

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

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FY 2012 Proposed Appropriation Language

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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, \$2,926,757,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: Provided, \$25,712,061 shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities, of which \$1,000,000 shall be for the Child Care Aware toll-free hotline: Provided further, That, in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under section 658G, \$373,434,193 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G, of which \$136,953,802 shall be for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler care: Provided further, That \$9,910,000 shall be for use by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for child care research, demonstration, and evaluation activities.

¹ The appropriations language reflects current law. The Administration's reauthorization proposal would incorporate the quality requirements listed here into the quality requirements of the CCDBG Act.

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Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2011 Amount Authorized	FY 2011 Budget Estimate ¹	FY 2012 Amount Authorized ²	FY 2012 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.)	\$2,127,081,000	\$2,127,081,000	\$2,926,757,000	\$2,926,757,000
Section 418 of the Social Security Act	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000	3,417,000,000
Total request level	5,044,081,000	5,044,081,000	6,343,757,000	6,343,757,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	5,044,081,000	5,044,081,000	6,343,757,000	6,343,757,000

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 2010
Child Care and Development Block Grant Act	FY 2002	\$1,000,000,000	\$2,099,979,000	\$2,127,081,000

¹ For all tables in this chapter, the FY 2011 level reflects the annualized CR level for the discretionary appropriation and the current law level for the mandatory appropriation.

² FY 2012 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.

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Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2003				
Appropriation	\$2,099,994,000	\$2,099,994,000	\$2,099,994,000	\$2,099,994,000
Pre-appropriation				2,717,000,000
Rescission				-13,649,961
Total	2,099,994,000	2,099,994,000	2,099,994,000	4,803,344,039
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	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	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	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	2,099,729,000	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	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000	2,082,910,000	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				-3,666,5000
Total	2,062,081,000	2,137,081,000	2,062,081,000	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	2,062,081,000	2,112,081,000	2,137,081,000	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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2011				
Appropriation	2,927,081,000			
Pre-appropriation	3,717,000,000			2,917,000,000
Total	6,644,081,000			
2012				
Appropriation	2,926,757,000			
Pre-appropriation	3,417,000,000			
Total	6,343,757,000			

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Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2010 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2011 <u>Level</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>
Annual, B.A.	\$2,127,081,000	\$2,127,081,000	\$2,926,757,000
Pre-Appropriated, B.A.	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$5,044,081,000	\$5,044,081,000	\$6,343,757,000
Secretary's 1 % Transfer	-324,000	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$5,043,757,000	\$5,044,081,000	\$6,343,757,000
Unobligated balance, Recovery Act, start of year	3,051,000	0	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-57,000	0	0
Total Obligations	\$5,046,751,000	\$5,044,081,000	\$6,343,757,000
Obligations less Recovery Act	\$5,043,700,000	\$5,044,081,000	\$6,343,757,000

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Budget Authority by Activity

	FY 2010 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2011 <u>Level</u>	FY 2012 <u>Estimate</u>
<u>Discretionary:</u>			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,116,847,000	2,117,171,000	2,916,847,000
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,910,000	9,910,000	9,910,000
Subtotal, Budget Authority, Discretionary	\$2,126,757,000	\$2,127,081,000	\$2,926,757,000
<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, Technical Assistance, and Innovation Fund	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	\$5,043,757,000	\$5,044,081,000	\$6,343,757,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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Summary of Changes

FY 2010 Discretionary Budget Authority	
Total estimated budget authority	\$2,126,757,000
FY 2011 Mandatory Budget Authority	
Total estimated budget authority	\$2,917,000,000
Total, Base Budget Authority	\$5,043,757,000
FY 2012 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$2,917,000,000
Net change	+\$1,300,000,000

	<u>FY 2010 Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
<u>A. Program:</u>		
1) 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).	\$2,116,847,000	+\$800,000,000
2) 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
3) Mandatory Tribal Funds: Increase funds for Tribal CCDF programs, which corresponds to overall increase in the Child Care Entitlement (mandatory appropriation).	\$58,340,000	+\$10,000,000
4) Training, Technical Assistance, and Innovation Fund: Additional funding for training and technical assistance targeted to program integrity (mandatory appropriation).	\$7,292,000	+\$9,793,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$1,300,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$1,300,000,000
Net Change		+\$1,300,000,000

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Justification

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Level	FY 2012 Estimate
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$2,126,757,000	\$2,127,081,000	\$2,926,757,000
Child Care Entitlement to States	2,917,000,000	2,917,000,000	3,417,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$5,043,757,000	\$5,044,081,000	\$6,343,757,000

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

2012 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 and added \$200 million annually over the previous program level of \$2.717 billion. On December 8, 2010, President Obama signed into law The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 which included an extension of the Child Care Entitlement to States program through September 30, 2011. 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.

CCDF discretionary and mandatory funding allows states maximum flexibility in developing child care programs and enables states to use resources most effectively to meet local needs, and supports activities to improve the availability, accessibility, and affordability of child care. In addition, states use CCDF funding for a broad array of activities to improve the quality of child care, including staff training and monitoring of child care providers. Quality child care promotes the health and well-being of children and prepares children to succeed in school.

In 2009 – the most recent year for which preliminary data are available – approximately 1.6 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 associated state funds and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) programs, the total estimated average monthly number of children served in 2009 was 2.5 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.

In FY 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) included \$2 billion in additional child care funding, available for states to obligate over FY 2009 and 2010 and required to be liquidated no later than FY 2011. These funds were vital in helping states 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.

The President's FY 2012 budget request builds on the critical investment made by the Recovery Act and to sustain all of the progress made in providing quality child care for low-income families. The FY 2012 child care funding will extend child care assistance in FY 2012 to approximately 220,000 more children than could be served in the absence of these additional funds.

Program Description– CCDF is designed to help low-income working families and families in which parents are engaged in education and training programs afford the child care they need to succeed in the workplace. 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 both 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 supports children's learning and development to help them succeed in school and in life. Recent findings from a longitudinal study by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) 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)].

CCDF funding: (1) provides child care for parents who are working but have low earnings and parents engaged in job preparation activities; (2) promotes healthy development and school success for children from birth to age 13; (3) promotes parental choice and consumer education so that a parent can make informed child care choices; (4) assists states in implementing the health, safety, licensing, and registration standards established in state regulations; and (5) allows each state flexibility in developing child care programs and policies that best suit the needs of children and parents within the state.

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 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 2010) 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 (\$172 million in FY 2010) 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 (\$99 million in FY 2010) 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 Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (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;
- 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 – CCDF underwent a program assessment in CY 2004. The assessment cited the program's oversight, financial practices, and effective collaborations with partners as strong attributes. As a result of the assessment, the program has worked extensively and in collaboration with states for several years to develop appropriate and achievable program goals and measures. ACF has revised the set of performance measures for CCDF to reflect the HHS High Priority Performance Goals Access to Early Childhood Education and Quality of Early Childhood Education. 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.

In FY 2009 – the most recent year for which preliminary data are available – an estimated 1.6 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 2009, 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), and only 15 percent had incomes above 150 percent of FPL.

In addition to directly subsidizing child care services for eligible low-income children, a portion of CCDF funding is invested in activities to improve the quality of child care. In FY 2009, states reported spending approximately \$988 million (11 percent) of CCDF funds on quality improvement activities. This exceeds the statutory quality spending requirement, demonstrating the commitment states have to improving child care quality. These quality investments reach millions of additional children across a wide array of settings in the child care market. 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. At this writing, 23 states have developed statewide Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that set standards for excellence for child care providers and then provide a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet the higher standards. In the FY 2010-2011 CCDF Plans, 32 states and territories reported that they have implemented professional development plans to provide better training and preparation for early childhood providers, and 17 states and territories reported that they are developing or planning such efforts. In addition, 38 states have implemented early learning guidelines for young children that align with state K-12 standards and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators.

Using supplemental CCDF funding provided through the Recovery Act, states have maintained and expanded child care assistance for many families and invested in quality improvements. For example, states have extended child care assistance for periods of job search, reduced family co-payments and raised provider reimbursement rates, invested in data systems, and implemented Quality Rating and Improvement Systems. At least 37 states have made policy changes to increase access to child care through the Recovery Act funds (e.g. increasing eligibility, eliminating waiting lists, increasing reimbursement rates, etc), and 22 states have implemented systemic quality changes using Recovery Act funds (professional development systems, quality rating systems, and training registries). Since FY 2009, states spent enough Recovery Act child care funds on direct services to support child care services for an estimated 252,000 children.

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 is revising the CCDF application for funding to include a quality section focused on establishing a planning process for building the components of a strong child care system that involves self-assessment, goal setting, and tracking of progress through an annual Quality Performance Report. OCC also has been working with grantees 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.

Budget Request – The total FY 2012 request for CCDF is \$6.3 billion, which is a \$1.3 billion increase above the FY 2011 level, including \$2.9 billion in discretionary funding for CCDBG and \$3.4 billion for the Child Care Entitlement to States. The Budget provides a total increase of \$3.45 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. High quality early childhood development programs are critical to preparing children for success in school. In fact, children who attend higher quality child care programs perform better academically, compared to children in lower-quality programs.¹ To expand access to high-quality child care, the Budget supports a reauthorization package that improves quality and strengthens information and choices available to parents. These reforms, along with investments in the Early Learning Challenge Fund 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 child care 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:

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.

- Improving the quality of early childhood development settings to better prepare children for success in school.
- Serving more low-income children in safe, healthy, nurturing child care settings that are highly effective in promoting learning, child development and school readiness.
- Supporting parent employment and parental choice by expanding high quality choices available to parents across a range of child care settings 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 principles that will help the nation meet the overarching goal of helping more low-income children access high quality child care that fosters healthy development, school success, and meets the diverse needs of families.

The Administration's reauthorization principles 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 2009 states reported spending an average of 11 percent on quality activities.

Increased funding for quality improvement activities will support the establishment of state health and safety standards in areas such as criminal background checks and basic first aid, CPR and other training for child care providers, 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 (QRIS) improvement systems to set standards of excellence for child care providers and then provide a pathway to help programs continually improve to meet higher standards. As of this writing, 23 states have implemented child care quality improvement systems and the majority of the remaining states are piloting or planning for implementation of such systems. Quality improvement systems are an important mechanism for providing parents with tools and information to select high-quality care for their children, strengthening workforce quality by expanding professional development opportunities for providers, and providing incentives, technical assistance and resources to help programs attain higher levels of quality.

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 1.7 million children through CCDF in FY 2012. For a number of years CCDF caseloads have been declining. In FY 2009, the Recovery Act provided \$2 billion in supplemental funding for the program. The President's FY 2011 and FY 2012 funding requests for CCDF are intended to continue the progress in serving more children and improving the quality of care that was made with the Recovery Act investments. Without this commitment of funds, many states will be faced with cutting the number of children served in their programs and reducing investments in quality. Increased funding 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.¹ And, we know that parents are better able to find new jobs quickly if their child care arrangements are maintained after a job loss to enable the parent to search for new employment. Thus, the proposal would establish longer eligibility periods for families receiving child care subsidies to minimize disruptions for children and to support employment and reemployment.

Ensuring Program Integrity

In addition, the Budget proposes additional resources for program integrity efforts. ACF will invest in regional and state capacity to improve program integrity, provide technical assistance to states on reducing waste, fraud, and abuse and improving the quality of care. The Office of Child Care 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.

Streamlining Resources for Early Childhood Development Programs

The Administration supports streamlining Federal early childhood programs to facilitate coordinating funding streams at the State and local level. Removing barriers to coordination and collaboration allows States and communities to better address the comprehensive needs of children from zero to five. In addition, the Administration supports encouraging States to assess and track school readiness. Such assessments can measure children's progress and provide a snapshot of overall child well-being of young children across the state at kindergarten entry and should include all domains of development (physical well-being and motor development, social and emotional development, approaches towards learning, language development, and cognition and general knowledge).

High Priority Performance Goals – As noted previously, HHS has established a number of High Priority Performance Goals and indicators for FY 2010 and subsequent fiscal years. One of these high priority goals is to improve the quality of early care and education programs for low-income children. As an indicator for this goal, the Office of Child Care (OCC) plans to work 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 quality of care 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. HHS has an additional priority performance goal which calls for an increase in the number of low-income children receiving support for access to high quality early care and education settings. As an indicator for this goal, OCC aims in FY 2012 to sustain services for approximately 220,000 children who would otherwise not be served. While promoting access

¹ 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. Clasien 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.

to services, OCC will work with states to strengthen program oversight and accountability to ensure that funds are used for allowable program purposes and for eligible beneficiaries.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
2A: Maintain the percentage 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. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2009: 18% ¹ (Target Met)	17%	18% ²	18% ³
2B (new): Increase the number of states that implement Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) that meet high quality benchmarks. ⁴ <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD
2C (new): Increase the number of states that implement professional development systems that meet benchmarks for providing a career path for early care and afterschool educators. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD
2D: Increase the number of states that have implemented state early learning guidelines across the development domains, including literacy, language, pre-reading, and numeracy for children ages three to five that align with state K-12 standards and are linked to the education and training of caregivers, preschool teachers, and administrators. ⁵ <i>(Outcome)</i>	CY 2009: 38 (Target Exceeded)	N/A ⁶	40	N/A
2E (new): Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD
2i: Number of grants. <i>(Output)</i>	FY 2010: 315 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data is available.

² This FY 2011 target is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2011 in the President's Budget Request.

³ This FY 2012 target is dependent on the funding level requested for FY 2012 in the President's Budget Request.

⁴ This newly proposed outcome measure aligns with the HHS High Priority Performance Goal "Quality of Early Childhood Education."

⁵ This measure is biennially reported due to the constraints on data availability, and is collected each calendar (not fiscal) year.

⁶ This measure is biennially reported due to the constraints on data availability, and is collected each calendar (not fiscal) year. Therefore there are no performance targets provided for fiscal years 2010 and 2012.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
<u>2ii</u> : Estimated number of families receiving consumer education. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2009: 9.8 million (preliminary) (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Program Level Funding (\$ in millions)	N/A	\$5,044	\$5,044	\$6,344

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Level	FY 2012 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$2,110,529,000	\$2,110,853,000	\$2,901,213,000
Discretionary	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance	4,474,000	4,523,000	12,134,000
Program Support	795,000	795,000	2,500,000
Total, Resources	\$2,116,798,000	\$2,117,171,000	\$2,916,847,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	314	314	319
New Starts			
#	313	313	318
\$	\$2,110,529,000	\$2,110,853,000	\$2,906,213,000
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	3	4	6
\$	\$4,474,000	\$4,523,000	\$7,134,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$795,000	\$795,000	\$1,250,000

Notes:

1. Discretionary – Reflects \$1 million each year for the Child Care Aware hotline.
2. Program Support – FY 2010 and FY 2011 includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, printing, and other associated overhead. FY 2012 includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, printing, travel, staffing and associated overhead.
3. Training/Technical Assistance – FY 2012 reflects the amount reserved from the CCDBG appropriation for a 0.50% set aside for activities to provide, technical assistance, monitoring, and oversight. The additional funding in FY 2012 will focus on new program integrity efforts. The total for this set aside, including Child Care Entitlement, in FY 2012 is \$31,719,000. Training/Technical Assistance includes funding for contracts and program integrity grants to states.

Resource and Program Data
Research and Evaluation Fund

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Level	FY 2012 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation	\$9,428,000	\$9,436,000	\$9,436,000
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support	474,000	474,000	474,000
Total, Resources	\$9,902,000	\$9,910,000	\$9,910,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	16	16	16
New Starts			
#	9	9	9
\$	\$3,043,000	\$3,043,000	\$3,043,000
Continuations			
#	7	7	7
\$	\$947,000	\$947,000	\$947,000
Contracts			
#	11	11	11
\$	\$5,717,000	\$5,725,000	\$5,725,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$133,000	\$133,000	\$133,000

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory State Grants

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Level	FY 2012 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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Level	FY 2012 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, Technical Assistance, and Innovation Fund

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Level	FY 2012 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	3	10
\$	\$7,292,000	\$7,292,000	\$17,085,000
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Mandatory Tribal Funds

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Level	FY 2012 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	243	242	242
New Starts			
#	243	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 2012 DISCRETIONARY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Child Care & Development Block Grant (CFDA #93.575)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	Difference +/- 2010
Alabama	\$40,357,686	\$39,977,784	\$54,944,963	\$14,587,277
Alaska	4,172,986	4,127,749	5,673,127	1,500,141
Arizona	54,609,121	54,890,123	75,440,292	20,831,171
Arkansas	26,500,845	26,409,297	36,296,602	9,795,757
California	235,628,453	232,617,190	319,706,125	84,077,672
Colorado	25,882,465	26,322,534	36,177,358	10,294,893
Connecticut	14,237,561	13,891,089	19,091,737	4,854,176
Delaware	4,858,609	5,094,436	7,001,730	2,143,121
District of Columbia	2,751,978	2,807,397	3,858,451	1,106,473
Florida	111,245,245	113,305,692	155,725,912	44,480,667
Georgia	87,007,388	88,404,768	121,502,398	34,495,010
Hawaii	6,731,632	6,604,885	9,077,670	2,346,038
Idaho	12,697,724	12,932,533	17,774,310	5,076,586
Illinois	77,114,297	75,682,795	104,017,479	26,903,182
Indiana	45,915,699	47,937,543	65,884,752	19,969,053
Iowa	19,234,180	19,102,456	26,254,174	7,019,994
Kansas	19,709,707	19,496,507	26,795,753	7,086,046
Kentucky	36,746,108	37,354,060	51,338,947	14,592,839
Louisiana	42,623,945	39,377,435	54,119,851	11,495,906
Maine	7,106,572	7,027,001	9,657,822	2,551,250
Maryland	25,083,015	25,305,763	34,779,920	9,696,905
Massachusetts	25,295,972	25,176,044	34,601,637	9,305,665
Michigan	61,048,661	64,415,787	88,532,245	27,483,584
Minnesota	27,551,994	27,628,004	37,971,579	10,419,585
Mississippi	32,101,280	31,692,771	43,558,146	11,456,866
Missouri	40,639,167	40,921,619	56,242,157	15,602,990
Montana	6,175,575	6,065,579	8,336,456	2,160,881
Nebraska	12,469,757	12,310,922	16,919,975	4,450,218
Nevada	15,328,721	15,326,159	21,064,081	5,735,360
New Hampshire	4,975,180	4,952,396	6,806,512	1,831,332
New Jersey	35,871,229	36,587,366	50,285,214	14,413,985
New Mexico	18,727,371	18,816,236	25,860,796	7,133,425
New York	100,812,485	96,056,772	132,019,215	31,206,730
North Carolina	71,165,075	71,284,826	97,972,965	26,807,890
North Dakota	3,885,139	3,698,178	5,082,729	1,197,590

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	Difference +/- 2010
Ohio	72,170,153	73,587,303	101,137,461	28,967,308
Oklahoma	31,507,970	31,173,190	42,844,039	11,336,069
Oregon	23,992,611	24,298,230	33,395,181	9,402,570
Pennsylvania	63,323,937	63,963,508	87,910,638	24,586,701
Rhode Island	5,496,325	5,262,018	7,232,050	1,735,725
South Carolina	38,137,600	38,293,436	52,630,016	14,492,416
South Dakota	5,761,047	5,605,443	7,704,051	1,943,004
Tennessee	48,337,865	49,151,754	67,553,551	19,215,686
Texas	227,374,284	228,776,173	314,427,084	87,052,800
Utah	24,230,906	24,662,119	33,895,304	9,664,398
Vermont	2,950,137	2,926,114	4,021,615	1,071,478
Virginia	39,943,975	40,138,942	55,166,453	15,222,478
Washington	35,254,231	35,657,852	49,007,702	13,753,471
West Virginia	13,631,970	13,255,695	18,218,460	4,586,490
Wisconsin	32,247,163	32,383,976	44,508,127	12,260,964
Wyoming	2,803,421	2,650,287	3,642,521	839,100
Subtotal	2,023,426,417	2,025,387,736	2,783,667,333	760,240,916
Indian Tribes	42,541,620	42,541,620	58,535,140	15,993,520
American Samoa	2,831,968	2,802,708	3,856,386	1,024,418
Guam	3,978,605	4,010,525	5,518,283	1,539,678
Northern Mariana Islands	1,938,850	1,778,560	2,447,208	508,358
Puerto Rico	33,925,856	32,288,536	44,376,957	10,451,101
Virgin Islands	1,885,982	2,043,612	2,811,908	925,926
Subtotal	87,102,881	85,465,561	117,545,882	30,443,001
Total States/Territories	2,110,529,298	2,110,853,297	2,901,213,215	790,683,917
Technical Assistance, Monitoring, and Program Integrity	5,268,443	5,317,703	14,633,785	9,365,342
Research and Evaluation Fund	9,901,936	9,910,000	9,910,000	8,064
Child Care Aware	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
ARRA Technical Assistance	3,051,318	0	0	-3,051,318
Subtotal Adjustments	19,221,697	16,227,703	25,543,785	6,322,088
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$2,129,750,995	\$2,127,081,000	\$2,926,757,000	\$797,006,005

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

FY 2012 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Child Care Entitlement to States-Mandatory (CFDA #93.596)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Difference +/- 2011
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 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Annualized CR	FY 2012 Request	Difference +/- 2011
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	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	1,177,525,000	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	1,235,865,000	1,235,865,000	1,245,865,000	10,000,000
Technical Assistance, Monitoring, and Program Integrity	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	\$1,239,656,840	\$1,239,656,840	\$1,252,094,325	\$12,437,485

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

FY 2012 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Child Care Entitlement to States-Matching (CFDA #93.596)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Difference +/- 2011
Alabama	\$25,310,106	25,223,442	32,459,774	\$7,149,668
Alaska	4,045,543	4,131,342	5,316,579	1,271,036
Arizona	39,670,966	39,839,319	51,268,786	11,597,820
Arkansas	16,048,844	16,047,972	20,651,961	4,603,117
California	211,295,966	211,577,448	272,276,719	60,980,753
Colorado	27,886,089	28,143,186	36,217,160	8,331,071
Connecticut	17,961,075	17,637,477	22,697,477	4,736,402
Delaware	4,669,101	4,643,334	5,975,456	1,306,355
District of Columbia	2,567,634	2,605,362	3,352,811	785,177
Florida	90,435,447	91,041,268	117,160,019	26,724,572
Georgia	58,669,998	58,916,458	75,818,949	17,148,951
Hawaii	6,517,230	6,606,074	8,501,285	1,984,055
Idaho	9,524,436	9,582,243	12,331,284	2,806,848
Illinois	71,937,115	71,134,734	91,542,516	19,605,401
Indiana	35,918,607	35,596,747	45,809,067	9,890,460
Iowa	16,047,516	15,937,334	20,509,582	4,462,066
Kansas	16,021,806	15,967,695	20,548,653	4,526,847
Kentucky	22,839,431	22,748,585	29,274,907	6,435,476
Louisiana	25,068,153	25,258,785	32,505,256	7,437,103
Maine	5,982,945	5,849,296	7,527,396	1,544,451
Maryland	29,983,414	30,075,721	38,704,118	8,720,704
Massachusetts	31,729,872	31,541,727	40,590,706	8,860,834
Michigan	52,658,022	51,245,545	65,947,334	13,289,312
Minnesota	28,339,101	28,279,950	36,393,160	8,054,059
Mississippi	17,403,768	17,273,241	22,228,746	4,824,978
Missouri	31,989,188	31,906,649	41,060,319	9,071,131
Montana	4,897,078	4,860,780	6,255,285	1,358,207
Nebraska	10,220,476	10,257,934	13,200,824	2,980,348
Nevada	15,464,847	15,608,628	20,086,574	4,621,727
New Hampshire	6,387,161	6,236,389	8,025,541	1,638,380
New Jersey	45,926,287	45,397,245	58,421,221	12,494,934
New Mexico	11,474,962	11,612,275	14,943,710	3,468,748
New York	97,954,045	97,517,367	125,494,040	27,539,995
North Carolina	51,571,363	51,911,521	66,804,371	15,233,008
North Dakota	3,205,708	3,210,491	4,131,546	925,838

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Request	Difference +/- 2011
Ohio	61,037,137	59,976,626	77,183,268	16,146,131
Oklahoma	20,803,646	20,928,183	26,932,251	6,128,605
Oregon	19,597,924	19,562,694	25,175,018	5,577,094
Pennsylvania	60,822,000	60,583,842	77,964,688	17,142,688
Rhode Island	5,028,064	4,943,143	6,361,277	1,333,213
South Carolina	24,125,952	24,304,086	31,276,664	7,150,712
South Dakota	4,503,993	4,497,509	5,787,795	1,283,802
Tennessee	33,532,241	33,541,274	43,163,901	9,631,660
Texas	156,693,900	159,360,482	205,079,272	48,385,372
Utah	20,224,519	20,482,393	26,358,569	6,134,050
Vermont	2,762,311	2,697,814	3,471,788	709,477
Virginia	41,421,661	41,690,954	53,651,635	12,229,974
Washington	34,731,449	35,237,555	45,346,827	10,615,378
West Virginia	8,647,317	8,565,514	11,022,867	2,375,550
Wisconsin	29,362,891	29,044,263	37,376,747	8,013,856
Wyoming	2,924,414	3,002,823	3,864,301	939,887
Subtotal	1,673,842,719	1,673,842,719	2,154,050,000	480,207,281
Technical Assistance, Monitoring, and Program Integrity	3,500,660	3,500,660	10,770,250	7,269,590
Subtotal Adjustments	3,500,660	3,500,660	10,770,250	7,269,590
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,677,343,379	\$1,677,343,379	\$2,164,820,250	\$487,476,871