207	0
Indian Tribes	181,679,028	181,679,028	181,679,028	0
Subtotal	181,679,028	181,679,028	181,679,028	0
Guam	3,465,478	3,465,478	3,465,478	0
Puerto Rico	71,047,191	71,047,191	71,047,191	0
Virgin Islands	2,846,564	2,846,564	2,846,564	0
Subtotal	77,359,233	77,359,233	77,359,233	0
Total States/Territories	16,566,026,468	16,566,026,468	16,566,026,468	0
Discretionary Funds	149,687,619	150,000,000	150,000,000	0
Other	218,879,648	22,633,000	342,083,000	\$319,450,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	368,567,267	172,633,000	492,083,000	319,450,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$16,934,593,735	\$16,738,659,468	\$17,058,109,468	\$319,450,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV-E of the Social Security Act, [\$5,153,000,000] *\$4,810,000,000*¹.

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year [2013] *2014*, [\$2,100,000,000] *\$2,200,000,000*².

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States or other non-Federal entities under section 474 of title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

¹ Amounts reflect current law.

² Amounts reflect current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Foster Care [Section 470 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$4,288,000,000	Such sums	\$4,395,000,000
2. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program [Section 470 and 477 of the Social Security Act]	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000
3. Adoption Assistance [Section 470 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$2,495,000,000	Such sums	\$2,537,000,000
4. Guardianship Assistance [Section 470 of the Social Security Act]	Such sums	\$80,000,000	Such sums	\$90,000,000
5. Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs [Section 476 of the Social Security Act]	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Total request level	Such sums	\$7,006,000,000	Such sums	\$7,165,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$143,000,000	\$143,000,000	\$143,000,000	\$143,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		
Appropriation	4,967,400,000	5,068,300,000
Advance	1,745,600,000	1,745,600,000
Total	6,713,000,000	6,813,900,000
2005		
Appropriation	5,307,900,000	5,307,900,000
Advance	1,767,700,000	1,767,700,000
Total	6,805,600,000	6,805,600,000
2006		
Appropriation	4,852,800,000	4,852,800,000
Advance	1,767,200,000	1,767,200,000
Total	6,620,000,000	6,620,000,000
2007		
Appropriation	5,243,000,000	4,912,000,000
Advance	1,730,000,000	1,730,000,000
Indefinite	--	213,000,000
Total	6,973,000,000	6,855,000,000
2008		
Appropriation	5,067,000,000	5,067,000,000
Advance	1,810,000,000	1,810,000,000
Total	6,877,000,000	6,877,000,000
2009		
Appropriation	5,113,000,000	5,050,000,000
Advance	1,776,000,000	1,776,000,000
Pre-appropriated		3,000,000
Indefinite		389,062,000
Total	6,889,000,000	7,218,062,000
2010		
Appropriation	5,532,000,000	5,532,000,000
Advance	1,800,000,000	1,800,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total	7,335,000,000	7,335,000,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
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	5,603,000,000	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
2013		
Appropriation	5,062,000,000	
Advance	2,100,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	
Total	7,165,000,000	
2014		
Advance	2,200,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,850,000,000	\$1,850,000,000	\$2,100,000,000	\$2,100,000,000
Definite, B.A.	0	5,150,000,000	4,810,000,000	5,062,000,000
Indefinite, B.A.	5,033,530,000	0	0	0
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$6,886,530,000	\$7,003,000,000	\$6,913,000,000	\$7,165,000,000
Recovery Act, B.A.	103,703,000	3,000,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority including Recovery Act	\$6,990,233,000	\$7,006,000,000	\$6,913,000,000	\$7,165,000,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-15,000	-261,000,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$6,990,218,000	\$6,745,000,000	\$6,913,000,000	\$7,165,000,000
Obligations less Recovery Act	6,886,515,000	6,742,000,000	6,913,000,000	7,165,000,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Foster Care	\$4,456,380,000	\$4,288,000,000	\$4,143,000,000	\$4,395,000,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Adoption Assistance	2,362,123,000	2,495,000,000	2,537,000,000	2,537,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	28,730,000	80,000,000	90,000,000	90,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$6,990,233,000	\$7,006,000,000	\$6,913,000,000	\$7,165,000,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>	<i>\$2,200,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$7,006,000,000
(Obligations)	(\$6,745,000,000)
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$7,165,000,000
Net change	+\$159,000,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Adoption Assistance: Technical baseline change from 2012 enacted level.	\$2,495,000,000	+\$42,000,000
2) Guardianship Assistance: Technical baseline change from 2012 enacted level.	\$80,000,000	+\$10,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$52,000,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Foster Care: Provide financial incentives to improve the child welfare system, and require that child support payments made on behalf of children in foster care be used in the best interest of the child.	\$4,288,000,000	+\$252,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$252,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$304,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Foster Care: Technical baseline change from 2012 enacted level.	\$4,288,000,000	-\$145,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$145,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$145,000,000
Net Change		+\$159,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Enacted
Budget Authority	\$6,990,233,000	\$7,006,000,000	\$7,165,000,000	+\$159,000,000
Obligations	\$6,990,218,000	\$6,745,000,000	\$7,165,000,000	+\$420,000,000

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

2013 Authorization Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action; pre-appropriated funds of \$3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance; definite authorization of \$140,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Allocation Method Formula Grant

General Statement

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

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

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

programs include amending the definition of child to provide title IV-E agencies the option to increase the age limit for assistance on behalf of certain children (beginning in FY 2011); a gradual de-linking of title IV-E Adoption Assistance from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) eligibility requirements (beginning in FY 2010); and making available federal reimbursement under title IV-E training for additional defined categories of trainees, subject to a gradually increasing rate of federal financial participation (FFP) over five years.

Program Description and Accomplishments

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

The average monthly number of children for whom states receive federal foster care payments has declined from over 300,000 in FY 1999 to approximately 179,400 in FY 2011 and 165,000 projected for FY 2013. Title IV-E caseloads have been declining, which can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and, notably, the erosion of eligibility. States can only claim reimbursement for 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 title IV-E eligible. The federal IV-E participation stood at approximately 51.8 percent in FY 2000. Currently, the participation stands at approximately 43 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 12 tribes since FY 2009. In addition, the first direct tribal IV-E grantee is expected to become active in FY 2012.

Federal law requires that every child in foster care (including those not IV-E eligible) have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. Despite this requirement, a portion of cases are reported as having no case goal or "case plan goal not yet determined" even when children have been in care for a year or more. Identifying an appropriate goal is a crucial first step in moving a child to permanency. The most recent data for FY 2010 show that 3.3 percent of children who have been in foster care for more than 12 months do not have a case plan goal. This FY 2010 result was an improvement over the previous year's actual result of 3.6 percent, but fell just short of meeting the FY 2010 target of 3.1 percent. Performance in this area has been consistently improving since FY 2005 when 8.3 percent of children had no stated goal. With actual performance so close to the target, ACF believes that attaining future goals is possible. ACF will continue to work with states to decrease the percentage of children in care for more than 12 months with no case plan goal.

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., older, a member of a minority or sibling group, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. Additionally, the child must have been: 1) unable to return home, and the state must have been unsuccessful in its efforts to find an adoptive placement without medical or financial assistance; and 2) receiving or eligible to receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), under the rules in effect on July 16, 1996, title IV-E Foster Care benefits, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

In accordance with FCSIAA, beginning in FY 2010, 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 2013, 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 10. 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 for 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 more than 85 percent, from just over 228,000 in FY 2000 to an estimated 430,400 in FY 2011 and 459,500 projected in FY 2012.

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

As of January 2012, 30 states have submitted title IV-E plan amendments to enable them to make claims for federal support of eligible guardianship assistance and 28 states have been given final approval of those GAP amendments. This represents an increase of 18 states in 2012. The amendments from the remaining two states are under review or are being revised. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing guardianship assistance programs.

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 new annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show that between FY 2004 - 2008, over 90 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 – 2008 also shows that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. Though no FY 2010 targets were set for either performance measure (since targets cannot be set retroactively for years already passed), small improvements occurred in both. For measure 7P1, the FY 2010 data show improvement over the FY 2009 baseline of 91.3 to 91.5 percent, meaning that 91.5 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months went to permanent homes. There was also a slight improvement from the FY 2009 baseline for measure 7P2 which went from 72.3 percent to 72.4 percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home after spending 24 months or longer in foster care. In future years, ACF seeks to maintain and improve upon the strong performance on measure 7P1 by increasing by 0.2 percentage points per year, the proportion of children who exit to permanency. For measure 7P2, ACF seeks to improve performance by 0.5 percentage points per year through FY 2013. To secure permanent placements, we need to do more to help children recover from the trauma of abuse and neglect in order to ensure improved long-term child outcomes.

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated entitlement programs. Federal financial participation in maintenance expenditures incurred by IV-E state agencies is provided at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 83 percent in any given year. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5; Recovery Act) adjusted the FMAP for the period October 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010 to increase the federal share of Medicaid and IV-E expenditures. On August 10, 2010, President Obama signed into law P.L. 111-226 which extended the FMAP provision through the end of the third quarter of FY 2011, but gradually reduced the size of the FMAP increase provided by the Recovery Act.

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. 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 training for state and local employees and for adoptive parents at a 75 percent rate. Under revisions enacted in P.L. 110-351, states now are allowed to claim title IV-E reimbursement for short-term training of additional categories of individuals. These categories include: relative guardians; private child welfare agency staff providing services to children receiving title IV-E assistance; child abuse and neglect court personnel; agency, child or parent attorneys; guardians ad litem; and court appointed special advocates. The FY 2009 matching rate of 55 percent increases by 5 percentage points per year to 75 percent in FY 2013.

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program – This program originated in 1986 and was permanently authorized as part of P.L. 103-66 in 1993. In FY 1999, the federal Independent Living Program was revised and amended by the enactment of Title I of P.L. 106-169, the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act. The Foster Care Independence Act provided states with more flexibility and additional resources to support child welfare services designed to help youth make the transition from foster care to become positive, productive adults. This program provides services to foster children under

18, former foster youth (ages 18-21) and, as added by FCSIAA, youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after age 16. This program helps these youth make the transition to independent living by providing a variety of services including, but not limited to, educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, and room and board.

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

The program is implementing the National Youth in Transition Database, as required by P.L. 106-169, which will offer data on recipient demographics and how well they transition over time, and will then develop ambitious performance measures and targets. Baseline data for two developmental performance measures (7W and 7X) will be reported in FY 2012.

In accordance with Section 477(d)(3) of the Act, states have two years within which to expend funds awarded for each fiscal year. Meeting this expenditure deadline is an important milestone to ensure that these funds reach the youth who need them. The Children's Bureau employs several methods to encourage the timely expenditure of grant funds including providing technical assistance to states on allowable costs and services and meeting match requirements under CFCIP. For FY 2008, ACF met the target for the number of states/jurisdictions fully expending Chafee funds, with 50 out of 52 states/jurisdictions fully expending their grant awards. While missing the target for the amount of unspent funds, the amount left unexpended represented a very small proportion of available funds; of the combined \$137,900,000 in grant awards, less than three-tenths of one percent, equal to approximately \$352,300, was unexpended. In FY 2009 although the number of states/jurisdictions and total amount of unexpended funds increased - 47 out of 52 states/jurisdictions spent their total allocation with a total of \$659,036 remaining unexpended - the total amount that was not spent remains lower than one-half of one percent of the total allocation.³

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

³ ACF considers any state that has expended 98 percent of their Chafee funds as fully expending their allotment.

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

Even though there were minimal significant findings, the Multi-Site Evaluation provided important learning about social service evaluation and tracking of foster youth that can be used in other ACF efforts, including the National Youth in Transition Database. 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.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Foster Care and Permanency programs of \$7,165,000,000 reflects FY 2013 current law of \$6,913,000,000 adjusted by +\$252,000,000 to support proposed legislation to improve the Foster Care program. This is \$159,000,000 above the FY 2012 enacted level. In addition to the legislative proposals discussed below, this funding request supports continuing implementation of FCSIAA and ongoing baseline IV-E program changes under current law, and includes the \$3,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Further, \$2,200,000,000 will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2014 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

In FY 2013, \$4,395,000,000 is requested for the Foster Care program, an increase of \$252,000,000 million from the FY 2013 current law estimate of \$4,143,000,000.

Child welfare systems serve some of America's most vulnerable children. The psychological trauma experienced by children that come into contact with child welfare systems presents a serious barrier to their safety, permanency, well-being and for some, their chances for successful adoption. The Federal Government should be helping states to help those children achieve safety, permanency, and success in life. Current law, however, can discourage investment and innovation. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to address these crucial issues.

Specifically, the FY 2013 Budget includes \$2.5 billion over 10 years in mandatory funds to support program improvements based on the following principles:

- Creating financial incentives to improve child outcomes in key areas, by reducing the length of stay in foster care, increasing permanency through reunification, adoption, and guardianship, decreasing rates of maltreatment recurrence and any maltreatment while in foster care, and reducing rates of re-entry into foster care;
- Improving the well-being of children and youth in the foster care system, transitioning to permanent homes, or transitioning to adulthood, to include:
 - Ensuring proper oversight and monitoring for psychotropic medications;
 - Providing appropriate therapeutic services using the best research available on effective interventions;
 - Building capacity in child welfare and mental health systems to ensure effective interventions are available; and
 - Training child welfare staff and clinicians to provide effective, evidence-based interventions that address the trauma and mental health needs of children in foster care.
- Reducing costly and unnecessary administrative requirements, while retaining the focus on children in need.

The request also includes \$303 million over ten years to support a 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 2013 by \$2 million over current law, and is estimated to cost approximately \$34 million per year once fully implemented.

The FY 2013 current law estimate for Foster Care of \$4,143,000,000 is \$145 million below the FY 2012 enacted level of \$4,288,000,000. An estimated average of 165,000 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2013. This continues the trend in the decline of IV-E eligible children over the last decade, which can be attributed to several factors, including a reduction in the overall foster care population, increased adoptions, and the linking of a child's eligibility to the income standards set in the defunct AFDC criteria. While there will be a continuing decline in the number of children participating in the Foster Care program and an end to the enhanced match rate from FY 2011, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation of provisions and state options in FCSIAA.

An annual 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. ACF expects to maintain this high level of performance, as the current performance has already surpassed the target for future years through FY 2013. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 is also likely to support continued improvements in this performance measure by increasing incentives available to states under the Adoption Incentives program and by gradually increasing the population of children eligible for title IV-E adoption assistance.

In FY 2013, \$2,537,000,000 is requested for the Adoption Assistance program, which is the FY 2013 current law estimate. This is an increase of \$42 million over the FY 2012 enacted level. This reflects increasing numbers of children in the Adoption Assistance program. In FY 2013, an estimated average of 459,500 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

In FY 2013, \$90,000,000 is requested for the Guardianship Assistance program, which is the FY 2013 current law estimate. This is \$10 million above the FY 2012 enacted level. This is the net effect of an increase in the expected number of children participating in the Guardianship Assistance program through both new states and tribes choosing to begin programs, increased utilization of guardianship in established state programs, and the end of the enhanced matching rates from FY 2011. An estimated average of 14,000 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2013.

The FY 2013 current law level for the Chafee Foster Care Independence Program is \$140,000,000. This will allow continued grants to states to support services and supports 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 and a \$5,000,000 for a new initiative to provide services to disconnected youth (see the Children and Families Services chapter).

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. ACF expects to establish baseline data for developmental performance measures 7W and 7X in FY 2012.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

FOSTER CARE

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>7R</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). ⁴ (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 3.3% Target: 3.1% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A
<u>7S</u> : Decrease improper payments in the title IV-E foster care program by lowering the national error rate. (Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2011: 5.25% Target: 4.7% (Target Not Met)	4.5%	4.3%	-0.4
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 12.2% Target: 10.2% (Target Exceeded)	10.4%	10.5% ⁵	+0.1
<u>7xiii</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2009: 57,466 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>7xy</u> : Annual estimate of improper payments. (Output)	FY 2009: \$72.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 12.2% Target: 10.2% (Target Exceeded)	10.4%	10.5% ⁶	+0.1
<u>7xiii</u> Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2009: 57,466 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁴ Existing performance measures starting with measure 7Q have been renumeralated due to the addition of a new measure 7P.

⁵ The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2013 target, as future performance on this measure is uncertain. The number of adoptions has been rising through the 2000's, but has recently begun to decline. The number of children in care has also been declining. ACF will continue to examine performance on this measure and will revise future performance targets as needed.

⁶ The most recent actual results for this performance measure exceeded the FY 2013 target, as future performance on this measure is uncertain. The number of adoptions has been rising through the 2000's, but has recently begun to decline. The number of children in care has also been declining. ACF will continue to examine performance on this measure and will revise future performance targets as needed.

CHAFEE INDEPENDENT LIVING PROGRAM

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
7W (new): 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)	TBD	N/A	TBD	N/A
7X (new): 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)	TBD	N/A	TBD	N/A
7Y1: 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 2009: 47 Target: 51 (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
7Y2: 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 2009: \$659,036 Target: \$317,103 (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -10%	Prior Result -10%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care and Tribal

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,435,591,000	\$4,083,000,000	\$4,370,450,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development	298,000	1,421,000	1,421,000
Training/Technical Assistance	21,271,000	23,238,000	23,778,000
Program Support	2,206,000	2,341,000	2,351,000
Total, Resources	\$4,459,366,000	\$4,110,000,000	\$4,398,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	56	60	60
New Starts			
#	53	57	57
\$	\$4,439,095,000	\$4,084,421,000	\$4,371,871,000
Continuations			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$3,639,000	\$2,436,000	\$2,436,000
Contracts			
#	6	6	14
\$	\$14,528,000	\$20,985,000	\$21,525,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	4
\$	\$1,217,000	\$1,217,000	\$1,217,000

Notes:

1. FY 2011-2012 – Includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.
2. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, staffing and travel for tribal technical assistance activities, and associated overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Assistance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,362,123,000	\$2,415,000,000	\$2,537,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$2,362,123,000	\$2,415,000,000	\$2,537,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	61	61
New Starts			
#	57	61	61
\$	\$2,362,123,000	\$2,415,000,000	\$2,537,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. FY 2011-2012 – Includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.

Resource and Program Data
Guardianship Assistance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$28,730,000	\$80,000,000	\$90,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$28,730,000	\$80,000,000	\$90,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	40	44	44
New Starts			
#	40	44	44
\$	\$28,730,000	\$80,000,000	\$90,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. FY 2011-2012 – Includes funding for provisions enacted in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the subsequent extension in P.L. 111-226.

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$ 137,900,000	\$ 137,900,000	\$ 137,900,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	256,000	375,000	360,000
Demonstration/Development	205,000	515,000	515,000
Training/Technical Assistance	959,000	664,000	670,000
Program Support	679,600	546,000	555,000
Total, Resources	\$ 139,999,600	\$ 140,000,000	\$ 140,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	58	59	59
New Starts			
#	56	58	56
\$	\$ 137,900,000	\$ 138,415,000	\$ 137,900,000
Continuations			
#	2	1	3
\$	\$ 238,200	\$ 33,000	\$ 548,000
Contracts			
#	4	3	3
\$	\$ 1,181,000	\$ 1,006,000	\$ 997,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	1	1
\$	\$ 409,000	\$ 267,000	\$ 271,000

Notes:

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

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Title IV-E Foster Care		CFDA #			93.658
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$35,959,263	\$33,753,338	\$33,918,634	\$165,295	
Alaska	15,518,289	14,566,153	14,637,486	71,333	
Arizona	73,736,798	69,214,102	69,553,055	338,953	
Arkansas	40,021,470	37,566,182	37,750,150	183,968	
California	1,180,957,613	1,108,520,119	1,113,948,719	5,428,600	
Colorado	57,845,433	54,296,890	54,562,790	265,901	
Connecticut	56,921,124	53,429,566	53,691,219	261,653	
Delaware	4,559,967	4,280,298	4,301,259	20,961	
District of Columbia	31,703,371	29,758,394	29,904,125	145,732	
Florida	166,184,213	155,990,566	156,754,477	763,911	
Georgia	82,780,256	77,702,421	78,082,942	380,521	
Hawaii	23,574,161	22,128,012	22,236,377	108,364	
Idaho	10,769,861	10,109,387	10,158,894	49,507	
Illinois	188,411,689	176,855,140	177,721,228	866,088	
Indiana	108,135,064	101,502,190	101,999,262	497,072	
Iowa	23,861,124	22,397,408	22,507,092	109,684	
Kansas	24,991,882	23,459,035	23,573,917	114,883	
Kentucky	38,225,060	35,880,346	36,056,058	175,712	
Louisiana	43,522,072	40,852,437	41,052,498	200,061	
Maine	18,592,983	17,452,538	17,538,006	85,468	
Maryland	63,349,940	59,464,223	59,755,429	291,206	
Massachusetts	60,839,956	57,108,182	57,387,850	279,668	
Michigan	95,755,698	89,882,496	90,322,665	440,169	
Minnesota	41,481,909	38,937,567	39,128,251	190,683	
Mississippi	15,740,032	14,774,536	14,846,889	72,353	
Missouri	45,491,708	42,701,601	42,910,717	209,117	
Montana	12,452,824	11,689,155	11,746,399	57,244	
Nebraska	17,193,599	16,139,350	16,218,387	79,037	
Nevada	35,126,241	32,971,433	33,132,899	161,466	
New Hampshire	17,478,070	16,405,930	16,486,273	80,342	
New Jersey	89,388,655	83,906,036	84,316,938	410,901	
New Mexico	25,170,434	23,626,117	23,741,817	115,701	
New York	390,692,206	366,727,642	368,523,565	1,795,924	
North Carolina	76,271,069	71,592,671	71,943,272	350,601	
North Dakota	9,897,741	9,290,874	9,336,373	45,499	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	175,867,351	165,079,628	165,888,050	808,421
Oklahoma	32,803,997	30,791,860	30,942,653	150,793
Oregon	90,742,477	85,176,046	85,593,166	417,121
Pennsylvania	224,948,056	211,150,086	212,184,122	1,034,036
Rhode Island	13,324,904	12,507,668	12,568,920	61,252
South Carolina	26,251,115	24,640,810	24,761,480	120,670
South Dakota	6,271,961	5,887,287	5,916,118	28,831
Tennessee	47,787,645	44,856,768	45,076,439	219,671
Texas	246,853,463	231,711,472	232,846,200	1,134,728
Utah	22,916,802	21,511,312	21,616,656	105,344
Vermont	9,483,998	8,902,268	8,945,864	43,596
Virginia	55,346,258	51,951,174	52,205,587	254,413
Washington	85,102,389	79,881,993	80,273,188	391,195
West Virginia	26,942,436	25,289,425	25,413,272	123,846
Wisconsin	61,325,875	57,564,371	57,846,273	281,902
Wyoming	2,307,203	2,165,493	2,176,097	10,605
Subtotal	4,350,877,705	4,084,000,000	4,104,000,000	20,000,000
Indian Tribes	0	0	16,000,000	16,000,000
Subtotal	0	0	16,000,000	16,000,000
Total States/Territories	4,350,877,705	4,084,000,000	4,120,000,000	36,000,000
Other	84,712,246	0	252,000,000	252,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	23,775,565	26,000,000	26,000,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	108,487,811	26,000,000	278,000,000	252,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,459,365,516	\$4,110,000,000	\$4,398,000,000	\$288,000,000

¹In FY 2011, Other reflects funding to states for the FMAP increase under the Recovery Act and the FMAP increase extension.

²In FY 2013, Other reflects proposal for child welfare reform.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Title IV-E Adoption Assistance		CFDA # 93.659		
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$12,508,195	\$13,333,277	\$14,007,045	\$673,767
Alaska	10,905,788	11,625,578	12,212,622	587,045
Arizona	79,535,457	84,782,717	89,066,145	4,283,428
Arkansas	14,756,051	15,729,600	16,524,260	794,660
California	413,508,336	440,791,244	463,058,799	22,267,555
Colorado	19,454,520	20,738,640	21,785,744	1,047,104
Connecticut	34,207,648	36,465,043	38,306,731	1,841,688
Delaware	1,771,250	1,887,851	1,983,498	95,647
District of Columbia	20,448,381	21,797,158	22,898,699	1,101,540
Florida	87,222,062	92,976,905	97,673,831	4,696,926
Georgia	37,188,387	39,641,663	41,644,650	2,002,987
Hawaii	13,754,076	14,661,488	15,402,219	740,730
Idaho	6,258,346	6,670,903	7,008,280	337,377
Illinois	93,551,849	99,724,558	104,762,113	5,037,555
Indiana	63,607,248	67,803,788	71,229,268	3,425,480
Iowa	33,616,266	35,833,983	37,644,484	1,810,501
Kansas	15,193,882	16,196,500	17,014,556	818,056
Kentucky	42,868,201	45,696,429	48,005,073	2,308,643
Louisiana	17,048,729	18,173,892	19,091,668	917,776
Maine	12,512,942	13,338,607	14,012,361	673,753
Maryland	25,153,791	26,813,660	28,167,955	1,354,295
Massachusetts	34,568,674	36,849,861	38,711,018	1,861,157
Michigan	114,023,357	121,546,234	127,686,710	6,140,476
Minnesota	29,742,400	31,704,376	33,306,414	1,602,038
Mississippi	6,522,897	6,953,387	7,304,532	351,145
Missouri	31,219,254	33,278,829	34,960,239	1,681,410
Montana	6,839,405	7,290,237	7,658,967	368,730
Nebraska	10,626,894	11,328,169	11,900,309	572,139
Nevada	15,181,241	16,182,642	17,000,400	817,758
New Hampshire	5,321,287	5,672,079	5,958,934	286,854
New Jersey	49,721,179	53,001,590	55,679,239	2,677,649
New Mexico	16,920,221	18,036,381	18,947,761	911,380
New York	197,536,500	210,570,485	221,207,184	10,636,699
North Carolina	51,019,116	54,385,232	57,132,707	2,747,475
North Dakota	4,986,736	5,316,042	5,584,294	268,252

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	152,039,220	162,070,528	170,257,991	8,187,463
Oklahoma	30,457,690	32,467,618	34,107,417	1,639,799
Oregon	37,103,686	39,552,121	41,549,799	1,997,678
Pennsylvania	95,503,646	101,805,351	106,947,792	5,142,442
Rhode Island	8,118,080	8,653,625	9,090,865	437,239
South Carolina	13,966,640	14,888,542	15,640,254	751,712
South Dakota	3,705,119	3,949,456	4,149,101	199,645
Tennessee	38,770,892	41,329,109	43,416,785	2,087,676
Texas	90,549,077	96,523,420	101,399,520	4,876,100
Utah	7,510,993	8,006,576	8,411,031	404,455
Vermont	8,032,316	8,561,951	8,994,824	432,873
Virginia	26,418,331	28,161,059	29,584,024	1,422,965
Washington	53,832,080	57,383,834	60,282,747	2,898,913
West Virginia	18,352,922	19,563,930	20,552,142	988,212
Wisconsin	50,972,115	54,335,131	57,080,074	2,744,943
Wyoming	890,249	948,722	996,927	48,205
Subtotal	2,265,523,622	2,415,000,000	2,537,000,000	122,000,000
Total States/Territories	2,265,523,622	2,415,000,000	2,537,000,000	122,000,000
Other	96,476,378	0	0	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	96,476,378	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$2,362,000,000	\$2,415,000,000	\$2,537,000,000	\$122,000,000

¹Other in FY 2011 reflects funding to states for the FMAP increase under the Recovery Act and the FMAP increase extension.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Chafee Foster Care Independence Program				CFDA #	93.674
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$2,174,877	\$1,749,078	\$1,749,078	0	
Alaska	683,316	588,801	588,801	0	
Arizona	3,209,948	3,246,419	3,246,419	0	
Arkansas	1,153,688	1,232,528	1,232,528	0	
California	18,990,900	18,866,508	18,866,508	0	
Colorado	2,500,762	2,281,975	2,281,975	0	
Connecticut	1,501,971	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	6,045,111	6,130,927	6,130,927	0	
Georgia	2,530,101	2,254,185	2,254,185	0	
Hawaii	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	
Idaho	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	
Illinois	5,388,295	5,796,477	5,796,477	0	
Indiana	3,923,550	4,013,399	4,013,399	0	
Iowa	2,070,771	2,135,837	2,135,837	0	
Kansas	1,785,308	1,944,943	1,944,943	0	
Kentucky	2,167,937	2,282,955	2,282,955	0	
Louisiana	1,509,859	1,455,821	1,455,821	0	
Maine	565,888	565,888	565,888	0	
Maryland	2,224,722	1,993,622	1,993,622	0	
Massachusetts	3,044,324	2,928,643	2,928,643	0	
Michigan	5,591,145	5,365,583	5,365,583	0	
Minnesota	1,706,714	1,650,999	1,650,999	0	
Mississippi	1,047,373	1,171,065	1,171,065	0	
Missouri	3,126,978	3,230,073	3,230,073	0	
Montana	517,062	563,301	563,301	0	
Nebraska	1,661,642	1,726,819	1,726,819	0	
Nevada	1,507,650	1,571,229	1,571,229	0	
New Hampshire	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	
New Jersey	2,463,536	2,297,848	2,297,848	0	
New Mexico	633,788	611,034	611,034	0	
New York	11,585,958	11,585,958	11,585,958	0	
North Carolina	3,011,830	2,886,142	2,886,142	0	
North Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	3,847,835	3,903,550	3,903,550	0
Oklahoma	2,748,409	2,568,693	2,568,693	0
Oregon	2,667,723	2,879,433	2,879,433	0
Pennsylvania	5,324,569	5,017,075	5,017,075	0
Rhode Island	666,281	681,977	681,977	0
South Carolina	1,557,810	1,466,937	1,466,937	0
South Dakota	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Tennessee	2,120,931	2,188,799	2,188,799	0
Texas	8,418,737	9,465,945	9,465,945	0
Utah	870,393	943,521	943,521	0
Vermont	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Virginia	1,869,814	1,741,231	1,741,231	0
Washington	3,122,620	3,305,814	3,305,814	0
West Virginia	1,336,663	1,339,434	1,339,434	0
Wisconsin	2,140,491	2,149,568	2,149,568	0
Wyoming	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Subtotal	136,109,272	136,330,790	136,330,790	0
Indian Tribes	102,627	105,869	105,869	0
Subtotal	102,627	105,869	105,869	0
Puerto Rico	1,688,101	1,463,341	1,463,341	0
Subtotal	1,688,101	1,463,341	1,463,341	0
Total States/Territories	137,900,000	137,900,000	137,900,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	2,099,250	2,100,000	2,100,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	2,099,250	2,100,000	2,100,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$139,999,250	\$140,000,000	\$140,000,000	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

For carrying out section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000 and section 437 of such Act, [~~\$63,184,000~~] \$63,065,000. (Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Promoting Safe and Stable Families [Sections 436, 437 and 438 of the Social Security Act]	\$545,000,000	\$408,065,000	\$545,000,000	\$408,065,000
2. Family Connection Grants [Section 427(h) of the Social Security Act]	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
3. Personal Responsibility Education Program [Pre-Appropriated, Section 513 of the Social Security Act]	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000
4. Abstinence Education [Pre-Appropriated, Section 510 of the Social Security Act]	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Total request level		\$548,065,000		\$548,065,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$685,000,000	\$548,065,000	\$685,000,000	\$548,065,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		
Appropriation	554,978,000	405,000,000
Rescission		-617,000
Total		404,383,000
2005		
Appropriation	505,000,000	404,383,000
Rescission		-787,000
Total		403,586,000
2006		
Appropriation	410,000,000	435,000,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-900,000
Section 202 Transfer		-61,000
Total		454,039,000
2007		
Appropriation	434,100,000	434,100,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Total		454,100,000
2008		
Appropriation	434,100,000	409,437,000
Pre-appropriated		20,000,000
Rescission		-1,126,000
Total		428,311,000
2009		
Appropriation	408,311,000	408,311,000
Pre-appropriated		35,000,000
Total		443,311,000
2010		
Appropriation	408,311,000	533,311,000
Pre-appropriated		160,000,000
Total	408,311,000	568,311,000
2011		
Appropriation	408,311,000	428,311,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-127,000
Total	408,311,000	568,184,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2012		
Appropriation	428,311,000	408,184,000
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Rescission		-119,000
Total	428,311,000	548,065,000
2013		
Appropriation	408,065,000	
Pre-appropriated		140,000,000
Total	408,065,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$428,311,000	\$408,184,000	\$408,065,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000
Rescission	-127,000	-119,000	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$568,184,000	\$548,065,000	\$548,065,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	18,807,000	24,678,000	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-12,487,000	-13,000,000	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	2,795,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-24,678,000	0	-13,000,000
Total Obligations	\$552,621,000	\$559,743,000	\$535,065,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$428,184,000	\$408,065,000	\$408,065,000
<u>Pre-appropriated:</u>			
Family Connection Grants	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Abstinence Education Program	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$568,184,000	\$548,065,000	\$548,065,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted		
Total estimated budget authority		\$548,065,000
(Obligations)		(\$559,743,000)
FY 2013 Estimate		
Total estimated budget authority		\$548,065,000
(Obligations)		(\$535,065,000)
Net change		+\$0

	<u>FY 2012 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Abstinence Education: Reappropriate as discretionary funds for Pregnancy Prevention for Foster Youth.	\$50,000,000	+\$13,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$13,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$13,000,000
 <u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Abstinence Education: Rescind unclaimed state grants.	\$50,000,000	-\$13,000,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$13,000,000
Total, Decreases		-\$13,000,000
Net Change		\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	Change from 2012 Enacted
PSSF	\$443,184,000	\$423,065,000	\$423,065,000	\$0
Affordable Care Act Programs	125,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	0
Total, Budget Authority	\$568,184,000	\$548,065,000	\$548,065,000	\$0

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

2013 Authorization \$545,000,000 for Promoting Safe and Stable Families, \$15,000,000 pre-appropriated for Family Connection Grants, \$75,000,000 pre-appropriated for the Personal Responsibility Education Program, and \$50 million pre-appropriated for the Abstinence Education Program

Allocation Method Formula Grant, Competitive Grant

General Statement

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

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

counseling; substance abuse treatment services; mental health services; temporary child care; and therapeutic services for families, including crisis nurseries; and transportation to services. In addition, P.L. 112-34 authorized grantees to use funds for peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups for parents and primary caregivers, and for services and activities to facilitate access to and visitation of children in foster care by parents and siblings.

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

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

Program Description and Accomplishments

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

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

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

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

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

provided for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia.

- Six million dollars of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are set aside for evaluation, research and training, of which \$2 million must address the child welfare worker and substance abuse initiatives.
- The Fostering Connections to Success and Improving Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351), created the Family Connection Grant program for the purpose of helping children who are in, or at risk of entering, foster care reconnect with family members. It pre-appropriated \$15 million for competitive, matching grants to state, local, or tribal child welfare agencies, and private non-profit organizations to establish: 1) kinship navigator programs (a \$5 million set-aside); 2) programs using intensive family-finding efforts to locate biological family members and reestablish relationships; 3) programs using family group decision-making meetings; or 4) residential family treatment programs. No more than 30 new grants may be awarded per year and the grant durations must be between 1 to 3 years. The federal contribution declines from 75 percent for the first two years of the grant program to 50 percent in the third year. There is also funding set-aside for evaluation (3 percent) and technical assistance (2 percent) of the pre-appropriated funds.

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

Fiscal Year	Mandatory	Discretionary	Pre-Appropriated	Total
2008	345,000,000	63,311,000	20,000,000	428,311,000
2009	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2010	345,000,000	63,311,000	35,000,000	443,311,000
2011	365,000,000	63,184,000	15,000,000	443,184,000
2012	345,000,000	63,065,000	15,000,000	423,065,000

Establishing permanency for children who are in foster care is one of the primary missions of ACF. By definition, foster care is intended be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes the following: reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Not only are children in foster care meant to achieve permanency, but the goal is to reach permanency in a timely manner. Therefore new annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. Historical data show that between FY 2004 - 2008, of those children who exited foster care in less than 24 months over 90 percent exited to permanent homes; historical data for fiscal years 2004 – 2008 also shows that of the children who exited foster care after being in care for 24 months or longer, an average of only 72 percent exited foster care to a permanent home. Though no FY 2010 targets were set for either performance measure (since targets cannot be set retroactively for years already passed), small improvements occurred in both. For measure 7P1, the FY 2010 data show improvement over the FY 2009 baseline of 91.3 to 91.5 percent, meaning that 91.5 percent of children who exited foster care in less than 24 months, went to permanent homes. There was also a slight improvement from the FY 2009 baseline for measure 7P2 which went from 72.3 percent to 72.4 percent of children exiting foster care to a permanent home after spending 24 months or longer in foster care.

Affordable Care Act Programs

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

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) – Section 513 of Title V of the Social Security Act provides \$75,000,000 per year for the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP). The PREP program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and STIs. States are required to target youth between the ages of 10 and 19 who are at high-risk for becoming pregnant or who have special circumstances, including living in foster care, being homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, being pregnant or a mother under 21 years of age, or residing in an area with high birth rates. Grantees also must address at least three mandated adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, and healthy life skills. The program sets aside \$10,000,000 in grants to support innovative strategies and provide targeted services. In addition, 10 percent of funds are for program support and evaluation.

This program contains several components.

- All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau are eligible to receive a portion of \$55,250,000 allotted to states to implement PREP. Individual state awards for each fiscal year will be based on the proportion of the number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in a state to the total number of youth between the ages of 10 and 19 in all of the states and US territories, with a minimum grant award of at least \$250,000. If a state fails to submit an application in FY 2010 or FY 2011, the state is ineligible to apply for funds from the amounts allotted to the state for each of the fiscal years FY 2012 through FY 2014. Those funds will be used to award competitive three year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions.
- In addition to grants to states, \$3,250,000 is available for providing grants to tribes and tribal organizations to implement PREP.
- The Innovative Strategies program is funded through \$10,000,000 for competitive grants to entities to implement innovative youth pregnancy prevention strategies and target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including: youth in, and aging out of, foster care; homeless youth; youth with HIV/AIDS; pregnant and parenting women who are under 21 years of age and their partners; and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for youth. The initial funding opportunity announcement supporting the grants was released jointly by ACF and the Office of Adolescent Health in FY 2010. Entities awarded grants under this program were required to agree to participate in a rigorous federal evaluation of their grant activities.
- Finally, \$6,500,000 is reserved for providing training, technical assistance and evaluation activities.

ACF is in the process of formulating developmental performance measures for the PREP program in coordination/consultation with Mathematica Policy Research and the Office of Adolescent Health's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program. ACF plans to begin semi-annual data collection from grantees starting in

2012. In the President's FY 2014 Budget Request, ACF intends to provide developmental performance measures to reflect this initial progress.

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

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) is \$423,065,000, which is the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This Budget also includes funding for PREP at the pre-appropriated amount of \$75 million, and Abstinence Education at the pre-appropriated amount of \$50 million. The Budget proposes to cancel unobligated balances in Abstinence Education and repurpose these funds for comprehensive approaches to prevent pregnancy among youth in foster care (discussed below). This proposal is budget neutral. In total, the FY 2013 funding request for this account is \$548,065,000.

This request will support ACF's efforts around the previously noted (see Foster Care chapter) federal law that requires that every child in foster care have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification or adoption) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. In FY 2008, 3.4 percent of children in foster care had an undetermined case plan goal, performance that exceeded the 5.9 percent target. In FY 2009, ACF's performance declined slightly to 3.6 percent, but still exceeded the target of 5.4 percent. In FY 2010, performance in this area improved from the previous year to 3.3 percent of children without a case plan goal, but fell short of the target of 3.1 percent. With actual performance so close to the target, ACF believes that attaining future goals is possible. By FY 2013, the program expects to reduce the percentage of foster children without a case plan goal by at least 0.5 percentage points from the previous year's actual result.

Preventing Pregnancy for Youth in Foster Care

Youth in the foster care system are at particularly high risk of becoming teen parents. Available data in some states suggests that, approximately half of female youth transitioning out of foster care became pregnant before age 19.¹ The circumstances that cause youth to be placed in foster care and the nature of the foster care system itself put them at higher risk for pregnancy. Relationships and connections that ameliorate the risks of an unplanned and early pregnancy—close and trusting relationships with adults, connections to school and the community, and access to contraception and information on sexual health—are inconsistently available to youth in the foster care system.

The Budget proposes to cancel unobligated balances in Abstinence Education and repurpose these funds for comprehensive approaches to prevent pregnancy among youth in foster care. Historically, approximately \$12-15 million goes unobligated in Abstinence Education because some states do not draw down funds.

¹ Courtney, M., Dworsky, A., Ruth, G., Keller, T., Havlicek, J., Bost, N. (2005). *Midwest evolution of the adult functioning of former foster youth: Outcomes at age 19*. Chicago, IL. Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago.

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

- Bringing key stakeholders from the child welfare, reproductive health, juvenile justice, and social services fields (including those in the non-profit, philanthropic, or private sector) to address prevention of pregnancy among youth in foster care;
- Identifying improvements in policy and practice to make the child welfare system more effective in preventing pregnancy;
- Looking across funding streams (i.e. PREP, Abstinence Education, IV-E Foster Care, discretionary child welfare programs) to develop a comprehensive plan to address pregnancy prevention in foster care;
- Addressing pregnancy prevention through age-appropriate, medically accurate, and evidence-based and effective program interventions;
- Training caseworkers, foster parents, and other adults who provide services for youth in foster care;
- Granting awards to entities to implement pregnancy prevention interventions with youth in foster care or train caseworkers, foster parents, and other adults;
- Developing programs and interventions in collaboration with private and philanthropic funds; and
- Working in collaboration with the court system to address pregnancy prevention.

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

Outputs and Outcomes Table

	Most Recent Result	FY 2012	FY 2013	Target
7P1 (new): Of all children who exit foster care in less than 24 months, the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 91.5% (Historical Actual)	Prior Result +0.2PP	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
7P2 (new): Of all children who exit foster care after 24 or more months, the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2010: 72.5% (Historical Actual)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
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"). ² (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 3.3% Target: 3.1% (Target Not Met but Improved)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result - 0.5PP	N/A

² Existing performance measures starting with measure 7Q have been renumbered due to the addition of a new measure 7P.

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$400,099,000	\$378,984,000	\$378,984,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	2,513,000	2,455,000	2,630,000
Demonstration/Development	32,789,000	34,010,000	34,264,000
Training/Technical Assistance	7,442,000	6,382,000	6,382,000
Program Support	300,000	1,234,000	805,000
Total, Resources	\$443,143,000	\$423,065,000	\$423,065,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	266	260	640
New Starts			
#	543	603	532
\$	\$404,885,000	\$408,262,000	\$378,984,000
Continuations			
#	64	15	83
\$	\$30,516,000	\$6,867,000	\$36,399,000
Contracts			
#	6	6	8
\$	\$5,942,000	\$5,652,000	\$5,377,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	2	2	3
\$	\$1,800,000	\$1,956,000	\$1,956,000

Notes:

1. Formula – Includes funding for state and tribal grants, court improvement grants, and caseworker visit grants.
2. Demonstration/Development – Includes funding for regional partnership grants focused on the impact of substance abuse and Family Connection Grants.
3. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support and, grant paneling review in all years, and staffing and associated overhead in FY 2012-2013.

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

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$45,861,000	\$43,934,000	\$43,934,000
Discretionary	6,500,000	36,824,000	14,566,000
Research/Evaluation	5,500,000	3,819,000	2,500,000
Demonstration/Development	9,348,000	10,203,000	9,700,000
Training/Technical Assistance	2,437,000	2,841,000	2,637,000
Program Support	2,278,000	2,057,000	1,663,000
Total, Resources	\$71,924,000	\$99,678,000	\$75,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	78	98	98
New Starts			
#	65	85	49
\$	\$52,361,000	\$80,758,000	\$58,500,000
Continuations			
#	13	13	49
\$	\$9,348,000	\$10,203,000	\$9,700,000
Contracts			
#	6	6	4
\$	\$8,516,000	\$6,936,000	\$4,995,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	4	4	5
\$	\$757,000	\$744,000	\$744,000

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for paneling, logistical support for grantees, data collection, information technology support, staffing, and associated overhead costs.

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

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$37,553,000	\$37,000,000	\$37,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$37,553,000	\$37,000,000	\$37,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	37	37	37
New Starts			
#	37	37	37
\$	\$37,553,000	\$37,000,000	\$37,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Discretionary/Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Promoting Safe and Stable Families				CFDA #	93.556
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference	+/- 2012
Alabama	\$7,127,914	\$6,712,008	\$6,712,008		0
Alaska	638,518	601,261	601,261		0
Arizona	8,316,857	7,831,578	7,831,578		0
Arkansas	4,284,771	4,034,760	4,034,760		0
California	33,701,970	31,735,498	31,735,498		0
Colorado	3,325,929	3,131,865	3,131,865		0
Connecticut	2,079,151	1,957,835	1,957,835		0
Delaware	927,511	873,392	873,392		0
District of Columbia	858,562	808,466	808,466		0
Florida	16,000,024	15,066,441	15,066,441		0
Georgia	12,742,034	11,998,551	11,998,551		0
Hawaii	960,419	904,380	904,380		0
Idaho	1,313,999	1,237,329	1,237,329		0
Illinois	14,789,546	13,926,593	13,926,593		0
Indiana	7,135,574	6,719,222	6,719,222		0
Iowa	2,759,949	2,598,909	2,598,909		0
Kansas	2,128,593	2,004,392	2,004,392		0
Kentucky	6,360,830	5,989,683	5,989,683		0
Louisiana	7,672,628	7,224,939	7,224,939		0
Maine	1,572,402	1,480,654	1,480,654		0
Maryland	4,013,613	3,779,423	3,779,423		0
Massachusetts	5,102,236	4,804,526	4,804,526		0
Michigan	12,871,390	12,120,359	12,120,359		0
Minnesota	3,435,635	3,235,170	3,235,170		0
Mississippi	5,226,361	4,921,409	4,921,409		0
Missouri	9,829,303	9,255,775	9,255,775		0
Montana	860,534	810,323	810,323		0
Nebraska	1,459,004	1,373,873	1,373,873		0
Nevada	1,773,925	1,670,419	1,670,419		0
New Hampshire	659,563	621,078	621,078		0
New Jersey	4,955,069	4,665,946	4,665,946		0
New Mexico	3,116,210	2,934,383	2,934,383		0
New York	18,820,181	17,722,045	17,722,045		0
North Carolina	11,332,984	10,671,718	10,671,718		0
North Dakota	516,617	486,473	486,473		0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	12,914,939	12,161,367	12,161,367	0
Oklahoma	4,818,291	4,537,149	4,537,149	0
Oregon	4,705,659	4,431,089	4,431,089	0
Pennsylvania	12,083,488	11,378,430	11,378,430	0
Rhode Island	933,553	879,081	879,081	0
South Carolina	6,633,258	6,246,215	6,246,215	0
South Dakota	758,991	714,705	714,705	0
Tennessee	9,679,667	9,114,870	9,114,870	0
Texas	35,204,635	33,150,485	33,150,485	0
Utah	1,824,029	1,717,599	1,717,599	0
Vermont	528,449	497,615	497,615	0
Virginia	6,140,794	5,782,486	5,782,486	0
Washington	6,264,217	5,898,707	5,898,707	0
West Virginia	2,630,459	2,476,975	2,476,975	0
Wisconsin	5,307,087	4,997,425	4,997,425	0
Wyoming	272,144	256,265	256,265	0
Subtotal	329,369,466	310,151,139	310,151,139	0
Indian Tribes	11,645,531	11,041,937	11,041,937	0
Subtotal	11,645,531	11,041,937	11,041,937	0
American Samoa	216,742	217,101	217,101	0
Guam	391,034	391,820	391,820	0
Northern Mariana Islands	177,557	177,820	177,820	0
Puerto Rico	5,945,252	5,653,807	5,653,807	0
Virgin Islands	268,628	269,114	269,114	0
Subtotal	6,999,213	6,709,662	6,709,662	0
Total States/Territories	348,014,210	327,902,738	327,902,738	0
Discretionary Funds	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	0
Other	52,089,263	52,081,131	52,081,131	0
Training and Technical Assistance	8,085,084	8,081,131	8,081,131	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	95,174,347	95,162,262	95,162,262	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$443,188,557	\$423,065,000	\$423,065,000	\$0

¹Other funding includes State Court Improvement Program and formula grants on caseworker visits.

²Discretionary funding includes regional partnership grants on substance abuse and Fostering Connections grants.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Personal Responsibility Education Program			CFDA #	93.092
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$783,691	\$783,691	\$783,691	0
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,120,928	1,120,928	1,120,928	0
Arkansas	476,238	476,238	476,238	0
California	6,454,368	6,454,368	6,454,368	0
Colorado	794,967	794,967	794,967	0
Connecticut	599,877	599,877	599,877	0
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	2,824,322	2,824,322	0
Georgia	1,757,161	1,757,161	1,757,161	0
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	284,709	284,709	284,709	0
Illinois	2,215,473	2,215,473	2,215,473	0
Indiana	0	1,094,957	1,094,957	0
Iowa	502,584	502,584	502,584	0
Kansas	478,422	478,422	478,422	0
Kentucky	702,324	702,324	702,324	0
Louisiana	762,572	762,572	762,572	0
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	961,478	961,478	961,478	0
Massachusetts	1,045,240	1,045,240	1,045,240	0
Michigan	1,728,394	1,728,394	1,728,394	0
Minnesota	866,929	866,929	866,929	0
Mississippi	531,355	531,355	531,355	0
Missouri	997,141	997,141	997,141	0
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	295,289	295,289	295,289	0
Nevada	439,601	439,601	439,601	0
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,407,330	1,407,330	1,407,330	0
New Mexico	346,405	346,405	346,405	0
New York	3,184,763	3,184,763	3,184,763	0
North Carolina	1,550,531	1,550,531	1,550,531	0
North Dakota	0	250,000	250,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	1,923,338	1,923,338	1,923,338	0
Oklahoma	620,339	620,339	620,339	0
Oregon	607,632	607,632	607,632	0
Pennsylvania	2,044,466	2,044,466	2,044,466	0
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	755,337	755,337	755,337	0
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	1,025,530	1,025,530	1,025,530	0
Texas	0	4,448,734	4,448,734	0
Utah	542,077	542,077	542,077	0
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	1,308,714	1,308,714	0
Washington	1,071,141	1,071,141	1,071,141	0
West Virginia	275,036	275,036	275,036	0
Wisconsin	933,749	933,749	933,749	0
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	42,836,415	52,763,142	52,763,142	0
Indian Tribes	0	3,250,000	3,250,000	0
Subtotal	0	3,250,000	3,250,000	0
American Samoa	0	250,000	250,000	0
Guam	0	250,000	250,000	0
Marshall Islands	0	250,000	250,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	250,000	250,000	0
Palau	0	250,000	250,000	0
Puerto Rico	736,858	736,858	736,858	0
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Federated States of Micronesia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal	1,236,858	2,486,858	2,486,858	0
Total States/Territories	44,073,273	58,500,000	58,500,000	0
Discretionary Funds	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Other	11,350,916	25,000,000	0	-\$25,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	27,850,916	41,500,000	16,500,000	-\$25,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$71,924,189	\$100,000,000	\$75,000,000	-\$25,000,000

¹Other includes funding for program support and evaluation.

²FY 2012 includes funds unobligated at the end of FY 2011, available for obligation in FY 1012.

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Abstinence Education Grants Program				CFDA #	93.325
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012	
Alabama	\$899,668	\$899,668	\$899,668		0
Alaska	0	75,660	75,660		0
Arizona	1,302,706	1,302,706	1,302,706		0
Arkansas	619,176	619,176	619,176		0
California	0	6,043,714	6,043,714		0
Colorado	688,884	688,884	688,884		0
Connecticut	0	317,096	317,096		0
Delaware	0	109,660	109,660		0
District of Columbia	0	108,432	108,432		0
Florida	2,787,643	2,787,643	2,787,643		0
Georgia	1,859,919	1,859,919	1,859,919		0
Hawaii	128,422	128,422	128,422		0
Idaho	0	245,474	245,474		0
Illinois	0	1,935,432	1,935,432		0
Indiana	0	1,017,892	1,017,892		0
Iowa	358,102	358,102	358,102		0
Kansas	397,282	397,282	397,282		0
Kentucky	835,884	835,884	835,884		0
Louisiana	877,185	877,185	877,185		0
Maine	0	147,891	147,891		0
Maryland	504,147	504,147	504,147		0
Massachusetts	0	607,444	607,444		0
Michigan	1,701,209	1,701,209	1,701,209		0
Minnesota	569,374	569,374	569,374		0
Mississippi	761,307	761,307	761,307		0
Missouri	952,204	952,204	952,204		0
Montana	0	151,844	151,844		0
Nebraska	217,136	217,136	217,136		0
Nevada	385,546	385,546	385,546		0
New Hampshire	100,149	100,149	100,149		0
New Jersey	892,439	892,439	892,439		0
New Mexico	0	419,261	419,261		0
New York	2,841,809	2,841,809	2,841,809		0
North Carolina	1,652,476	1,652,476	1,652,476		0
North Dakota	0	59,392	59,392		0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	1,912,235	1,912,235	1,912,235	0
Oklahoma	656,567	656,567	656,567	0
Oregon	537,780	537,780	537,780	0
Pennsylvania	1,527,137	1,527,137	1,527,137	0
Rhode Island	0	123,480	123,480	0
South Carolina	849,017	849,017	849,017	0
South Dakota	116,169	116,169	116,169	0
Tennessee	1,144,936	1,144,936	1,144,936	0
Texas	5,437,168	5,437,168	5,437,168	0
Utah	343,627	343,627	343,627	0
Vermont	0	53,982	53,982	0
Virginia	828,200	828,200	828,200	0
Washington	0	820,876	820,876	0
West Virginia	289,988	289,988	289,988	0
Wisconsin	701,667	701,667	701,667	0
Wyoming	0	52,248	52,248	0
Subtotal	35,677,158	47,966,936	47,966,936	0
American Samoa	0	55,128	55,128	0
Guam	51,213	51,213	51,213	0
Marshall Islands	0	13,501	13,501	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	21,524	21,524	0
Palau	0	21,000	21,000	0
Puerto Rico	1,776,702	1,776,702	1,776,702	0
Virgin Islands	0	46,504	46,504	0
Federated States of Micronesia	47,492	47,492	47,492	0
Subtotal	1,875,407	2,033,064	2,033,064	0
Total States/Territories	37,552,565	50,000,000	50,000,000	0
Other	0	-13,000,000	-13,000,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	0	-13,000,000	-13,000,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$37,552,565	\$37,000,000	\$37,000,000	\$0

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

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, \$1,700,000,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding paragraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX-A of such Act shall be 10 percent. (*Department of Health and Human Services Appropriation Act, 2012.*)

LANGUAGE ANALYSIS

Language Provision	Explanation
-A	This language is added to clarify between Subtitle A which is Block Grants to States for Social Services versus Subtitle B which is Elder Justice under Title XX.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Estimate	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
1. Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act]	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
2. Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act]	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total request level		\$1,785,000,000		\$1,785,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2005		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2006		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Hurricane Relief</i>		<i>550,000,000</i> ¹
Total		2,250,000,000
2007		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
2008		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Disaster Assistance Funds</i>		<i>600,000,000</i> ²
Total	1,700,000,000	2,300,000,000
2009		
Appropriation	0	1,700,000,000
2010		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	<i>85,000,000</i> ³	<i>85,000,000</i>
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2011		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	<i>85,000,000</i> ³	<i>85,000,000</i>
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2012		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
<i>Pre-appropriated</i>		<i>85,000,000</i>

¹ As part of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006, Congress provided \$550 million in SSBG funds to be directed to states impacted by hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico.

² The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P. L. 110-329) included \$600 million for SSBG to help states affected by Presidentially declared major natural disasters in 2008.

³ Of the \$85 million appropriated for this program, \$5 million was delegated to HRSA for the Training and Certification Program.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
<i>Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000 ³	
Total	1,785,000,000	1,785,000,000
2013		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	
<i>Pre-appropriated Health Profession Opportunity Grants</i>	85,000,000	
Total	1,785,000,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000
Total Obligations	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000

Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2011 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013 <u>Estimate</u>
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Justification

FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Enacted
\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$1,785,000,000	\$0

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

2013 Authorization \$1,700,000,000;
\$85,000,000 in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants

Allocation Method Formula & Competitive Grants

General Statement

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

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

On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (The Affordable Care Act), P.L. 111-148. Section 5507 amended title XX of the Social Security Act by adding Section 2008, Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG). These demonstration projects support the establishment and maintenance of training, education, and career advancement programs to address health care professions workforce needs. In FY 2011, HHS awarded continuation grants to 32 organizations across 23 states. Health Profession Opportunity Grantee organizations consist of state entities, one tribal council, community colleges (including four tribal colleges), local workforce investment boards, and other community based organizations. The grants are in the second year of a five year project period. Two technical assistance contracts were awarded to provide additional support to the grantees. One contractor provides individualized technical assistance, preparing strategic planning tools and making site visits to each grantee; the other contractor provides group technical assistance by hosting grantee meetings, webinars and conference calls and making resources available on the internet. HHS is also implementing a multi-pronged evaluation to assess the success of these projects. Individuals eligible to receive education and training include TANF recipients receiving assistance under the state TANF program and other low-income individuals. Funds are used to provide training in a variety of high-demand health related occupations, including nursing, medical billing and coding, medical laboratory technology, and health information technology. Grantees are offering educational and training programs

that may lead to more than 50 unique occupations. All grantees are offering multiple supportive services, including financial aid, child care, transportation, and case management. Grantees are required to coordinate with the state agency responsible for administering the state TANF program, the local workforce investment board, the state workforce investment board, and the state apprenticeship agency. Grantees are also encouraged to coordinate with other local strategic partners. The funding for the demonstration projects is pre-appropriated through FY 2014. The full authorization level is \$85 million, however in FY 2010 through FY 2012, \$5 million is set aside by statute for the development of training and certification programs for personal or home care aides. The authority for operating the program for personal or home care aides has been delegated to HRSA, the agency with specialized expertise in this area. Beginning in FY 2013, the full \$85 million will be available to ACF. The additional funding will support activities based on our assessment of strategic and programmatic needs.

ACF's Office of Community Services (OCS) has implemented an accountability measure that is designed to decrease the percentage of SSBG funds identified as "administrative costs" in state post-expenditure reports. In FY 2010, the program decreased administrative costs as a percent of total costs to three percent, a significant improvement over the FY 2004 baseline of 10 percent and besting the FY 2010 target by three percentage points. This reduction in administrative costs allowed a greater percentage of funding to be expended for direct services.

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

ACF has been re-examining measurement of success for SSBG. Based on this process, ACF has added a new performance measure to compare estimated state expenditures as reported on the pre-expenditure report with actual expenditures as reported on the post-expenditure report. The performance measure will be capped at 100 percent, reflecting how close a state came to spending at least the SSBG allocation dollars up to the level planned in each service category in the pre-expenditure report. This indicator is a measure of the degree to which planning materials submitted by states project the actual expenditures of SSBG funds, which is important for monitoring. The expectation is that this new performance measure will help ACF to identify states with the most significant variance between planned and actual expenditures, and will allow for focused technical assistance to these states. Although not all states currently use a comparable format for pre- and post-expenditure reports, the majority of states currently do use a comparable format. ACF is developing new guidance and technical assistance to promote the new performance measure and the submission of comparable reports. Based on an initial analysis of existing pre- and post-expenditure reports, the pre-baseline target is estimated at 80 percent for states, meaning that states are currently estimated to spend at least 80 percent of SSBG allocation funds in projected service categories. Continuing technical assistance will focus on providing guidance to states on this developmental performance measure.

Budget Request – The FY 2013 request for the Social Services Block Grant program is \$1,785,000,000, the same as the FY 2012 enacted level. This request will provide the same level of funding to states as in FY 2012. Additionally, this request includes \$85 million in pre-appropriated funds for Health Profession Opportunity Grants which will support 35 grants.

In FY 2013, SSBG expects to keep administrative costs to less than four percent through continued technical assistance and working with grantees to appropriately identify expenditures that may be mis-categorized as administrative costs to other activities and services. Future performance targets for this measure were updated from six percent to four percent in order to maintain rigor, given the most recent data trend. Some of the improvement in performance may be attributed to the fact that states are more familiar with the process of reporting expenditures by specific SSBG service category, rather than combining expenditures associated with providing a specific service into the "administrative" spending category. This performance measure identifies the sum effort of all states to reduce administrative costs in order to assure that SSBG funds social services for children and adults to as great an extent as possible.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>21A</u> : Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (Efficiency)	FY 2010: 3% Target: 6% (Target Exceeded)	4%	4%	Maintain
<u>21B</u> : Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (Developmental Outcome)	FY 2010: 80% (Pre-baseline)	TBD	TBD	N/A
<u>21i</u> : Number of individuals receiving services funded by SSBG. (Output)	FY 2009: 22.6 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	57	57	57
New Starts			
#	57	57	57
\$	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$67,046,000	\$67,046,000	\$72,046,000
Research/Evaluation	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	2,104,000	2,080,000	2,080,000
Program Support	850,000	874,000	874,000
Total, Resources	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	\$85,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	32	32	35
New Starts			
#	0	0	3
\$	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000
Continuations			
#	32	32	32
\$	\$67,046,000	\$67,046,000	\$67,046,000
Contracts			
#	5	5	5
\$	\$12,104,000	\$12,080,000	\$12,080,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Notes:

1. Program Support – Includes funding for information technology support, staffing and associated overhead costs.
2. Total Resources – Of the \$85 million appropriated for this program, \$5 million was delegated to HRSA for the Training and Certification program through FY 2012. Beginning in FY 2013, the entire \$85 million is provided to ACF.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$25,928,224	\$26,170,915	\$26,170,915	0
Alaska	3,846,101	3,888,791	3,888,791	0
Arizona	36,319,265	34,998,781	34,998,781	0
Arkansas	15,910,587	15,965,786	15,965,786	0
California	203,527,234	203,979,910	203,979,910	0
Colorado	27,668,480	27,536,806	27,536,806	0
Connecticut	19,373,246	19,569,572	19,569,572	0
Delaware	4,873,872	4,916,538	4,916,538	0
District of Columbia	3,301,976	3,294,668	3,294,668	0
Florida	102,078,238	102,944,491	102,944,491	0
Georgia	54,123,974	53,043,671	53,043,671	0
Hawaii	7,131,822	7,448,177	7,448,177	0
Idaho	8,511,862	8,583,122	8,583,122	0
Illinois	71,090,410	70,252,704	70,252,704	0
Indiana	35,368,495	35,501,340	35,501,340	0
Iowa	16,562,583	16,679,979	16,679,979	0
Kansas	15,521,265	15,621,932	15,621,932	0
Kentucky	23,755,410	23,759,723	23,759,723	0
Louisiana	24,735,353	24,821,976	24,821,976	0
Maine	7,259,147	7,273,294	7,273,294	0
Maryland	31,383,841	31,612,444	31,612,444	0
Massachusetts	36,307,200	35,850,817	35,850,817	0
Michigan	54,897,717	54,116,776	54,116,776	0
Minnesota	28,998,098	29,041,054	29,041,054	0
Mississippi	16,254,993	16,247,106	16,247,106	0
Missouri	32,970,258	32,791,706	32,791,706	0
Montana	5,368,720	5,417,432	5,417,432	0
Nebraska	9,892,977	9,999,928	9,999,928	0
Nevada	14,553,992	14,786,568	14,786,568	0
New Hampshire	7,293,695	7,208,186	7,208,186	0
New Jersey	47,948,654	48,139,042	48,139,042	0
New Mexico	11,066,135	11,274,807	11,274,807	0
New York	107,603,864	106,102,651	106,102,651	0
North Carolina	51,655,287	52,210,481	52,210,481	0
North Dakota	3,561,809	3,682,698	3,682,698	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	63,558,897	63,166,850	63,166,850	0
Oklahoma	20,302,524	20,540,107	20,540,107	0
Oregon	21,065,756	20,976,621	20,976,621	0
Pennsylvania	69,407,410	69,550,469	69,550,469	0
Rhode Island	5,799,434	5,763,214	5,763,214	0
South Carolina	25,116,211	25,325,668	25,325,668	0
South Dakota	4,473,339	4,457,952	4,457,952	0
Tennessee	34,669,953	34,747,395	34,747,395	0
Texas	136,462,292	137,681,734	137,681,734	0
Utah	15,333,082	15,133,346	15,133,346	0
Vermont	3,423,685	3,426,176	3,426,176	0
Virginia	43,405,019	43,808,721	43,808,721	0
Washington	36,695,999	36,819,474	36,819,474	0
West Virginia	10,020,495	10,145,863	10,145,863	0
Wisconsin	31,137,681	31,138,462	31,138,462	0
Wyoming	2,996,991	3,086,072	3,086,072	0
Subtotal	1,690,513,552	1,690,501,996	1,690,501,996	0
American Samoa	48,518	60,074	60,074	0
Guam	293,103	293,103	293,103	0
Northern Mariana Islands	58,621	58,621	58,621	0
Puerto Rico	8,793,103	8,793,103	8,793,103	0
Virgin Islands	293,103	293,103	293,103	0
Subtotal	9,486,448	9,498,004	9,498,004	0
Total States/Territories	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

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Administration for Children and Families
FY 2013 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Discretionary Programs Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	2012 CR +/- 2013 Request
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	116,840	119,712	2,872
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,695	4,813	118
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	2,663	2,727	64
Military Personnel (11.7)	334	345	11
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	44	46	2
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	124,576	127,643	3,067
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	31,269	32,035	766
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	170	176	6
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	156,015	159,854	3,839
Travel (21.0)	3,971	4,117	146
Transportation of Things (22.0)	54	54	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	21,836	22,052	216
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	10	10	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	4,715	4,930	215
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	1,890	1,775	(115)
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	269,874	269,626	(248)
Other Services (25.2)	40,512	40,935	423
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	67,275	67,726	451
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	2,500	2,500	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	1,420	1,420	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	400	400	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	381,981	382,607	626
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	1,131	1,117	(14)
Equipment (31.0)	850	850	-
Grants (41.0)	15,916,878	15,603,137	(313,741)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	16,333,316	16,020,649	(312,667)
Total	16,489,331	16,180,503	(308,828)

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2013 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	2012 CR +/- 2013 Request
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	-	-	-
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	-	-	-
Travel (21.0)	20	20	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,389	2,114	(275)
Other Services (25.2)	-	287	287
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	573	567	(6)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	2,962	2,968	6
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	12	12	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	3,468,678	3,017,000	(451,714)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	3,471,672	3,020,000	(451,672)
Total	3,471,672	3,020,000	(451,672)

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2013 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	2012 Enacted +/- 2013 Request
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	-	-	-
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	-	-	-
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	25	25	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	13,720	14,316	596
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	1,125	1,375	250
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	14,845	15,691	846
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	2,263,443	2,587,597	324,154
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	2,278,313	2,603,313	325,000
Total	2,278,313	2,603,313	325,000

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2013 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Promoting Safe & Stable Families, B.A. Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2012 Annualized CR	FY 2013 Request	2012 CR +/- 2013 Request
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	-	-	-
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	-	-	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	-	-	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	-	-	-
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	-	-	-
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	-	-	-
Travel (21.0)	-	-	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	-	-	-
Other Services (25.2)	-	-	-
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	881	881	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	881	881	-
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	-	-	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	62,184	62,184	-
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	63,065	63,065	-
Total	63,065	63,065	-

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2013 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	2012 CR +/- 2013 Request
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	113,066	115,920	2,854
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,688	4,806	118
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	2,622	2,686	64
Military Personnel (11.7)	334	345	11
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	44	46	2
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	120,754	123,803	3,049
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	30,159	30,919	760
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	170	176	6
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	151,083	154,898	3,815
Travel (21.0)	3,580	3,726	146
Transportation of Things (22.0)	54	54	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	19,620	19,836	216
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	523	581	58
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	4,715	4,930	215
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	1,823	1,708	(115)
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	250,872	250,268	(604)
Other Services (25.2)	14,620	14,731	111
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	48,725	48,932	207
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	2,500	2,500	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	1,420	1,420	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	400	400	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	318,537	319,051	(286)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	1,039	1,025	(14)
Equipment (31.0)	850	850	-
Grants (41.0)	9,406,123	9,182,908	(223,215)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	9,756,864	9,533,869	(222,995)
Total	9,907,947	9,688,767	(219,180)

Administration for Children and Families
FY 2013 BUDGET SUBMISSION
Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	2012 Enacted +/- 2013 Request
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	3,784	4,192	408
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	7	7	-
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	41	41	-
Military Personnel (11.7)	-	-	-
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	3,832	4,240	408
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	1,112	1,212	100
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	-	-	-
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Pay Costs	4,944	5,452	508
Travel (21.0)	371	371	-
Transportation of Things (22.0)	-	-	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	2,191	2,191	-
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	-	-	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	-	-	-
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	67	67	-
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,893	2,928	35
Other Services (25.2)	25,892	25,917	25
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	15,971	15,971	-
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	-	-	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	-	-	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	-	-	-
Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8)	-	-	-
Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9)	-	-	-
Other Contractual Services (25.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	44,756	44,816	60
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	80	80	-
Equipment (31.0)	-	-	-
Grants (41.0)	715,925	752,381	36,456
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	763,390	799,906	36,516
Total	768,334	805,358	37,024

**Administration for Children and Families
FY 2013 BUDGET SUBMISSION**

**Salaries and Expenses
Discretionary Only (Dollars in Thousands)**

Object Class	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Increase or Decrease
Personnel Compensation			
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	116,840	119,712	2,872
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,695	4,813	118
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	2,663	2,727	64
Military Personnel (11.7)	334	345	11
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	44	46	2
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	124,576	127,643	3,067
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	31,269	32,035	766
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	170	176	6
Subtotal, Pay Costs	156,015	159,854	3,839
Travel (21.0)	3,971	4,117	146
Transportation of Things (22.0)	54	54	-
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	21,836	22,052	216
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	10	10	-
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	4,715	4,930	215
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	1,890	1,775	(115)
Other Contractual Services			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	269,874	269,626	(248)
Other Services (25.2)	40,512	40,935	423
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	67,275	67,726	451
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	2,500	2,500	-
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	1,420	1,420	-
Medical Services (25.6)	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	400	400	-
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	381,981	382,607	626
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	1,131	1,117	(14)
Insurance Claims (42.0)	-	-	-
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	415,588	416,662	1,074
Total	571,603	576,516	4,913

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Detail of Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)¹

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	210	210	210
Administration for Developmental Disabilities	25	25	25
Administration for Native Americans	11	11	11
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	29	29	29
Office of Administration	253	253	263
Office of Child Support Enforcement	170	170	170
Office of Child Care	58	58	58
Office of Community Services	57	57	57
Office of Family Assistance	86	86	86
Office of Head Start	217	217	231
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	21	21	21
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	34	34	34
Office of Public Affairs	7	7	7
Office of Refugee Resettlement	72	72	72
Office of Regional Operations	4	4	4
Regional Offices	84	84	84
Total, ACF	1,338	1,338	1,362

Average GS Grade

2008	12.4
2009	12.4
2010	12.4
2011	12.4
2012	12.4

¹ The FTE shown in this chart reflects the levels for all of ACF including FTE paid from other budgetary accounts. In FY 2013 there are 1,221 FTE in Children and Family Services, 62 FTE in Children's Research and Technical Assistance, 44 FTE in Refugee and Entrant Assistance, 18 FTE in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, 6 FTE in Social Services Block Grant (Health Profession Opportunity), 5 FTE in Supporting Healthy Families and Adolescent Development (Personal Responsibility Education), 4 FTE in Payments for Foster Care and Permanency and 2 FTE in Promoting Safe and Stable Families.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Program Administration
Detail of Positions

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
Executive Level	2	2	2
Executive Salary	20	20	20
GS-15	96	96	96
GS-14	226	226	227
GS-13	317	317	322
GS-12	482	482	500
GS-11	110	110	110
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	35	35	35
GS-8	3	3	3
GS-7	19	19	19
GS-6	10	10	10
GS-5	6	6	6
GS-4	6	6	6
GS-3	2	2	2
GS-2	0	0	0
GS-1	0	0	0
Subtotal GS Salary	1,312	1,312	1,336
Commission Corps	4	4	4
Total FTE	1,338	1,338	1,362
Average GS Grade	12.4	12.4	12.4
Average GS Salary	\$82,359	\$82,359	\$82,668

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Programs Proposed for Elimination

The following table shows the program proposed for elimination in the FY 2013 budget request for the Administration for Children and Families. Following the table is a brief rationale for the proposed action.

Program	2012 Enacted
Rural Community Facilities	\$4,981,000
Total, Program Level	\$4,981,000

Rationale for Elimination:

Rural Community Facilities (-\$5 million)

Funding is not requested for this program because the services provided are similar to programs currently operating in other departments and this action reflects the Administration's efforts to target funds more effectively.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN CONFERENCE AND SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Significant Items in Conference and Senate Appropriations Committees Reports

FY 2012 Conference Report Language (H. Rpt. 112-331)

Item

Pro Bono Legal Services – Within the total for Unaccompanied Alien Children, the conference agreement includes up to \$6,100,000 for the pro bono legal services pilot to ensure legal representation for both released and detained children.

Action taken or to be taken

In FY 2012, ORR will allocate \$6.1 million of Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program funding to provide legal representation for both released and detained children. Of this amount, \$5.8 million will continue to support pro-bono legal services. The remaining \$.3 million will support a pilot program to provide direct legal services to UAC who are unable to secure pro-bono representation and are requesting Voluntary Departure and/or a Removal Order.

Item

Child Abuse Prevention -- The conferees direct that **not less than 120 days after enactment**, ACF shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives the results of the study related to suspected and known instances of child abuse and neglect, as required under section 1110(d) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Reauthorization Act of 2010.

Action taken or to be taken

No funds were appropriated for this study or the associated report to Congress. While we are undertaking this report using existing resources, lack of dedicated funding will likely result in a delayed product.

FY 2012 Senate Appropriations Committee Report Language (S. Rpt. 112-84)

Item

Transitional and Medical Services.-- Transitional and medical services provide grants to States and nonprofit organizations to provide up to 8 months of cash and medical assistance to incoming refugees as well as foster care services to unaccompanied minors. Within the total, the Committee recommendation includes not less than \$65,000,000 for the voluntary agency matching grant program, which provides grants to resettlement agencies to provide comprehensive services, including case management, job development, job placement, and interim housing and cash assistance, with the goal of refugees becoming self-sufficient within their first 4 months. Refugees enrolled in this program are not eligible for regular transitional and medical assistance. The Committee continues to support the voluntary agency matching grant program and encourages the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to explore the continued expansion of this program. While many of the costs of the transitional and medical services program are outside of HHS' control, the Committee remains concerned with the projected increases in these costs. The Committee directs ACF to include actual and projected information in their fiscal year 2013 budget justification, broken out by refugees in State-administered, voluntary agency matching grant, and Wilson-Fish programs where applicable, on the number of refugees arriving in the United States, potentially

eligible for assistance and actually receiving assistance; the average amount of time refugees receive assistance; the average cash and medical assistance benefit; and the total obligations of the program. The Committee also directs ACF to separately include information on the actual and projected costs of reimbursing States for providing foster care for unaccompanied refugee minors [URM], including the number of URMs in foster care.

Action taken or to be taken

See the Transitional and Medical Services (TAMS) narrative in the Refugee and Entrant Assistance chapter for this information.

Item

Tribal Requirements -- The Committee notes the administration has proposed revised reporting requirements for tribes that integrate Federal funding, including CCDBG funding, for employment, job training and related services into a single coordinated program, as authorized by Public Law 102-477. While the Committee supports an improved reporting system, any changes should be made consistent with Public Law 102-477, which is intended to improve efficiencies and lessen the administrative burden on tribes. The Committee does not support the proposed requirement that tribes under this program report separately on CCDBG, temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and Native Employment Works funding. The Committee expects notification prior to ACF implementing any changes to reporting requirements under these programs.

Action taken or to be taken

On October 7, 2011, Secretaries Salazar, Solis, and Sebelius sent a letter to Congress outlining the administrative remedies being taken to address tribal concerns related to P.L. 102-477 audits while seeking to develop procedures to ensure that these funds were spent in accordance with underlying program rules that had not been waived. These letters and subsequent guidance explained that effective October 1, 2011, the requirements contained in the 2009, 2010, and 2011 Compliance Supplements in the BIA Cross-Cutting Section on page 4-15.000-4,IV, Other Information, have been suspended. FAQs providing guidance to tribes and the audit community on the suspended activities have been posted on the Department of Interior website and have been shared with tribes along with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. On November 22, 2011, federal partners (DOL, DOI, HHS, and OMB) along with tribal representatives convened the first meeting of the P.L. 102-477 Administrative Flexibility Work Group. The Administration has completed a review of the 2012 Compliance Supplement that is prepared annually by OMB in collaboration with affected agencies. The current draft makes revisions to reflect the suspended requirements included in prior supplements. We will be seeking input from tribes through a consultation process that will include review by the P.L. 102-477 Tribal Work Group as well as the P.L. 102-477 Administrative Flexibility Work Group. The Administration, including ACF, will notify the Committees prior to implementing any changes to reporting requirements under the tribal programs. Copies of the Secretaries' letters and the FAQs can be found at:
<http://www.indianaffairs.gov/WhoWeAre/AS-IA/IEED/DWD/index.htm>

Item

Voting Access for Individuals With Disabilities -- The Committee recommendation does not provide formula funding for Secretaries of State but maintains funding for protection and advocacy programs. States have over \$33,000,000 in fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2010 unexpended funds available to their Secretaries of State under this program, and States may still use those funds for these activities. In addition, the Committee encourages ACF to work with States and protection and advocacy organizations to ensure that these funds are used in a timely manner. The Committee also encourages ACF, in consultation with the National Council on Disability, to monitor the implementation of the Help America Vote Act for voters with disabilities during the 2012 election cycle.

Action taken or to be taken

The Administration on Developmental Disabilities (ADD) will work with the National Council on Disability (NCD) and other federal partners to assess the accessibility of the election process for people with disabilities during the 2012 general election. In addition, ADD staff will continue to provide technical assistance and support to Secretaries of State to ensure election accessibility and timely expenditure of appropriated funds for such purposes.

Item

Family Violence Prevention and Services -- The Committee encourages ACF to provide funding for State resource centers to reduce disparities in domestic violence in States with high proportions of Indian (including Alaskan Native) or Native Hawaiian populations, as authorized by section (a)(2)(B)(i) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.

Action taken or to be taken

In FY 2012, continuation grants are planned to support children who are exposed to violence, and to support implementation of trauma-informed interventions in community-based agencies that were funded in FY 2011. Additionally, the National Resource Center to Address Domestic Violence and Safety for Indian Women has expanded its capacity to provide resources and technical assistance to Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian communities. This will allow the FVPSA program to implement targeted strategies to assess the needs of the Alaska Native Villages receiving FVPSA grants, the availability of shelter and domestic violence supportive services, and training and technical assistance needs in Alaska. Also in FY 2012, the FVPSA program will convene a regional peer-to-peer and technical assistance grantee meeting in Alaska to support Alaska Native communities and to expand collaborations between the Tribes and Alaska Native Villages and the State of Alaska and the Alaska Network to End Domestic and Sexual Violence. Contingent upon available funding, ACF will consider releasing a Funding Opportunity Announcement that solicits applications from eligible organizations to operate the State Resource Centers authorized in P.L. 111-320.

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