



TANF & SSBG

**Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
Social Services Block Grant**

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families



Purpose

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is a federal block grant that allows states flexibility in using funds to: help needy families care for children; end dependence on public benefits by promoting work; reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Who Is Helped

TANF was created under the welfare reform legislation of 1996. Reform eliminated Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), ending federal entitlement and creating a flexible funding source for states to use in helping needy families achieve self-sufficiency.

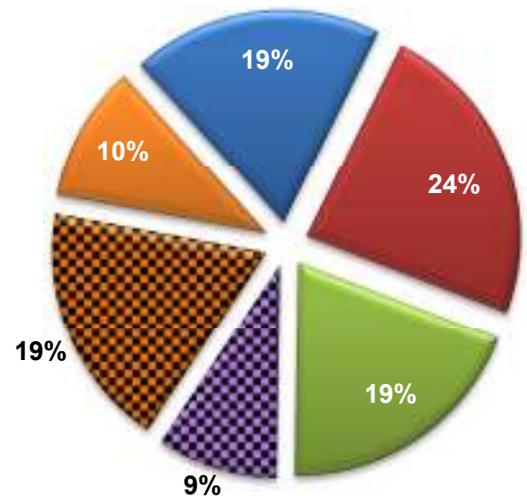
TANF funds are used to:

- Assist needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.
- Reduce the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage.
- Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies.
- Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

Flexibility in the program allows transfer of a combined total of 30 percent of annual TANF funds to the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

Utilization of TANF by Program SFY15

- Family Investment Programs (19%)
- Child Welfare (24%)
- Service Delivery (19%)
- SSBG Transfer (9%)
- CCDF Transfer (19%)
- Direct Child Care (10%)



Combined CCDF and SSBG Transfer = 28%.
 Combined CCDF Transfer and Direct TANF for CCA = 29%.

- ✓ *Cash assistance is limited to five years (lifetime) and assistance promotes work, responsibility, and self-sufficiency.*
- ✓ *The SFY16 Enacted Appropriation maximizes the combined amount of TANF transferred to CCDF and SSBG. Additional TANF funds are appropriated for direct child care assistance use. The department's request for SFY17 maintains this maximum transfer, as well as additional TANF for direct child care use.*

<p>Services</p>	<p>TANF funds are used for benefits and services targeted to needy families, as well as for service delivery and administrative expenses.</p> <p>The Family Investment Program (FIP) is the primary program that assists needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.</p> <p>Programs designed to reduce dependence of needy parents on government benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROMISE JOBS • Family Development and Self-Sufficiency (FaDSS) • Family Self-Sufficiency Grants (FSSG) <p>Preventing and reducing the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families is supported by the following programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy Prevention • Child Abuse Prevention • Child Welfare (selected programs) • Promoting Healthy Marriage <p>Transfers to support other programs include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Care Assistance • Social Services Block Grant • Service Delivery <p>✓ <i>Using a small portion of TANF funding for promoting healthy marriage allows the state to expand categorical eligibility for food assistance thus providing food assistance benefits to more lowans in need.</i></p>
<p>Goals & Strategies</p>	<p>Goals, strategies, and performance results for TANF are incorporated into the programs that TANF funds support.</p>
	<p>✓ <i>Use of TANF funds for administration of TANF programs is limited to 15 percent; Iowa spends less than 10 percent.</i></p> <p>✓ <i>Current funding and authorization for TANF expires September 30, 2015. While TANF has been operating under a number of continuing resolutions during the past five years, more comprehensive reauthorization legislation is being considered at the Congressional level.</i></p>

Social Services Block Grant



<p>Purpose</p>	<p>Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funded programs assist individuals or families to become less dependent on others for financial support or personal care; protect vulnerable children and/or adults; avoid unnecessary or premature institutionalization; and assist in gaining appropriate placement if institutionalization is necessary.</p>	
<p>Who Is Helped</p>	<p>Iowa's intended use plan* for the state's SSBG allocation advances the following SSBG goals on behalf of Iowans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency. • Achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency. • Preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating or reuniting families. • Preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care. • Securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate or providing services to individuals in institutions. <p>*The 2016 SSBG Pre-Expenditure Report (intended use plan) is available on the DHS website under Reports.</p>	<p>Projected Use of SSBG Funds, by Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Case Management (39%) ■ Protective Services-Adult (1%) ■ Foster Care - Adults (> 1%) ■ Foster Care - Children (6%) ■ Home - Based Services (37%) ■ Special Services - Disabled (10%) ■ Other - Volunteers (> 1%) ■ Administrative Costs (6%)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>Prior to the mandatory sequestration in March 2013, as outlined in the Budget Control Act of 2011, the federal SSBG allocation remained consistent at approximately \$16.6 million for the from 2008-2013.</i> ✓ <i>Sequestration and reallocations based on the most recent census reduced Iowa's allocation from \$16.6 million to \$15.8 million for FFY 2014 and to \$15.3 million for FFY 2015 & FFY 2016.</i> ✓ <i>This federal block grant continues to be threatened by Congressional actions:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Potential future reductions for non-exempt mandatory programs, including SSBG.</i> • <i>Total elimination of the block grant under various House of Representative Labor, Health & Human Services funding proposals.</i> 	
<p>Goals & Strategies</p>	<p>Goal: Promote Iowa's Behavioral Health Status Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assure children with mental health conditions can be effectively served in Iowa and have effective community based options. • Provide access to mental health services. 	<p>SFY 15 key performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Iowa's Money Follows the Person program, 80 percent of consumers transitioned from institutional to community placements within 6 months of enrollment.

	<p>Goal: promote Choice for Persons with Disabilities Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote access to community based options for persons with disabilities. <p>Goal: Improve safety, permanency, and well-being for Iowa's children Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to child welfare services. Promote best practice in service delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since 2008, 463 consumers have transitioned out of ICF/ID placements to qualified living arrangements in the community, including 129 transitions in SFY15. Fifteen of these transitions are from out of state placements Iowa achieved a 149.8 rating in FFY14 for assuring children whose parental rights have been terminated are adopted within 2 years. This exceeds the national minimum standard of 106.4 and Iowa remains #1 ranking nationally for the fourth year. <p>SFY 14 key performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99.4 percent of abuse assessment reports meet timeliness requirements 95 percent of children alleged to be victims of abuse are seen within required 1 hour and 24 hour timeframes 91 percent of children are safe from re-abuse.
	<p>✓ <i>HHS' Administration for Children & Families (ACF) has implemented new performance measure strategies to improve States' efficiency in planning for the use of SSBG funding.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>States will receive an overall performance score reflecting the percentage of all SSBG allocated dollars that were spent as the state projected. The target is 85 percent.</i> <i>Iowa's performance on this measure has exceeded 99 percent for the past six years based on total SSBG expenditures.</i> <i>In addition, ACF expects the percentage of SSBG funding used for administrative costs to be 10 percent or less; this will be formalized in a performance measure in the future. Iowa's intended use plans for 2013-2016 have reported administrative cost use of less than six percent.</i> 	