



SOCIAL SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
STAFF: STEPHEN JARDINE AND RUSSELL FRANSEN

ISSUE BRIEF

HOW FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT SPENDING IS APPROVED

SUMMARY

A federal block grant is typically a large amount of funding provided to states that contains only general provisions from the federal government as to how grant funds are spent. Categorical grants often have much more restrictive provisions about the uses of grant funds. Because of the general requirements regarding block grants, the Legislature may direct or redirect the use of these grants as long as doing so would meet the general purposes of the block grant and would not create federal matching issues. This issue brief discusses federal block grants used in funding programs within the Social Services Appropriations Subcommittee which include the following agencies: 1) the Department of Health, 2) the Department of Human Services, 3) the Department of Workforce Services, and 4) the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation. The total annual receipt of block grant funds shown in this brief for 2016 is above \$250 million. This issue brief is for information only and requires no Legislative action.

BACKGROUND

The departments of Health, Human Services, and Workforce Services and the Utah State Office of Rehabilitation, which make up the Social Services Appropriations Subcommittee agencies, have numerous revenue sources. These sources include State General Fund, State restricted funds, federal funds, collections known as dedicated credits, and revenue transfers. Not all of these sources are fully spent in any given year. This may result from: 1) timing differences in how expenditures happen, 2) less expenses realized than appropriations provided, or 3) strategic department planning in order to provide excess unobligated funds to use for a reserve or for specific projects. The three main sources of unused funds include: 1) surplus in federal block grants, 2) excess funds accumulating in restricted accounts, and 3) unused funds at the end of one fiscal year that carry over into the next fiscal year called nonlapsing funds. This brief discusses federal block grants used in funding programs within the Social Services Appropriations Subcommittee.

Federal Block Grants

A federal block grant is typically a large amount of funding provided to states that contains only general provisions by the federal government as to how grant funds are spent. Categorical grants often have more restrictive and specific provisions about the uses of the grant.

Federal Block Grant Flexibility

Because of the general requirements regarding block grants, the Legislature may also direct and redirect the use of these grants as long as doing so would meet the general purposes of the grant and would not create federal matching issues.

SUMMARY OF BLOCK GRANTS USED IN FUNDING SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Tables 1 through 4 describe federal block grants used by the four Social Services agencies including: 1) the allowable uses of each grant, 2) process to approve spending plans, and 3) how and why spending priorities have changed over the last five years. There are also tables for each block grant showing spending by category over the years.

HOW FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT SPENDING IS APPROVED

The Department of Health

Block Grant	Allowable Uses	Process to Approve Spending Plans	How and Why Have Spending Priorities Changed Over the Last Five Years?
Maternal and Child Health	Requirements for funding: o 30% - for children and youth o 30% - children and youth with special health care needs o 10% or less for administration The remaining 30% may be distributed based on the identified state needs. Funding cannot be used for building construction.	(1) Need to meet required national performance measures (there are 18) (2) State-specific needs as identified every 5 years through the required Needs Assessment (3) Adjustments are made based on results of the comprehensive needs assessment results, (4) maintain core public health functions to improve the health status of women, infants and children in the state, and (5) approval by Health Advisory Committee.	They have not changed significantly.
Preventive Health and Health Services	Federal statute governs the Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant. A specific amount is mandated to support rape prevention efforts. All other funds must be directed to address Healthy People 2020 objectives.	Allocation of funds must be guided and approved by an advisory committee that meets regularly. The Department's Health Advisory Committee fills this purpose. Additionally, a public hearing on funding allocations is required prior to each annual application for funds, and any time funding allocations are redirected during the year. CDC approval is also necessary to redirect funds.	During budget cuts in 2012, funds for environmental health and public health assessment were eliminated. With increases in 2015 funding for local health departments to address obesity and injury was increased to better fulfill local health departments' capacity needs to adequately address these two public health priorities. In 2016 with funding level to FFY15, funding will be restored for public health assessment.

Table 1

Source: Utah Department of Health with some summaries by the Legislative Fiscal Analyst

Maternal and Child Block Grant

Maternal Child Health Block Grant	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 (est.)	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est.)	FY 2017 (est.)
		\$4,969,163	\$5,732,700	\$5,997,151	\$6,146,161	\$5,777,200	\$6,275,638	\$6,278,000
Program								
Child Development		\$ 248,700	\$ 47,758	\$ 97,627	\$ 46,006	\$ 117,447	\$ 108,300	\$ 108,300
Financial Resources	\$ 107,400	\$ 109,400	\$ 120,072	\$ 122,154	\$ 162,000	\$ 141,498	\$ 162,000	\$ 162,000
LHD Contracts	\$ 924,000	\$ 973,400	\$1,187,894	\$1,300,442	\$1,144,327	\$1,184,833	\$1,187,900	\$1,187,900
BHP School Health/Physical Activity		\$ 60,500					\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Violence & Injury (VIPI)	\$ 346,500	\$ 306,000	\$ 392,893	\$ 407,497	\$ 378,483	\$ 359,591	\$ 384,000	\$ 384,000
Community Injury (VIPI)	\$ 371,900	\$ 384,700	\$ 386,811	\$ 384,747	\$ 372,625	\$ 376,576	\$ 385,900	\$ 385,900
MCH Admin	\$ 190,400	\$ 262,200	\$ 288,372	\$ 291,989	\$ 325,320	\$ 338,394	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Maternal and Infant Health	\$ 396,400	\$ 375,100	\$ 337,706	\$ 314,255	\$ 428,135	\$ 359,281	\$ 384,000	\$ 384,000
CASH	\$ 306,400							
Data Resources	\$ 214,100	\$ 312,600	\$ 269,001	\$ 244,403	\$ 218,870	\$ 269,962	\$ 351,000	\$ 351,000
Oral Health	\$ 198,100	\$ 229,700	\$ 230,681	\$ 180,424	\$ 222,222	\$ 183,377	\$ 181,400	\$ 181,400
CSHCN Admin.	\$ 216,400	\$ 336,900	\$ 494,544	\$ 349,424	\$ 320,000	\$ 489,226	\$ 519,700	\$ 519,700
Specialty Services	\$ 568,500	\$ 457,500	\$ 349,100					
Neonatal Follow-up Program	\$ 593,200	\$ 442,000	\$ 326,600					
Dev Consultative Services		\$ 413,800	\$ 555,800					
CSHCN Clinics MCH				\$1,421,138	\$1,186,333	\$1,369,126	\$1,179,900	\$1,179,900
Pregnancy Risk Line	\$ 182,200	\$ 166,600	\$ 235,928	\$ 227,157	\$ 227,275	\$ 242,759	\$ 243,500	\$ 243,500
Birth Defects		\$ 258,500	\$ 285,330	\$ 314,904	\$ 274,865	\$ 350,368	\$ 300,400	\$ 300,400
Indirect	\$ 353,663	\$ 395,100	\$ 488,661	\$ 490,000	\$ 470,739	\$ 493,200	\$ 490,000	\$ 490,000

The Maternal and Child Block Grant has proscribed spending categories for 70% of the block grant. The remaining funds must be spent on maternal, child and infant programs identified by the comprehensive needs assessment.

Maternal Child Health	FF 2014	FFY2016 (est)
Mandatory Spending	\$ 5,482,900	\$ 5,405,300
Child Development	\$ 97,627	\$ 108,300
Financial Resources	\$ 122,154	\$ 162,000
LHD Contracts	\$ 1,300,442	\$ 1,187,900
Violence & Injury (VIPP)	\$ 407,497	\$ 384,000
Community Injury (VIPP)	\$ 384,747	\$ 385,900
MCH Admin	\$ 218,992	\$ 225,000
Data Resources	\$ 195,523	\$ 280,800
Oral Health	\$ 180,424	\$ 181,400
CSHCN Admin.	\$ 349,424	\$ 519,700
CSHCN Clinics MCH	\$ 1,421,138	\$ 1,179,900
Birth Defects	\$ 314,904	\$ 300,400
Indirect	\$ 490,000	\$ 490,000
Discretionary Spending	\$ 663,300	\$ 772,700
MCH Admin	\$ 72,997	\$ 75,000
Maternal and Infant Health	\$ 314,255	\$ 384,000
Data Resources	\$ 48,881	\$ 70,200
Pregnancy Risk Line	\$ 227,157	\$ 243,500
Total	\$ 6,146,200	\$ 6,178,000

Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant

The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant requires \$62,000 to be spent on rape prevention efforts. The remaining funds can be spent on any of the 42 Healthy People 2020 objectives in conjunction with the State’s strategic plan, see

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/default> and the table below.

Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant Approved Spending Purposes		
Access to Health Services	Genomics	Nutrition and Weight Status
Adolescent Health	Global Health	Occupational Safety and Health
Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions	Health Communication and Health Information Technology	Older Adults
Blood Disorders and Blood Safety	Health-Related Quality of Life & Well-Being	Oral Health
Cancer	Healthcare-Associated Infections	Physical Activity
Chronic Kidney Disease	Hearing and Other Sensory or Communication Disorders	Preparedness
Dementias, Including Alzheimer's Disease	Heart Disease and Stroke	Public Health Infrastructure
Diabetes	HIV	Respiratory Diseases
Disability and Health	Immunization and Infectious Diseases	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Early and Middle Childhood	Injury and Violence Prevention	Sleep Health
Educational and Community-Based Programs	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health	Social Determinants of Health
Environmental Health	Maternal, Infant, and Child Health	Substance Abuse
Family Planning	Medical Product Safety	Tobacco Use
Food Safety	Mental Health and Mental Disorders	Vision

HOW FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT SPENDING IS APPROVED

The table below details the spending both mandatory and discretionary from FFY 2011 through FFY 2016 (estimated). During this time period the percentage spent for administration has ranged from 3% in FFY 2011 to 9% in FFY 2015. The maximum percentage that can be spent on administration is 10% as per federal law.

DOH Preventive Block Grant	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FF 2014	FF2015	FFY2016 (est)
Mandatory Spending	\$ 54,700	\$ 61,800	\$ 61,800	\$ 61,800	\$ 61,800	\$ 61,800
Sexual Violence	\$ 54,686	\$ 61,798	\$ 61,798	\$ 61,798	\$ 61,798	\$ 61,798
Discretionary Spending	\$ 907,100	\$ 674,300	\$ 662,600	\$ 630,000	\$ 1,433,000	\$ 1,407,500
Physical Activity/Obesity	\$ 535,368	\$ 438,303	\$ 506,887	\$ 483,585	\$ 841,783	\$ 850,000
Injury Prevention	\$ 160,410	\$ 149,124	\$ 114,983	\$ 110,357	\$ 455,354	\$ 450,000
Preventive Block Admin	\$ 32,058	\$ 24,946	\$ 40,681	\$ 36,077	\$ 135,911	\$ 57,538
Public Health Assessment	\$ 98,084	\$ 34,880				\$ 50,000
Environmental Epidemiology	\$ 81,224	\$ 27,049				
Total	\$ 961,800	\$ 736,100	\$ 724,300	\$ 691,800	\$ 1,494,800	\$ 1,469,300

Department of Human Services

Block Grant	Allowable Uses	Process to Approve Spending Plans	How and Why Have Spending Priorities Changed Over the Last Five Years?
Mental Health Block Grant	This grant assists states in carrying out their plans for providing comprehensive community mental health services. The CMHS block grant is also used to monitor the progress in implementing a comprehensive community based mental health system, and provide technical assistance to aid states in planning and implementing a comprehensive community based mental health system. A minimum of 5% of the block grant amount must be used for early intervention services for individuals with SMI or SED. Annual costs for services to children with a serious emotional disturbance must equal or exceed the amount spent during State Fiscal Year 1994.	DSAMH applies for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health block grants in a combined application now using the online portal WebGAS and the grant is set aside for States (it is not a competitive bid or a discretionary grant). Costs charged to the grant must be allowable. Spending decisions are determined by need, plan, and available resources. These block grants are noncompetitive, formula grants mandated by the U.S. Congress. Eligible entities must submit an annual application to demonstrate statutory and regulatory compliance in order to receive the formula-based funding. Hundreds of work hours by DSAMH staff, the Planning Council and others go into creating and reviewing the support and plans that are submitted to Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) electronically. SAMHSA responds to our request with questions and suggestions, and there's a back and forth with our SAMHSA contact until the final version is approved by SAMHSA. This process is governed by the Federal Government and cannot be changed.	Spending plans have remained relatively constant with some variation based on a number of factors including the size of the grants, increases or decreases in state general fund and timing differences. The changes you may notice from year to year are more of a product of Federal Fiscal years not lining up with the State Fiscal Year. This creates timing differences where expenditures can be pulled or pushed to adjoining state fiscal years creating an impression of differences. No discretionary spending was listed because the grant specifies where the money must be spent once approved; there is no discretion in the areas in which it's spent or deviating from the plan unless prior written approval is obtained from SAMHSA. Furthermore there are restrictions on spending of the Block Grants.

Block Grant	Allowable Uses	Process to Approve Spending Plans	How and Why Have Spending Priorities Changed Over the Last Five Years?
Social Services Block Grant	SSBG is allowed for support and delivery of social services within grant restrictions.	<p>Costs charged to the grant must be allowable. Spending decisions are determined by need, plan, and available resources. The Utah Department of Human Services (Department) budget is approved through the State agency budgeting process. See Title 63J. The budgeting process includes Legislative review, appropriation of funds, and the opportunity for public comment. Department responsibility includes the expectation to administer the Social Services Block Grant (63A-1-114). The Department provides oversight of the grant and Department decisions impact grant spending.</p> <p>The Department submits a pre-expenditure report to the US Department of Health and Human Services. (See 42 USC 1397c.)</p> <p>SSBG funds are awarded to the State based on population allocation. The award is impacted by Federal action, such as sequestration. Funds are to be used as allowed by the grant.</p> <p>For the Federal site regarding Social Services Block Grant, see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/programs/ssbg.</p> <p>For the Department site involving block grant public notice information, see http://hsofo.utah.gov/public-notices.</p>	See attached SSBG sheet.
Substance Abuse - Prevention and Treatment	SAPT block grant funds may be used at a state's discretion to achieve state objectives except for certain requirements including: 1) not less than 20 percent of the funds can be spent for education, counseling, and risk-reduction programs for individuals who do not require treatment for substance abuse, 2) not less than 5 percent of the grant can be spent to increase (relative to fiscal year 1994) the availability of treatment services designed for pregnant women and women with dependent children, and 3) states will provide, directly or through arrangements with other public or nonprofit entities, tuberculosis services for substance abusers, and those individuals at risk for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease.	DSAMH applies for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health block grants in a combined application now using the online portal WebGAS and the grant is set aside for States (it is not a competitive bid or a discretionary grant). Costs charged to the grant must be allowable. Spending decisions are determined by need, plan, and available resources. These block grants are noncompetitive, formula grants mandated by the U.S. Congress. Eligible entities must submit an annual application to demonstrate statutory and regulatory compliance in order to receive the formula-based funding. Hundreds of work hours by DSAMH staff, the Planning Council and others go into creating and reviewing the support and plans that are submitted to Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) electronically. SAMHSA responds to our request with questions and suggestions, and there's a back and forth with our SAMHSA contact until the final version is approved by SAMHSA. This process is governed by the Federal Government and cannot be changed.	Spending plans have remained relatively constant with some variation based on a number of factors including the size of the grants, increases or decreases in state general fund and timing differences. The changes you may notice from year to year are more of a product of Federal Fiscal years not lining up with the State Fiscal Year. This creates timing differences where expenditures can be pulled or pushed to adjoining state fiscal years creating an impression of differences. No discretionary spending was listed because the grant specifies where the money must be spent once approved; there is no discretion in the areas in which it's spent or deviating from the plan unless prior written approval is obtained from SAMHSA. Furthermore there are restrictions on spending of the Block Grants.

Table 2

Source: Utah Department of Human Services

HOW FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT SPENDING IS APPROVED

Social Services Block Grant

<u>Social Services Block Grant</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016 (est.)</u>	<u>FY 2017 (est.)</u>
Mandatory Spending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
N/A						
Discretionary Spending	\$ 15,655,400	\$ 17,328,300	\$ 16,129,000	\$ 15,321,100	\$ 15,409,000	\$ 15,329,900
Executive Director Operations	\$ 2,714,800	\$ 1,822,900	\$ 1,608,100	\$ 1,412,100	\$ 1,412,100	\$ 1,412,100
Substance Abuse & Mental Health	\$ 151,400	\$ 221,100	\$ 165,100	\$ 162,900	\$ 162,900	\$ 162,900
Services for People with Disab.	\$ 1,079,000	\$ 1,347,000	\$ 1,106,000	\$ 940,000	\$ 1,327,100	\$ 1,327,100
Children and Family Services	\$ 8,956,000	\$ 10,569,500	\$ 9,987,500	\$ 9,230,600	\$ 9,230,600	\$ 9,230,600
Aging and Adult Services	\$ 1,084,200	\$ 1,106,100	\$ 1,063,800	\$ 999,700	\$ 1,099,700	\$ 1,049,700
Juvenile Justice Services	\$ 473,300	\$ 1,045,100	\$ 1,005,100	\$ 1,431,800	\$ 991,800	\$ 991,800
EDO - Local Discretionary	\$ 1,181,700	\$ 1,201,600	\$ 1,178,400	\$ 1,129,000	\$ 1,169,800	\$ 1,140,700
Workforce Services	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000
Total	\$ 15,655,400	\$ 17,328,300	\$ 16,129,000	\$ 15,321,100	\$ 15,409,000	\$ 15,329,900

Notes:

- 1 Amounts are rounded.
- 2 Although spending is reported as discretionary, requirements impact use of funds.
Funding must be used as allowed by grant, Social Services Block Grant (Title XX).
Workforce Services receives funding for child care to enable food program.
Federal and Legislative action, and management decisions impact spending amounts.
- 3 See Admin Rule, *R495-861* impacting distribution of amount allocated for local discretionary.
- 4 FY2016 estimate is changed from submitted plan, spending plan may be revised.
- 5 Further detail will be provided for the separate Analyst request regarding SSBG spending.
- 6 For information regarding Federal reporting expenditure categories (other than administration), See *45 CFR Part 96 Appendix A*.

Mental Health Block Grant

<u>Mental Health Block Grant</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016 (est.)</u>	<u>FY 2017 (est.)</u>
Mandatory Spending	\$ 3,669,427	\$ 3,499,298	\$ 3,196,443	\$ 3,170,285	\$ 3,280,000	\$ 3,280,000
Admin	\$ 183,556	\$ 165,766	\$ 161,585	\$ 173,400	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Children	\$ 960,185	\$ 1,070,729	\$ 909,990	\$ 1,014,490	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Adult	\$ 2,146,861	\$ 1,995,608	\$ 1,866,855	\$ 1,672,165	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,800,000
Other	\$ 363,250	\$ 223,383	\$ 160,990	\$ 183,683	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
MH Data Systems	\$ 15,575	\$ 43,811	\$ 97,023	\$ 126,548	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Discretionary Spending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
N/A						
Total	\$ 3,669,427	\$ 3,499,298	\$ 3,196,443	\$ 3,170,285	\$ 3,280,000	\$ 3,280,000

*We have listed these as "Mandatory" since any significant change requires prior approval from SAMHSA
We apply for this block grant annually in a non-competitive bid process and the grant is not time limited.
This Block Grant is a "formula grant," not a discretionary grant and is awarded as outlined in federal statute

Substance Abuse Block Grant

<u>Substance Abuse Block Grant</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016 (est.)</u>	<u>FY 2017 (est.)</u>
Mandatory Spending	\$ 17,004,417	\$ 17,017,214	\$ 15,776,277	\$ 16,522,107	\$ 16,550,000	\$ 16,550,000
Admin	\$ 857,948	\$ 804,549	\$ 751,206	\$ 822,522	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000
Prevention	\$ 4,799,785	\$ 4,906,335	\$ 4,275,986	\$ 4,514,771	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 4,500,000
Treatment	\$ 10,640,333	\$ 10,695,251	\$ 10,111,468	\$ 10,292,213	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 10,500,000
Drug Courts	\$ 705,792	\$ 610,984	\$ 637,618	\$ 892,601	\$ 750,000	\$ 750,000
Data Systems	\$ 560	\$ 96				
Discretionary Spending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
N/A						
Total	\$ 17,004,417	\$ 17,017,214	\$ 15,776,277	\$ 16,522,107	\$ 16,550,000	\$ 16,550,000

*We have listed these as "Mandatory" since any significant change requires prior approval from SAMHSA
We apply for this block grant annually in a non-competitive bid process and the grant is not time limited.
This Block Grant is a "formula grant," not a discretionary grant and is awarded as outlined in federal statute

Department of Workforce Services

Block Grant	Allowable Uses	Process to Approve Spending Plans	How and Why Have Spending Priorities Changed Over the Last Five Years?
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	TANF programs to assist needy families with children to: 1) assist families so that children can be cared for in their own homes; 2) reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage; 3) reduce and prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and 4) encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.	The department assesses eligible projects against other priorities of the department. Certain TANF expenditures greater than \$1,000,000 are subject to Utah's Federal Funds Procedures Act.	During the recession the priority was to help as many families through our cash assistance program (FEP) which provides a cash benefit to families with very little or no income. Pre- and post-recession caseload numbers show a correlation between high caseloads and high unemployment rates. More TANF funds are being spent on two-generation approaches to poverty and to working with families in need. More TANF funding is also being spent on services aimed to preserving the family by providing addiction intervention, mentoring, financial education skills, expungement services, basic technology, housing support, and employment services. The Legislature gave direction to use more TANF funding to increase services to families in need statewide.
Community Development Block Grant Program	Grants for infrastructure improvements, economic development, affordable housing and other efforts to assist in developing viable communities, particularly in ways that affect low and moderate income individuals and households	Committee of elected local government officials	Priorities have not changed much over the last 5 years.
Community Services	Community-based activities to reduce poverty	Federal formula-based for community action programs across the state	Each Community Action Agency determines the local community needs through their 3-year needs assessment, services delivered by each Community Action Agency may change over time.
Child Care Development	Financial assistance with child care for low-income families and child care quality improvement	Federal requirements mandate certain portions of funds be spent on subsidy, as well as amounts to be spent on certain types of activities.	The Office of Child Care has made significant technology changes to be more efficient and increase support of families and child care providers. Slight changes have been made to the Office of Child Care quality program over the last five years primarily due to the increase federal match dollars OCC has received. Although Office of Child Care is still funding improvement in environments utilizing evidence-based tools, it is also beginning to provide funding for activities within child care settings shown to support early childhood development. This includes increased professional development for child care.
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	Utility subsidies and home weatherization improvements for the lowest income households	Formula determined by federal guidelines/estimated applicants and approved by the Energy Coordinating Council after one or more public hearings	Spending priorities have not changed over the last five years. Factors that may necessitate change include the amount of funding actually received, demand for the program resources (e.g., state of the economy, harshness of winter, utility rates, etc.), or other priorities such as a focus on weatherization services.

Table 3, Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Community Development Block Grant Program

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est.)	FY 2017 (est.)
Mandatory Spending	\$ 4,230,400	\$ 4,048,700	\$ 3,674,300	\$ 3,809,200	\$ 3,708,500	\$ 3,708,500
Local Program Delivery/Projects	\$ 4,230,393	\$ 4,048,678	\$ 3,674,343	\$ 3,809,222	\$ 3,708,497	\$ 3,708,497
Discretionary Spending	\$ 667,100	\$ 644,000	\$ 568,600	\$ 681,600	\$ 634,700	\$ 634,700
Local Admin/Training & Technical Assistance	\$ 475,598	\$ 449,853	\$ 408,260	\$ 458,662	\$ 447,216	\$ 447,216
State Admin/Training & Technical Assistance	\$ 191,476	\$ 194,122	\$ 160,306	\$ 222,959	\$ 187,446	\$ 187,446
Total	\$ 4,897,500	\$ 4,692,700	\$ 4,242,900	\$ 4,490,800	\$ 4,343,200	\$ 4,343,200

HOW FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT SPENDING IS APPROVED

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

<u>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</u>	<u>FFY 2012</u>	<u>FFY 2013</u>	<u>FFY 2014</u>	<u>FFY 2015 (est.)</u>	<u>FFY 2016 (est.)</u>	<u>FFY 2017 (est.)</u>
Mandatory Spending	\$ 20,433,600	\$ 20,414,100	\$ 20,414,100	\$ 20,414,100	\$ 20,414,100	\$ 20,414,100
Maintenance-of-Effort (MOE)	\$ 20,433,561	\$ 20,414,111	\$ 20,414,111	\$ 20,414,111	\$ 20,414,111	\$ 20,414,111
Discretionary Spending	\$ 69,243,000	\$ 46,806,400	\$ 43,958,400	\$ 73,699,500	\$ 73,954,500	\$ 72,146,000
Additional Work Activities	\$ 19,611,436	\$ 11,378,877	\$ 19,167,456	\$ 20,784,523	\$ 20,039,523	\$ 21,448,501
Basic Assistance	\$ 25,311,704	\$ 23,263,407	\$ 16,868,571	\$ 19,500,000	\$ 19,500,000	\$ 19,500,000
Administrative Costs	\$ 7,795,317	\$ 5,256,572	\$ 2,512,737	\$ 5,092,663	\$ 5,092,663	\$ 5,092,663
Services for Children and Youth	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000
Other	\$ -	\$ (4,757,901)	\$ 19,400	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,200,000
Additional Child Welfare Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
Prevention of Out-of-Wedlock Pregnancies	\$ 4,198,112	\$ 1,500,494	\$ 2,860,951	\$ 2,666,666	\$ 2,666,666	\$ 2,666,666
Home Visiting Programs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,500,000
Education and Training	\$ 1,687,935	\$ 771,005	\$ 554,227	\$ 2,416,666	\$ 2,416,666	\$ 2,416,666
Fatherhood and Two-Parent Family Formation	\$ 627,794	\$ 322,112	\$ 28,102	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 1,900,000
Non-Recurrent Short Term Benefits	\$ 4,551,767	\$ 2,297,035	\$ 1,371,723	\$ 1,675,000	\$ 1,675,000	\$ 1,675,000
Pre-Kindergarten/Head Start	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000
Work Supports/Transportation	\$ -	\$ 5,329	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Child Care (Assistance and Non-Assistance)	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Financial Education and Asset Development	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 910,000	\$ 910,000	\$ 910,000
Family Support/Preservation/Reunification	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 529,000	\$ 529,000	\$ 529,000
Systems	\$ 962,324	\$ 482,421	\$ 428,470	\$ 425,000	\$ 425,000	\$ 425,000
Assessment/Service Provision	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Subsidized Employment	\$ 1,219,666	\$ 34,000	\$ 1,500	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Supportive Services	\$ 276,988	\$ 253,024	\$ 145,256	\$ 3,250,000	\$ 3,250,000	\$ 32,500
Total	\$ 89,676,600	\$ 67,220,500	\$ 64,372,500	\$ 94,113,600	\$ 94,368,600	\$ 92,560,100

Child Care and Development Fund

<u>Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2016 (est.)</u>	<u>FY 2017 (est.)</u>
Mandatory Spending	\$ 28,898,800	\$ 24,343,000	\$ 28,534,400	\$ 39,579,600	\$ 40,399,200	\$ 40,399,200
Subsidy 70% requirement	\$ 18,601,685	\$ 14,655,639	\$ 18,400,652	\$ 29,145,467	\$ 29,150,000	\$ 29,150,000
Maintenance-of-Effort (MOE)	\$ 4,474,923	\$ 4,474,866	\$ 4,474,917	\$ 4,474,972	\$ 4,474,923	\$ 4,474,923
Quality 4% requirement	\$ 2,126,590	\$ 1,914,723	\$ 2,177,495	\$ 2,406,343	\$ 2,487,563	\$ 2,487,563
Quality Expansion Target	\$ 2,330,656	\$ 2,178,618	\$ 2,347,160	\$ 1,627,384	\$ 1,927,452	\$ 1,927,452
Infant Toddler Target	\$ 1,058,357	\$ 910,454	\$ 909,521	\$ 1,066,967	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,600,000
Match requirement	\$ 85,045			\$ 641,992	\$ 450,225	\$ 450,225
Resource and Referral Target	\$ 221,528	\$ 208,651	\$ 224,611	\$ 216,478	\$ 308,990	\$ 308,990
Discretionary Spending	\$ 31,563,000	\$ 28,893,400	\$ 31,532,300	\$ 27,094,400	\$ 26,715,100	\$ 26,715,100
Quality in addition to 4% requirement	\$ 5,914,983	\$ 7,504,480	\$ 5,918,350	\$ 10,746,939	\$ 12,664,765	\$ 12,664,765
Subsidy in addition to 70% requirement and MOE	\$ 20,802,652	\$ 17,651,821	\$ 21,400,914	\$ 9,725,308	\$ 10,198,293	\$ 10,198,293
Child Care Case Management	\$ 2,993,549	\$ 2,258,644	\$ 2,526,794	\$ 2,023,942	\$ 2,002,000	\$ 2,002,000
Child Care Admin	\$ 1,138,750	\$ 1,050,588	\$ 1,453,016	\$ 2,123,141	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Child Care Systems	\$ 713,053	\$ 427,895	\$ 233,221	\$ 2,475,043	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000
Total	\$ 60,461,800	\$ 53,236,400	\$ 60,066,700	\$ 66,674,000	\$ 67,114,200	\$ 67,114,200

Community Services Block Grant

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est.)	FY 2017 (est.)
Mandatory Spending	\$ 2,901,600	\$ 2,985,300	\$ 2,776,500	\$ 3,059,400	\$ 3,127,500	\$ 3,127,500
Local Program Delivery	\$ 2,901,573	\$ 2,985,315	\$ 2,776,543	\$ 3,059,389	\$ 3,127,500	\$ 3,127,500
Discretionary Spending	\$ 320,700	\$ 378,900	\$ 356,400	\$ 416,600	\$ 411,100	\$ 411,100
Local Program Admin/Training & Technical Assistance	\$ 161,114	\$ 157,122	\$ 156,649	\$ 173,800	\$ 173,750	\$ 173,750
State Administration/Training & Technical Assistance	\$ 19,014	\$ 62,044	\$ 51,861	\$ 66,545	\$ 63,555	\$ 63,555
State Administration	\$ 140,580	\$ 159,722	\$ 147,931	\$ 176,259	\$ 173,750	\$ 173,750
Total	\$ 3,222,300	\$ 3,364,200	\$ 3,133,000	\$ 3,476,000	\$ 3,538,600	\$ 3,538,600

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016 (est.)	FY 2017 (est.)
Mandatory Spending	\$15,605,200	\$17,026,500	\$16,859,900	\$15,148,500	\$17,102,700	\$17,102,700
Program Subrecipient and Benefit Expenses	\$15,605,196	\$17,026,454	\$16,859,856	\$15,148,507	\$17,102,735	\$17,102,735
Discretionary Spending	\$ 4,767,200	\$ 6,784,700	\$ 7,859,100	\$ 6,448,500	\$ 6,325,000	\$ 6,325,000
Weatherization	\$ 3,282,068	\$ 5,291,399	\$ 5,871,520	\$ 4,569,935	\$ 4,415,000	\$ 4,415,000
Local Delivery Admin	\$ 948,159	\$ 1,125,302	\$ 1,105,822	\$ 1,087,160	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 1,100,000
LIHEAP State Admin	\$ 461,946	\$ 367,148	\$ 504,932	\$ 552,717	\$ 510,000	\$ 510,000
Weatherization State Admin	\$ 75,025	\$ 898	\$ 376,796	\$ 238,713	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Total	\$20,372,400	\$23,811,200	\$24,718,900	\$21,597,000	\$23,427,700	\$23,427,700

Utah State Office of Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation Basic Support Grant and Disability Determination Services Grant

Rehabilitation Basic Support Grant	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016 (est.)	FFY 2017 (est.)
Mandatory Spending	\$ 36,873,493	\$ 37,529,068	\$ 39,164,182	\$ 31,690,616	\$ 31,690,616	\$ 31,690,616
Rehabilitation	\$ 36,873,493	\$ 37,529,068	\$ 39,164,182	\$ 31,690,616	\$ 31,690,616	\$ 31,690,616
Discretionary Spending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
N/A						
Total	\$ 36,873,493	\$ 37,529,068	\$ 39,164,182	\$ 31,690,616	\$ 31,690,616	\$ 31,690,616

Rehabilitation Basic Support Grant and Disability Determination Services Grant

Disability Determination Services	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016 (est.)	FFY 2017 (est.)
Mandatory Spending	\$ 12,192,574	\$ 12,027,849	\$ 12,537,284	\$ 13,450,299	\$ 15,800,375	\$ 15,800,375
Disability Determination Services	\$ 12,192,574	\$ 12,027,849	\$ 12,537,284	\$ 13,450,299	\$ 15,800,375	\$ 15,800,375
Discretionary Spending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
N/A						
Total	\$ 12,192,574	\$ 12,027,849	\$ 12,537,284	\$ 13,450,299	\$ 15,800,375	\$ 15,800,375

HOW FEDERAL BLOCK GRANT SPENDING IS APPROVED

Block Grant	Allowable Uses	Have those uses and or distributions of funding significantly changed over the last five years?	How and Why Have Spending Priorities Changed Over the Last Five Years?
Rehabilitation Basic Support Grant	34 CFR 361.3 describes allowable costs as the costs of providing vocational rehabilitation services under the state plan and administrative costs.	<p>Client Service Expenditures are defined as paid services to eligible individuals such as college tuition and fees, vocational training, restoration services, etc. These expenditures had been on the rise however USOR believes that it has been effective in slowing growth and that CS expenditures will show a decrease from 2013 to 2014. Allowable use of funds and distribution has not change dramatically in the past 5 years.</p>	<p>The amount of money received for the VR program has increased over the past few years as USOR received several one-time allocations from RSA that were in addition to the standard formula grant. USOR used the funds to cover increased demand within the VR program. The only significant change to the administration of the VR Program in Utah in the past several years which affects the spending plan is the recently implemented Order of Selection (OOS) which creates waiting lists of eligible clients who wish to receive services. The OOS requires that USOR prioritize spending on those clients with the most significant disabilities and will likely result in changes to USOR spending patterns and budget categories. These changes will not affect the overall amount received however which will still be determined by formula allocation (with the addition of one-time funding which may or may not be available to states once a year). The spreadsheet describing allocation amounts over the past several years is attached.</p>
Disability Determination Services*	CFR 404.1626 describes allowable costs as those needed for SSA Title II and Title XVI Disability Adjudication	<p>The remainder of the budget is used for administrative costs like salary, budget, leases, supplies, travel, etc. USOR is currently working on plans to decrease this cost category. Spending patterns and distribution have not changed significantly in the past 5 years.</p>	<p>Spending priorities have not changes over the past five years. Because the DDS Program is a cost reimbursement program rather than a block grant award, funding has increased regularly at the request of DDS (and per approval from SSA) to match the increased cost of providing the service to SSA.</p>

Notes:

*DDS funding is actually a payment of submitted expenses by SSA and is not considered a block grant by SSA

** Both of these figures are estimates. The Rehab amount is an estimate from a calculation on the Federal Agency's website. The DDS amount is based on 2014 spending authority but will be actually be an amount to equal to 2015 expenses and will be received in pieces throughout the year.

Table 4

Source: Utah State Office of Rehabilitation