

1 **Subtitle C—Human Resources**
2 **Provisions**

3 **SEC. 621. REPEAL OF THE PROGRAM OF BLOCK GRANTS TO**
4 **STATES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES.**

5 (a) **REPEALS.**—Sections 2001 through 2007 of the
6 Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397–1397f) are repealed.

7 (b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—

8 (1) Section 404(d) of the Social Security Act
9 (42 U.S.C. 604(d)) is amended—

10 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “any or
11 all of the following provisions of law:” and all
12 that follows through “The” and inserting
13 “the”;

14 (B) in paragraph (3)—

15 (i) by striking “RULES” and all that
16 follows through “any amount paid” and in-
17 serting “RULES.—Any amount paid”;

18 (ii) by striking “a provision of law
19 specified in paragraph (1)” and inserting
20 “the Child Care and Development Block
21 Grant Act of 1990”; and

22 (iii) by striking subparagraph (B);

23 and

1 (C) by striking paragraph (2) and redesignig-
2 nating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

3 (2) Section 422(b) of the Social Security Act
4 (42 U.S.C. 622(b)) is amended—

5 (A) in paragraph (1)(A)—

6 (i) by striking “administers or super-
7 vises” and inserting “administered or su-
8 pervised”; and

9 (ii) by striking “subtitle 1 of title
10 XX” and inserting “subtitle A of title XX
11 (as in effect before the repeal of such sub-
12 title)”; and

13 (B) in paragraph (2), by striking “under
14 subtitle 1 of title XX,”.

15 (3) Section 471(a) of the Social Security Act
16 (42 U.S.C. 671(a)) is amended—

17 (A) in paragraph (4), by striking “, under
18 subtitle 1 of title XX of this Act,”; and

19 (B) in paragraph (8), by striking “XIX, or
20 XX” and inserting “or XIX”.

21 (4) Section 472(h)(1) of the Social Security Act
22 (42 U.S.C. 672(h)(1)) is amended by striking the
23 2nd sentence.

24 (5) Section 473(b) of the Social Security Act
25 (42 U.S.C. 673(b)) is amended—

1 (A) in paragraph (1), by striking “(3)”
2 and inserting “(2)”;

3 (B) in paragraph (4), by striking “para-
4 graphs (1) and (2)” and inserting “paragraph
5 (1)”; and

6 (C) by striking paragraph (2) and redesign-
7 ating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs
8 (2) and (3), respectively.

9 (6) Section 504(b)(6) of the Social Security Act
10 (42 U.S.C. 704(b)(6)) is amended in each of sub-
11 paragraphs (A) and (B) by striking “XIX, or XX”
12 and inserting “or XIX”.

13 (7) Section 1101(a)(1) of the Social Security
14 Act (42 U.S.C. 1301(a)(1)) is amended by striking
15 the penultimate sentence.

16 (8) Section 1128(h) of the Social Security Act
17 (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7(h)) is amended—

18 (A) by adding “or” at the end of para-
19 graph (2); and

20 (B) by striking paragraph (3) and redesign-
21 ating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3).

22 (9) Section 1128A(i)(1) of the Social Security
23 Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7a(i)(1)) is amended by strik-
24 ing “or subtitle 1 of title XX”.

1 (10) Section 1132(a)(1) of the Social Security
2 Act (42 U.S.C. 1320b-2(a)(1)) is amended by strik-
3 ing “XIX, or XX” and inserting “or XIX”.

4 (11) Section 1902(e)(13)(F)(iii) of the Social
5 Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(e)(13)(F)(iii)) is
6 amended—

7 (A) by striking “EXCLUSIONS” and insert-
8 ing “EXCLUSION”; and

9 (B) by striking “an agency that determines
10 eligibility for a program established under the
11 Social Services Block Grant established under
12 title XX or”.

13 (12) The heading for title XX of the Social Se-
14 curity Act is amended by striking “BLOCK
15 GRANTS TO STATES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES”
16 and inserting “HEALTH PROFESSIONS DEM-
17 ONSTRATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL
18 HEALTH CONDITION DETECTION”.

19 (13) The heading for subtitle A of title XX of
20 the Social Security Act is amended by striking
21 “**Block Grants to States for Social Serv-**
22 **ices**” and inserting “**Health Professions**
23 **Demonstrations and Environmental**
24 **Health Condition Detection**”.

1 (14) Section 16(k)(5)(B)(i) of the Food and
2 Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2025(k)(5)(B)(i))
3 is amended by striking “, or title XX,”.

4 (15) Section 402(b)(3) of the Personal Respon-
5 sibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of
6 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1612(b)(3)) is amended by striking
7 subparagraph (B) and redesignating subparagraph
8 (C) as subparagraph (B).

9 (16) Section 245A(h)(4)(I) of the Immigration
10 Reform and Control Act of 1986 (8 U.S.C.
11 1255a(h)(4)(I)) is amended by striking “, XVI, and
12 XX” and inserting “and XVI”.

13 (17) Section 17 of the Richard B. Russell Na-
14 tional School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1766) is amend-
15 ed—

16 (A) in subsection (a)(2)—

17 (i) in subparagraph (B)—

18 (I) by striking “—” and all that
19 follows through “(i)”;

20 (II) by striking “or” at the end
21 of clause (i); and

22 (III) by striking clause (ii); and

23 (ii) in subparagraph (D)(ii), by strik-
24 ing “or title XX”; and

25 (B) in subsection (o)(2)(B)—

1 (i) by striking “or title XX” each
2 place it appears; and

3 (ii) by striking “or XX”.

4 (18) Section 201(b) of the Indian Child Welfare
5 Act of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 1931(b)) is amended by
6 striking “titles IV–B and XX” each place it appears
7 and inserting “part B of title IV”.

8 (19) Section 3803(c)(2)(C) of title 31, United
9 States Code, is amended by striking clause (vi) and
10 redesignating clauses (vii) through (xvi) as clauses
11 (vi) through (xv), respectively.

12 (20) Section 14502(d)(3) of title 40, United
13 States Code, is amended—

14 (A) by striking “and title XX”; and

15 (B) by striking “, 1397 et seq.”.

16 (21) Section 2006(a)(15) of the Public Health
17 Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300z-5(a)(15)) is amended
18 by striking “and title XX”.

19 (22) Section 203(b)(3) of the Older Americans
20 Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3013(b)(3)) is amended by
21 striking “XIX, and XX” and inserting “and XIX”.

22 (23) Section 213 of the Older Americans Act of
23 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3020d) is amended by striking “or
24 title XX”.

1 (24) Section 306(d) of the Older Americans Act
2 of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3026(d)) is amended in each of
3 paragraphs (1) and (2) by striking “titles XIX and
4 XX” and inserting “title XIX”.

5 (25) Section 2605 of the Low-Income Home
6 Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8624) is
7 amended in each of subsections (b)(4) and (j) by
8 striking “under title XX of the Social Security
9 Act,”.

10 (26) Section 602 of the Child Development As-
11 sociate Scholarship Assistance Act of 1985 (42
12 U.S.C. 10901) is repealed.

13 (27) Section 3(d)(1) of the Assisted Suicide
14 Funding Restriction Act of 1997 (42 U.S.C.
15 14402(d)(1)) is amended by striking subparagraph
16 (C) and redesignating subparagraphs (D) through
17 (K) as subparagraphs (C) through (J), respectively.

18 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The repeals and amend-
19 ments made by this section shall take effect on October
20 1, 2012.



Transmission to the House Budget Committee on Budget Reconciliation Recommendations: Social Services Block Grant

1. Legislative Language

See attachment

2. Transmittal Letter to the Budget Committee Signed by the Committee Chairman

See attachment

3. Summary of the Major Policy Decisions in the Legislation

The predecessor to the current Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) began in 1956 as a way to match targeted State spending on specific services to help families leave welfare. Over the ensuing decades, SSBG evolved in both structure and purpose, and is now a 100 percent Federal funding stream used to support a wide range of services to individuals regardless of their income. The Committee, after conducting an oversight hearing on program duplication and reviewing related reports by the nonpartisan Government Accountability Office (GAO), has determined that the SSBG program has critical program flaws that argue for its elimination, which will both minimize program duplication and achieve significant savings for taxpayers. Accordingly, the Committee legislation eliminates the SSBG effective on October 1, 2012 (that is, for FY 2013 and beyond), saving just under \$1.4 billion in FY 2013 and almost \$17 billion over 10 years.

The Committee is not opposed to the specific services funded by the SSBG, nor does the Committee believe that individuals receiving these services are not in need of assistance. Indeed, as is described in greater detail below, an important argument for ending the SSBG is the fact that it duplicates so many other programs, which generally provide far greater support than SSBG currently offers for many of the same services, such as child care, child welfare and Meals on Wheels. Further, the Committee is concerned with the design of this program, which President Clinton's FY 1999 budget suggested lacks "statutory performance goals or measures of progress" in arguing for substantial reductions in funding for SSBG.¹

In sum, the following key flaws in the SSBG program reflect how it clearly does not serve taxpayers well:

1. *No focus*: SSBG spends \$1.7 billion per year to support 29 different types of social services, including a catchall category called "other." The program has no Federal eligibility requirements for persons receiving social services funded from the SSBG.
2. *Duplicative*: Since the predecessor to the current SSBG was created in the 1950s, programs that today provide more than \$446 billion per year in specific social services

¹ Budget of the United States Government. Fiscal Year 1999. Available online: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BUDGET-1999-BUD/pdf/BUDGET-1999-BUD.pdf>

have been created. In nearly all cases, those other programs – including child care, Head Start, foster care, adoption assistance, SSI, and Medicaid – provide far more support than SSBG for various social services, but also require State financial participation and contain accountability measures to track results.

3. *No State partnership:* Unlike other anti-poverty programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means, SSBG does not require any State investment to match Federal dollars spent through the program. As a result, SSBG is structured more like a permanent State aid program than a focused anti-poverty program with shared Federal and State responsibilities.
4. *No accountability:* SSBG includes no accountability for results. State reporting on recipients is limited to a simple count of the number of people receiving services funded with SSBG dollars, and there is no information collected on the demographics of recipients, their earnings, or their progress out of poverty and toward self-sufficiency.

History of the Social Services Block Grant

The SSBG began as many Federal programs do—as a relatively small program focused on helping a specific population achieve specific goals. But in ensuing years it devolved into a simple transfer from Federal taxpayers to States for a broad array of services with no accountability for real results.

Created in 1956, the precursor to the SSBG began as a 50/50 Federal/State match program designed to provide services to help families on welfare move off public assistance. When many States declined to participate, in 1962 the Federal match rate was increased to 75 percent, allowable spending was expanded to include child welfare, adult disability services, and elderly services, and eligibility was broadened to include potential welfare recipients.

In 1967, the program was again expanded to cover job training and child care services, and the Federal match rate was raised yet again to 85 percent. As a result, spending exploded from \$282 million in FY 1967 to \$1.7 billion in FY 1972, leading Congress to cap Federal spending at \$2.5 billion per year. In 1974, program services were broadened yet again to include an even wider range of social services, and eligibility was expanded to include anyone below 85 percent of state median income (which is about \$43,000 in current terms).

This prior funding stream officially became the SSBG in 1981, when annual funding was set at \$2.4 billion and all State matching and eligibility requirements were eliminated. Since 1981, annual SSBG funding rose to \$2.8 billion in 1991 through 1995 before falling in the late 1990s and finally settling at \$1.7 billion since 2001.

Duplication between the SSBG and other Social Service Programs

On March 1, 2011, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) released its first annual report identifying duplicative and wasteful government programs, agencies, and offices.² The report highlighted billions of dollars spent on redundant federal programs. In an April 5, 2011 hearing of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources on the GAO report on program duplication, GAO provided testimony on fragmentation, overlap, and duplication among programs under the Subcommittee's jurisdiction, including SSBG.

Summarizing their work on human services programs, GAO reported that:

“This array of programs plays a key role in supporting those in need, but our work has shown it to be too fragmented and overly complex—for clients to navigate, for program operators to administer efficiently, and for program managers and policymakers to assess program performance.”³

States report spending SSBG funds on 29 different types of social services, including a catchall category called “other.” A significant portion of this State-reported SSBG spending is for services funded under a variety of other Federal programs, including a number under the jurisdiction of the Committee, as described in detail below.

Child Care

The largest category of SSBG spending reported by States is day care for children. However, a 2000 GAO report cited the SSBG as one of 69 programs, administered by nine different Federal agencies, funding early education and care for children under five.⁴ Total SSBG spending on child care in FY 2009 was \$391 million (including \$110 million spent from State's annual allotments for SSBG and \$280 million in funds transferred to SSBG from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or TANF program). However, this SSBG spending on child care is less than four percent of all Federal funding for child care. Direct funding for the Child Care and Development Fund, the major Federal child care program, rose from \$3.5 billion in 2000 to \$5.1 billion in 2011. States spent another \$5.4 billion from the TANF block grant on child care in FY 2010. An additional \$2 billion in child care funding was awarded to States through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The credit for child and dependent care, the exclusion of employer-provided child care, and the credit for employer-provided dependent care also help individuals offset the cost of paying for child care, and the Joint Committee on Taxation's Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Fiscal Years 2011-2015, estimated that these provisions would result in \$4.6 billion of forgone revenue for 2011.⁵

Child Welfare

² U.S. Government Accountability Office. Opportunities to Reduce Potential Duplication in Government Programs, Save Tax Dollars, and Enhance Revenue. March 1, 2011. Available online: <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-318SP>

³ U.S. Government Accountability Office. Human Services Programs: Opportunities to Reduce Inefficiencies. April 5, 2011. Available online: <http://www.gao.gov/assets/130/125910.pdf>

⁴ U.S. Government Accountability Office. Early Education and Care: Overlap Indicates Need to Assess Crosscutting Programs. April, 2000. Available online: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/00078.pdf>

⁵ Joint Committee on Taxation. Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Fiscal Years 2011-2015, JCS-1-12, page 46. Available online: <http://www.jct.gov/publications.html?func=startdown&id=4386>, page 42.

Child welfare is a shared responsibility between the States and the Federal government. Federal foster care and adoption assistance programs match State spending on child welfare services. In contrast, spending on child welfare under the SSBG program includes no State matching requirement. Recent and ongoing trends in child welfare funding suggest that, even without SSBG funds, Federal support for various child welfare services and supports will only continue to grow in the years ahead.

Recent non-SSBG child welfare spending growth has been larger than all current SSBG spending on child welfare. Total SSBG spending in FY 2009 on all child welfare services (including foster care, adoption, and child protective services) totaled \$714 million; meanwhile, other Federal spending on child welfare grew by \$753 million in the past five years alone. States also spend a significant amount of money from TANF on child welfare. A report on child welfare spending in 2006 revealed that TANF funds spent on child welfare (\$2.4 billion) comprised 19 percent of total Federal and State child welfare spending; it is likely that both that share as well as absolute TANF spending on child welfare have increased since that survey was completed.⁶

Major Federal child welfare programs are scheduled to continue to grow in the years ahead. Due to Federal changes enacted in 2008, States will receive Federal funding to support an increasing proportion of adoptions in future years. Overall Federal funding for supporting adoption is expected to rise by more than \$1 billion in the next six years, dwarfing current SSBG spending on adoption, as well as all other child welfare activities. Also as a result of this additional federal investment, State spending on adoption is expected to decrease in the coming years, freeing State funds that can and should be reinvested into other child welfare services.

States are also beginning to receive new Federal entitlement funding to support children placed with relatives. As the Federal government begins paying for the cost of kinship care (i.e. when a child is placed with a relative or close family friend) CBO projects that Federal reimbursement for kinship care will rise from \$53 million per year in FY 2012 to \$568 million per year by 2018, constituting a significant new source of child welfare funding for States and families with child welfare needs.⁷

Disability Services

In FY 2009, States reported spending 11 percent of their SSBG funds on special services for the disabled. A GAO report published in 2005 identified almost 200 programs in 20 agencies that provided over \$120 billion in federal funds to serve people with disabilities.⁸ In addition to these programs, the GAO determined that Medicare and Medicaid spent \$132 billion in 2002 on services for the disabled.

⁶ Child Trends. Federal, State, and Local Spending to Address Child Abuse and Neglect in SFY 2006. December, 2008. Available online: http://www.childtrends.org/Files/Child_Trends-2009_02_17_FR_CWFinancePaper.pdf

⁷ Congressional Budget Office. Foster Care and Adoption Assistance – March 2012 Baseline. April 10, 2012. Available online: <http://www.cbo.gov/publication/43068>

⁸ Government Accountability Office. Federal Disability Assistance: Wide Array of Programs Needs to be Examined in Light of 21st Century Challenges. June 2, 2005. Available online: <http://gao.gov/products/GAO-05-626>

Meals on Wheels

Eighteen States reported spending a small portion of their SSBG funds on home-delivered meals. According to the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service, “home-delivered meals” constituted just one percent of SSBG expenditures in FY 2009.⁹ Other current government programs provide far more support for meals on wheels than SSBG, showing how it is duplicative.

Primary funding for what is commonly referred to as “meals on wheels” is provided under the Elderly Nutrition Services program authorized under Title III of the Older Americans Act. This program, under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, provides grants to state agencies on aging to support congregate and home-delivered meals for people aged 60 and older. According to CRS, Title III of the Older Americans Act spent \$217 million on meals on wheels services in 2011 (out of a total of \$818 million the program spent on all nutrition assistance).¹⁰ The share of Older Americans Act spending on meals on wheels has been rising in recent years. As a result, the program has grown by almost 47 percent from FY 1990 to FY 2009.

Significant funding for meals on wheels also comes from private sources. For example, the Meals on Wheels Association of America, “the oldest and largest organization in the United States representing those who offer meal services to people in need,” reports that 92 percent of their funding comes from sources other than government grants.¹¹

Adult Protective Services

States report that about eight percent of their SSBG spending is for Adult Protective Services. However, a separate Federal program was recently created for this specific purpose. Created as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148), Subtitle B of Title XX of the Social Security Act titled “Elder Justice” established 1) an Elder Justice Coordinating Council; 2) an Advisory Board on Elder Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation; 3) a new grant program for forensic centers to help organizations develop specialized expertise related to elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation; and 4) a number of new grant programs to promote elder justice. Together, the provisions in the Elder Justice subtitle are authorized at a level of \$165 million per year.

In addition to the Elder Justice program, Medicaid funds are also used for this purpose. In a March 2011 report, GAO reported that based on their State survey States received at least \$42 million in FY 2009 from Medicaid for Adult Protective Services programs.¹²

⁹ Congressional Research Service. Social Services Block Grant: Background and Funding (Report 94-953). January 3, 2012.

¹⁰ Congressional Research Service. Older Americans Act: Title III Nutrition Services Program (Report RS21202). June 17, 2011

¹¹ Meals on Wheels Association of America. Where Your Dollars Go. Retrieved April 26, 2012. Available online: <http://www.mowaa.org/yourdollars>

¹² U.S. Government Accountability Office. Elder Justice: Stronger Federal Leadership Could Enhance National Response to Elder Abuse. March, 2011. Available online: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d11208.pdf>

Beyond Federal funding provided for this purpose, States are—and should be—a critical source of funding for Adult Protective Services as well. In the same March 2011 GAO report and survey, States reported that more than half of the budget for Adult Protective Services came from State and local revenues. In some States, the entire budget came from these sources.

Education and Training

States reported spending \$22 million in SSBG funds on education and training services. A recent GAO report on education and training programs revealed that in FY2009 the federal government spent \$18 billion through 47 different education and training programs across 9 federal agencies, not including SSBG; only one in 10 of these programs had been evaluated for effectiveness in the prior seven years.¹³

Other Funds Provided in the Recovery Act for Similar Purposes

Many other Federal programs exist that fund services covered by SSBG, such as child care, child welfare, education and training, housing services, and disability services as described above. In addition to such programs, the 2009 stimulus law (officially titled the “American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009”) provided significant shares of its \$787 billion in total funding for many of the services the SSBG is designed to support, such as:

- \$20.8 billion in additional nutrition assistance funding;
- \$11.8 billion for special education and services for disabled children;
- \$5.0 billion in additional funds for low-income families through TANF;
- \$4.2 billion in additional funds for employment and training;
- \$2.1 billion additional for Head Start;
- \$2.0 billion in additional child care funding;
- \$1.5 billion in additional funding for homeless prevention;
- \$1.0 billion in additional funding for the Community Services Block Grant, which has almost identical purposes to SSBG;
- \$1.0 billion in additional child welfare funding for foster care and adoption;
- \$500 million for health professions training programs (a new program);
- \$100 million for senior nutrition programs; and
- \$50 million for new grants for nonprofit organizations to provide social services.

State Partnership Lacking in the SSBG

Although the SSBG program is referred to as a block grant, SSBG lacks many features commonly associated with block grants and related Federal funding streams. First, the program contains no match requirement. Other block grant programs, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) require States to maintain a specified spending level in order to receive Federal funding. Although the SSBG originally began as a program requiring States to match Federal spending, the match was

¹³ Multiple Employment and Training Programs: Providing Information on Colocating Services and Consolidating Administrative Structures Could Promote Efficiencies <http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-11-92>

eliminated over 30 years ago and States are no longer required to invest State dollars to receive funding. Since the State match was eliminated, States have received over \$70 billion in Federal SSBG without having to spend even a single dollar in State funds.

No Accountability

Unlike other block grants, the SSBG is not targeted to a specific population through Federal eligibility requirements. The program also lacks data on recipients or program services that would reveal the impact and effectiveness of the program. Due to the lack of eligibility requirements and metrics on program performance, the program does not include financial penalties for State failure to satisfy program purposes and thus States cannot be held accountable for achieving any specific outcomes such as reducing poverty, promoting work, or ending dependence on government benefits.

These ongoing flaws have resulted in the SSBG being repeatedly cited in both Democrat and Republican budgets as a program lacking accountability for results. For example, President Clinton's FY 1999 budget proposed substantial reductions in funding for the SSBG, stating that "the budget targets funding to programs that can better demonstrate positive performance. The Social Services Block Grant supports a broad range of social service programs, but without statutory performance goals or measures of progress."¹⁴

In proposing a reduction in funding for the SSBG in President Bush's FY 2007 budget, the Administration stated that "the SSBG program was rated Results Not Demonstrated in the PART process, was found to lack a national system of performance measures against which program performance can be measured and improvements sought, and critiqued for an absence of evaluations of sufficient scope of SSBG-funded activities and programs. The program's flexibility and lack of State reporting requirements pose a challenge in developing measures."¹⁵ In later proposing the elimination of funding for the program, the Bush Administration stated, "The program's minimal requirements maximize State flexibility but, at the same time, do not ensure that funded activities are effective. This is because SSBG is a funding stream rather than a program with measurable performance objectives."¹⁶

Conclusion

The SSBG began as a focused program created to match State spending on helping welfare recipients reduce their dependence on government benefits. Over ensuing decades, the program evolved to cover more services, at greater Federal cost, for more beneficiaries, and with less accountability and fewer measurable results. Since its creation, dozens of other programs have been created to fund similar services, most of which contain focused objectives, include better oversight, and can point to tangible results.

¹⁴ Budget of the United States Government. Fiscal Year 1999. Available online: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BUDGET-1999-BUD/pdf/BUDGET-1999-BUD.pdf>

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FY 2007 ACF Congressional Justification: Social Services Block Grant. Available online: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/olab/budget/2007/cj2007/sec3h_ssbg_2007cj.pdf

¹⁶ House Document 110-123. A Request for Budget Amendment for Fiscal Year 2009. Available online: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CDOC-110hdoc123/pdf/CDOC-110hdoc123.pdf>

Congress has generally agreed to share the cost of social services with States. For those services not funded by the Federal government, States support services with their own State funds, local funds, or even private dollars. The role of the Federal government has never been to pay for the full cost of all types of programs and services that States provide to assist families in need, nor should it be. Ending the duplicative and unaccountable SSBG program means that States will have to make choices in prioritizing assistance and services. However, to support them and individuals in need, States will continue to receive significant and rising funding from the Federal government for a range of other social service programs, most of which requires some State contribution—unlike the SSBG. The Committee believes this will provide for a stronger partnership between the Federal government and States and in the long run better social services for those in need.

The decision to end funding for this program is based on the Committee’s view of the Federal government’s proper role in helping States administer social services, as well as on serious flaws in the design of the SSBG program. The Committee does not believe continued funding for the SSBG represents a wise and effective use of taxpayer dollars, especially as the Congress continues to provide hundreds of billions of dollars each year to States for a range of social services in programs that are more focused and more accountable than the SSBG.

Such spending on means-tested benefits has grown rapidly in recent years—by more than 50 percent from FY 2007 through FY 2011. This range of means-tested programs provide for a broad array of programs and services to low-income families, and these programs often serve the same individuals who receive services through the SSBG.

Table 1. Growth in Means-Tested Spending¹⁷

| | Federal Spending (in billions) | State Spending (in billions) | Total Spending (in billions) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| FY 2007 | \$468.7 | \$189.2 | \$657.9 |
| FY 2008 | \$522.3 | \$191.6 | \$714.1 |
| FY 2009 | \$612.7 | \$167.2 | \$779.9 |
| FY 2010 | \$695.3 | \$192.7 | \$888.0 |
| FY 2011 | \$717.1 | \$210.1 | \$927.2 |

In this time of staggering deficits, the Federal government cannot afford to award money to States with no focus, no accountability, and no proven results. President Obama said as much in his FY 2013 budget document, stating “for far too long, many Government programs have been allowed to continue or to grow even when their objectives are no longer clear and they lack rigorous assessment of whether the programs are achieving the desired goals. The result has been the profusion of programs that are duplicative, ineffective, or outdated—at a significant cost to taxpayers.”¹⁸ When a program is known to fund the same services that are provided in literally

¹⁷ Robert Rector, Testimony before the Committee on the Budget, U.S. House of Representatives. April 17, 2012. Available online: <http://budget.house.gov/UploadedFiles/rectortestimony04172012.pdf>

¹⁸ Fiscal Year 2013 Budget of the U.S. Government: Cutting Waste, Reducing the Deficit, and Asking All to Pay Their Fare Share. Available online: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2013/assets/cutting.pdf>

dozens of other Federal programs, as well as having been repeatedly cited as ineffective, the Committee believes it is our responsibility to say it should end.

4. Report Language: Section by Section

Section 1. Repeal of the program of block grants to states for social services

Subsection (a) of this section repeals sections 2001 through 2007 of Title XX of the Social Security Act, which now provides authorization for the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).

Subsection (b) of this section makes various conforming amendments to the Social Security Act and other laws to remove references to the SSBG given its repeal.

Subsection (c) of this section specifies the effective date of the repeal of the SSBG, which is October 1, 2012.

5. Committee Oversight Findings

With respect to clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives (relating to oversight findings), the Committee concluded that it was appropriate and timely to repeal the Social Services Block Grant program as specified in the bill, as transmitted.

In reviewing the effectiveness of social services under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means, in April 2011 the Subcommittee on Human Resources heard testimony from GAO on fragmentation, overlap, and duplication in SSBG and other programs.² While GAO reiterated the importance of Federal support for social services, they noted that “at the same time, the federal government is facing a structural imbalance in its budget, causing policymakers to carefully consider the effectiveness and efficiency of all federal programs. In particular, concerns have been raised about the multiplicity of programs that may show signs of fragmentation, overlap, and duplication that could introduce inefficiencies and increase costs.”

The decision to repeal this program was reached as the result of this hearing on duplication in social services programs, a review of the structure and purpose of the program, a study of other programs providing similar services to low-income families and others in need, an analysis of prior budget submissions from both Democratic and Republican administrations, and a review of accountability and performance measures for the program.

6. Constitutional Authority Statement

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to “provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.”

7. Committee Votes

In compliance with clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are made concerning the votes of the Committee on Ways and Means in its consideration of the committee print.

The committee print was ordered favorably transmitted by a roll call vote of 22 yeas to 14 nays (with a quorum being present). The vote was as follows:

| Representative | Yea | Nay | Present | Representative | Yea | Nay | Present |
|-------------------|-----|-----|---------|---------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Mr. Camp..... | X | | | Mr. Levin..... | | X | |
| Mr. Herger..... | X | | | Mr. Rangel..... | | | |
| Mr. Johnson..... | X | | | Mr. Stark..... | | X | |
| Mr. Brady..... | X | | | Mr. McDermott..... | | X | |
| Mr. Ryan..... | X | | | Mr. Lewis..... | | X | |
| Mr. Nunes..... | X | | | Mr. Neal..... | | X | |
| Mr. Tiberi..... | X | | | Mr. Becerra..... | | X | |
| Mr. Davis..... | X | | | Mr. Doggett..... | | X | |
| Mr. Reichert..... | X | | | Mr. Thompson..... | | X | |
| Mr. Boustany..... | X | | | Mr. Larson..... | | X | |
| Mr. Roskam..... | X | | | Mr. Blumenauer..... | | X | |
| Mr. Gerlach..... | X | | | Mr. Kind..... | | X | |
| Mr. Price..... | X | | | Mr. Pascrell..... | | X | |
| Mr. Buchanan..... | X | | | Ms. Berkley..... | | X | |
| Mr. Smith..... | X | | | Mr. Crowley..... | | X | |
| Mr. Schock..... | X | | | | | | |
| Ms. Jenkins..... | X | | | | | | |
| Mr. Paulsen..... | X | | | | | | |
| Mr. Marchant..... | X | | | | | | |
| Mr. Berg..... | X | | | | | | |
| Ms. Black..... | X | | | | | | |
| Mr. Reed..... | X | | | | | | |

8. Changes in Existing Law (Ramseyer Submission)

See attachment

9. Performance Goals

With respect to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee establishes the following performance related goals and objectives for this legislation: To end funding for the Social Services Block Grant, beginning October 1, 2012.

10. Supplemental, Additional, and Minority Views, if any.

See attachment

11. Congressional Budget Office cost estimate.

See attachment



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
U.S. Congress
Washington, DC 20515

Douglas W. Elmendorf, Director

April 23, 2012

Honorable Dave Camp
Chairman
Committee on Ways and Means
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for the Repeal of the Program of Block Grants to States for Social Services.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Jonathan Morancy, who can be reached at 226-2820.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Douglas W. Elmendorf".

Douglas W. Elmendorf

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Sander M. Levin
Ranking Member



**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
COST ESTIMATE**

April 23, 2012

Repeal of the Program of Block Grants to States for Social Services

As approved by the House Committee on Ways and Means on April 18, 2012

H. Con. Res. 112, the Concurrent Budget Resolution for fiscal year 2013, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 29, 2012, instructed several committees of the House to recommend legislative changes that would reduce deficits over the 2012-2022 period. As part of that reconciliation process, the House Committee on Ways and Means has approved three separate provisions as reconciliation recommendations. The following analysis presents estimated budgetary effects for one of those three provisions.

This legislation would repeal sections 2001 through 2007 of the Social Security Act, relating to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program, starting in fiscal year 2013. SSBG, which is administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, supports a variety of programs, including child welfare services, day care for both children and adults, home-delivered meals, disabilities services, and transportation.

SSBG has a permanent authorization of \$1.7 billion per year. Spending for this program is classified as direct spending; the program's funding, however, is provided in annual appropriation acts.

As shown in the following table, enacting a repeal of the SSBG programs would reduce direct spending by nearly \$1.4 billion in 2013 and by about \$16.7 billion over the 2012-2022 period, relative to CBO's current baseline projections.

| | By Fiscal Year, in Millions of Dollars | | | | | | | | | | | | 2012- | 2012- |
|---|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2017 | 2022 | |
| CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repeal Block Grants for Social Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget Authority | 0 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -8,500 | -17,000 | |
| Estimated Outlays | 0 | -1,360 | -1,666 | -1,802 | -1,717 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -1,700 | -8,245 | -16,745 | |

For this estimate, CBO assumes that the legislation will be enacted by October 1, 2012. Because the SSBG repeal would take effect in fiscal year 2013 under the legislation proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means, the estimate of budgetary savings would be unchanged for enactment any time prior to October 1 (the beginning of that fiscal year). In other words, there would be no effect on spending in fiscal year 2012 even if the legislation is enacted sometime during the remainder of this fiscal year.

The legislation contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Jonathan Morancy. The estimate was approved by Peter H. Fontaine, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

* * * * *

TITLE IV—GRANTS TO STATES FOR AID AND SERVICES TO NEEDY FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN AND FOR CHILD-WELFARE SERVICES

* * * * *

PART A—BLOCK GRANTS TO STATES FOR TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

* * * * *

SEC. 404. USE OF GRANTS.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(d) AUTHORITY TO USE PORTION OF GRANT FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a State may use not more than 30 percent of the amount of any grant made to the State under section 403(a) for a fiscal year to carry out a State program pursuant to [any or all of the following provisions of law:

[(A) Subtitle A of title XX of this Act.

[(B) The] *the* Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990.

[(2) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT TRANSFERABLE TO SUBTITLE 1 OF TITLE XX PROGRAMS.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—A State may use not more than the applicable percent of the amount of any grant made to the State under section 403(a) for a fiscal year to carry out State programs pursuant to subtitle 1 of title XX.

[(B) APPLICABLE PERCENT.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the applicable percent is 4.25 percent in the case of fiscal year 2001 and each succeeding fiscal year.]

[(3) (2) APPLICABLE RULES.—

[(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, any amount paid] *RULES*.— *Any amount paid* to a State under this part that is used to carry out a State program pursuant to [a provision of law specified in paragraph (1)] *the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990* shall not be subject to the

requirements of this part, but shall be subject to the requirements that apply to Federal funds provided directly under the provision of law to carry out the program, and the expenditure of any amount so used shall not be considered to be an expenditure under this part.

[(B) EXCEPTION RELATING TO SUBTITLE 1 OF TITLE XX PROGRAMS.—All amounts paid to a State under this part that are used to carry out State programs pursuant to subtitle 1 of title XX shall be used only for programs and services to children or their families whose income is less than 200 percent of the income official poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981) applicable to a family of the size involved.]

* * * * *

PART B—CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

Subpart 1—Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program

* * * * *

STATE PLANS FOR CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

SEC. 422. (a) * * *

(b) Each plan for child welfare services under this subpart shall—

(1) provide that (A) the individual or agency that [administers or supervises] *administered or supervised* the administration of the State's services program under [subtitle 1 of title XX] *subtitle A of title XX (as in effect before the repeal of such subtitle)* will administer or supervise the administration of the plan (except as otherwise provided in section 103(d) of the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980), and (B) to the extent that child welfare services are furnished by the staff of the State agency or local agency administering the plan, a single organizational unit in such State or local agency, as the case may be, will be responsible for furnishing such child welfare services;

(2) provide for coordination between the services provided for children under the plan and the services and assistance provided [under subtitle 1 of title XX,] under the State program funded under part A, under the State plan approved under subpart 2 of this part, under the State plan approved under the State plan approved under part E, and under other State programs having a relationship to the program under this subpart, with a view to provision of welfare and related services which will best promote the welfare of such children and their families;

* * * * *

PART E—FEDERAL PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

* * * * *

STATE PLAN FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

SEC. 471. (a) In order for a State to be eligible for payments under this part, it shall have a plan approved by the Secretary which—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(4) provides that the State shall assure that the programs at the local level assisted under this part will be coordinated with the programs at the State or local level assisted under parts A and B of this title, under subtitle 1 of title XX of this Act, and under any other appropriate provision of Federal law;

* * * * *

(8) subject to subsection (c), provides safeguards which restrict the use of or disclosure of information concerning individuals assisted under the State plan to purposes directly connected with (A) the administration of the plan of the State approved under this part, the plan or program of the State under part A, B, or D of this title (including activities under part F) or under title I, V, X, XIV, XVI (as in effect in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands), XIX, or XX or XIX, or the supplemental security income program established by title XVI, (B) any investigation, prosecution, or criminal or civil proceeding, conducted in connection with the administration of any such plan or program, (C) the administration of any other Federal or federally assisted program which provides assistance, in cash or in kind, or services, directly to individuals on the basis of need, (D) any audit or similar activity conducted in connection with the administration of any such plan or program by any governmental agency which is authorized by law to conduct such audit or activity, and (E) reporting and providing information pursuant to paragraph (9) to appropriate authorities with respect to known or suspected child abuse or neglect; and the safeguards so provided shall prohibit disclosure, to any committee or legislative body (other than an agency referred to in clause (D) with respect to an activity referred to in such clause), of any information which identifies by name or address any such applicant or recipient; except that nothing contained herein shall preclude a State from providing standards which restrict disclosures to purposes more limited than those specified herein, or which, in the case of adoptions, prevent disclosure entirely;

* * * * *

FOSTER CARE MAINTENANCE PAYMENTS PROGRAM

SEC. 472. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(h)(1) For purposes of title XIX, any child with respect to whom foster care maintenance payments are made under this section is deemed to be a dependent child as defined in section 406 (as in effect as of July 16, 1996) and deemed to be a recipient of aid to families with dependent children under part A of this title (as so in effect). **For purposes of subtitle 1 of title XX, any child with respect to whom foster care maintenance payments are made under this section is deemed to be a minor child in a needy family under a State program funded under part A of this title and is deemed to be a recipient of assistance under such part.**

* * * * *

ADOPTION AND GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

SEC. 473. (a) * * *

(b)(1) For purposes of title XIX, any child who is described in paragraph **[(3)] (2)** is deemed to be a dependent child as defined in section 406 (as in effect as of July 16, 1996) and deemed to be a recipient of aid to families with dependent children under part A of this title (as so in effect) in the State where such child resides.

[(2)] (2) For purposes of subtitle 1 of title XX, any child who is described in paragraph (3) is deemed to be a minor child in a needy family under a State program funded under part A of this title and deemed to be a recipient of assistance under such part.

[(3)] (2) A child described in this paragraph is any child—
(A) * * *

* * * * *

[(4)] (3) For purposes of **[paragraphs (1) and (2)] paragraph (1)**, a child whose costs in a foster family home or child-care institution are covered by the foster care maintenance payments being made with respect to the child's minor parent, as provided in section 475(4)(B), shall be considered a child with respect to whom foster care maintenance payments are being made under section 472.

* * * * *

TITLE V—MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT

* * * * *

USE OF ALLOTMENT FUNDS

SEC. 504. (a) * * *

(b) Amounts described in subsection (a) may not be used for—
(1) * * *

* * * * *

(6) payment for any item or service (other than an emergency item or service) furnished—

(A) by an individual or entity during the period when such individual or entity is excluded under this title or title XVIII, **[XIX, or XX]** or XIX pursuant to section 1128, 1128A, 1156, or 1842(j)(2), or

(B) at the medical direction or on the prescription of a physician during the period when the physician is ex-

cluded under this title or title XVIII, [XIX, or XX] or XIX pursuant to section 1128, 1128A, 1156, or 1842(j)(2) and when the person furnishing such item or service knew or had reason to know of the exclusion (after a reasonable time period after reasonable notice has been furnished to the person).

* * * * *

TITLE XI—GENERAL PROVISIONS, PEER REVIEW, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SIMPLIFICATION

PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 1101. (a) When used in this Act—

(1) The term "State", except where otherwise provided, includes the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and when used in titles IV, V, VII, XI, XIX, and XXI includes the Virgin Islands and Guam. Such term when used in titles III, IX, and XII also includes the Virgin Islands. Such term when used in title V and in part B of this title also includes American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Such term when used in titles XIX and XXI also includes the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa. In the case of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, titles I, X, and XIV, and title XVI (as in effect without regard to the amendment made by section 301 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972) shall continue to apply, and the term "State" when used in such titles (but not in title XVI as in effect pursuant to such amendment after December 31, 1973) includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. [Such term when used in title XX also includes the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.] Such term when used in title IV also includes American Samoa.

* * * * *

EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES FROM PARTICIPATION IN MEDICARE AND STATE HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

SEC. 1128. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(h) DEFINITION OF STATE HEALTH CARE PROGRAM.—For purposes of this section and sections 1128A and 1128B, the term "State health care program" means—

(1) * * *

(2) any program receiving funds under title V or from an allotment to a State under such title, or

[(3) any program receiving funds under subtitle 1 of title XX or from an allotment to a State under such subtitle, or]

[(4)] (3) a State child health plan approved under title XXI.

* * * * *

CIVIL MONETARY PENALTIES

SEC. 1128A. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(i) For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term "State agency" means the agency established or designated to administer or supervise the administration of the State plan under title XIX of this Act or designated to administer the State's program under title V [or subtitle 1 of title XX] of this Act.

* * * * *

PERIOD WITHIN WHICH CERTAIN CLAIMS MUST BE FILED

SEC. 1132. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act (but subject to subsection (b)), any claim by a State for payment with respect to an expenditure made during any calendar quarter by the State—

(1) in carrying out a State plan approved under title I, IV, X, XIV, XVI, [XIX, or XX] or XIX of this Act, or

* * * * *

TITLE XIX—GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

* * * * *

STATE PLANS FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 1902. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(e)(1) * * *

* * * * *

(13) EXPRESS LANE OPTION.—

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(F) EXPRESS LANE AGENCY.—

(i) * * *

* * * * *

(iii) [EXCLUSIONS] EXCLUSION.—Such term does not include [an agency that determines eligibility for a program established under the Social Services Block Grant established under title XX or] a private, for-profit organization.

* * * * *

TITLE XX—[BLOCK GRANTS TO STATES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES] HEALTH PROFESSIONS DEMONSTRATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONDITION DETECTION

* * * * *

Subtitle A—[Block Grants to States for Social Services] *Health Professions Demonstrations and Environmental Health Condition Detection*

[PURPOSES OF TITLE; AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS]

[SEC. 2001. For the purposes of consolidating Federal assistance to States for social services into a single grant, increasing State flexibility in using social service grants, and encouraging each State, as far as practicable under the conditions in that State, to furnish services directed at the goals of—

[(1) achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency;

[(2) achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency;

[(3) preventing or remedying neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating or reuniting families;

[(4) preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care; and

[(5) securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions, there are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

[PAYMENTS TO STATES]

[SEC. 2002. (a)(1) Each State shall be entitled to payment under this title for each fiscal year in an amount equal to its allotment for such fiscal year, to be used by such State for services directed at the goals set forth in section 2001, subject to the requirements of this title.

[(2) For purposes of paragraph (1)—

[(A) services which are directed at the goals set forth in section 2001 include, but are not limited to, child care services, protective services for children and adults, services for children and adults in foster care, services related to the management and maintenance of the home, day care services for adults, transportation services, family planning services, training and related services, employment services, information, referral, and counseling services, the preparation and delivery of meals, health support services and appropriate combinations of services designed to meet the special needs of children, the aged, the mentally retarded, the blind, the emotionally disturbed, the physically handicapped, and alcoholics and drug addicts; and

[(B) expenditures for such services may include expenditures for—

[(i) administration (including planning and evaluation);

[(ii) personnel training and retraining directly related to the provision of those services (including both short-and long-term training at educational institutions through grants to such institutions or by direct financial assistance to students enrolled in such institutions); and

[(iii) conferences or workshops, and training or retraining through grants to nonprofit organizations within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or to individuals with social services expertise, or through financial assistance to individuals participating in such conferences, workshops, and training or retraining (and this clause shall apply with respect to all persons involved in the delivery of such services).

[(b) The Secretary shall make payments in accordance with section 6503 of title 31, United States Code, to each State from its allotment for use under this title.

[(c) Payments to a State from its allotment for any fiscal year must be expended by the State in such fiscal year or in the succeeding fiscal year.

[(d) A State may transfer up to 10 percent of its allotment under section 2003 for any fiscal year for its use for that year under other provisions of Federal law providing block grants for support of health services, health promotion and disease prevention activities, or low-income home energy assistance (or any combination of those activities). Amounts allotted to a State under any provisions of Federal law referred to in the preceding sentence and transferred by a State for use in carrying out the purposes of this title shall be treated as if they were paid to the State under this title but shall not affect the computation of the State's allotment under this title. The State shall inform the Secretary of any such transfer of funds.

[(e) A State may use a portion of the amounts described in subsection (a) for the purpose of purchasing technical assistance from public or private entities if the State determines that such assistance is required in developing, implementing, or administering programs funded under this title.

[(f) A State may use funds provided under this title to provide vouchers, for services directed at the goals set forth in section 2001, to families, including—

[(1) families who have become ineligible for assistance under a State program funded under part A of title IV by reason of a durational limit on the provision of such assistance; and

[(2) families denied cash assistance under the State program funded under part A of title IV for a child who is born to a member of the family who is—

[(A) a recipient of assistance under the program; or

[(B) a person who received such assistance at any time during the 10-month period ending with the birth of the child.

[ALLOTMENTS

[SEC. 2003. (a) The allotment for any fiscal year to each of the jurisdictions of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the

Northern Mariana Islands shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount specified in subsection (c) as the amount which was specified for allocation to the particular jurisdiction involved for the fiscal year 1981 under section 2002(a)(2)(C) of this Act (as in effect prior to the enactment of this section) bore to \$2,900,000,000. The allotment for fiscal year 1989 and each succeeding fiscal year to American Samoa shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount allotted to the Northern Mariana Islands for that fiscal year as the population of American Samoa bears to the population of the Northern Mariana Islands determined on the basis of the most recent data available at the time such allotment is determined.

[(b) The allotment for any fiscal year for each State other than the jurisdictions of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands shall be an amount which bears the same ratio to—

[(1) the amount specified in subsection (c), reduced by

[(2) the total amount allotted to those jurisdictions for that fiscal year under subsection (a), as the population of that State bears to the population of all the States (other than Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands) as determined by the Secretary (on the basis of the most recent data available from the Department of Commerce) and promulgated prior to the first day of the third month of the preceding fiscal year.

[(c) The amount specified for purposes of subsections (a) and (b) shall be—

[(1) \$2,400,000,000 for the fiscal year 1982;

[(2) \$2,450,000,000 for the fiscal year 1983;

[(3) \$2,700,000,000 for the fiscal years 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1989;

[(4) \$2,750,000,000 for the fiscal year 1988;

[(5) \$2,800,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1995;

[(6) \$2,381,000,000 for the fiscal year 1996;

[(7) \$2,380,000,000 for the fiscal year 1997;

[(8) \$2,299,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998;

[(9) \$2,380,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999;

[(10) \$2,380,000,000 for the fiscal year 2000; and

[(11) \$1,700,000,000 for the fiscal year 2001 and each fiscal year thereafter.

[STATE ADMINISTRATION

[SEC. 2004. Prior to expenditure by a State of payments made to it under section 2002 for any fiscal year, the State shall report on the intended use of the payments the State is to receive under this title, including information on the types of activities to be supported and the categories or characteristics of individuals to be served. The report shall be transmitted to the Secretary and made public within the State in such manner as to facilitate comment by any person (including any Federal or other public agency) during development of the report and after its completion. The report shall be revised throughout the year as may be necessary to reflect substantial changes in the activities assisted under this title, and any

revision shall be subject to the requirements of the previous sentence.

【LIMITATIONS ON USE OF GRANTS

【SEC. 2005. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), grants made under this title may not be used by the State, or by any other person with which the State makes arrangements to carry out the purposes of this title—

【(1) for the purchase or improvement of land, or the purchase, construction, or permanent improvement (other than minor remodeling) of any building or other facility;

【(2) for the provision of cash payments for costs of subsistence or for the provision of room and board (other than costs of subsistence during rehabilitation, room and board provided for a short term as an integral but subordinate part of a social service, or temporary emergency shelter provided as a protective service);

【(3) for payment of the wages of any individual as a social service (other than payment of the wages of welfare recipients employed in the provision of child day care services);

【(4) for the provision of medical care (other than family planning services, rehabilitation services, or initial detoxification of an alcoholic or drug dependent individual) unless it is an integral but subordinate part of a social service for which grants may be used under this title;

【(5) for social services (except services to an alcoholic or drug dependent individual or rehabilitation services) provided in and by employees of any hospital, skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, or prison, to any individual living in such institution;

【(6) for the provision of any educational service which the State makes generally available to its residents without cost and without regard to their income;

【(7) for any child day care services unless such services meet applicable standards of State and local law;

【(8) for the provision of cash payments as a service (except as otherwise provided in this section);

【(9) for payment for any item or service (other than an emergency item or service) furnished—

【(A) by an individual or entity during the period when such individual or entity is excluded under this title or title V, XVIII, or XIX pursuant to section 1128, 1128A, 1156, or 1842(j)(2), or

【(B) at the medical direction or on the prescription of a physician during the period when the physician is excluded under this title or title V, XVIII, or XIX pursuant to section 1128, 1128A, 1156, or 1842(j)(2) and when the person furnishing such item or service knew or had reason to know of the exclusion (after a reasonable time period after reasonable notice has been furnished to the person);
or

【(10) in a manner inconsistent with the Assisted Suicide Funding Restortation Act of 1997.

[(b) The Secretary may waive the limitation contained in subsection (a)(1) and (4) upon the State's request for such a waiver if he finds that the request describes extraordinary circumstances to justify the waiver and that permitting the waiver will contribute to the State's ability to carry out the purposes of this title.

[REPORTS AND AUDITS

[SEC. 2006. (a) Each State shall prepare reports on its activities carried out with funds made available (or transferred for use) under this title. Reports shall be prepared annually, covering the most recently completed fiscal year, and shall be in such form and contain such information (including but not limited to the information specified in subsection (c)) as the State finds necessary to provide an accurate description of such activities, to secure a complete record of the purposes for which funds were spent, and to determine the extent to which funds were spent in a manner consistent with the reports required by section 2004. The State shall make copies of the reports required by this section available for public inspection within the State and shall transmit a copy to the Secretary. Copies shall also be provided, upon request, to any interested public agency, and each such agency may provide its views on these reports to the Congress.

[(b) Each State shall, not less often than every two years, audit its expenditures from amounts received (or transferred for use) under this title. Such State audits shall be conducted by an entity independent of any agency administering activities funded under this title, in accordance with generally accepted auditing principles. Within 30 days following the completion of each audit, the State shall submit a copy of that audit to the legislature of the State and to the Secretary. Each State shall repay to the United States amounts ultimately found not to have been expended in accordance with this title, or the Secretary may offset such amounts against any other amount to which the State is or may become entitled under this title.

[(c) Each report prepared and transmitted by a State under subsection (a) shall set forth (with respect to the fiscal year covered by the report)—

[(1) the number of individuals who received services paid for in whole or in part with funds made available under this title, showing separately the number of children and the number of adults who received such services, and broken down in each case to reflect the types of services and circumstances involved;

[(2) the amount spent in providing each such type of service, showing separately for each type of service the amount spent per child recipient and the amount spent per adult recipient;

[(3) the criteria applied in determining eligibility for services (such as income eligibility guidelines, sliding fee scales, the effect of public assistance benefits, and any requirements for enrollment in school or training programs); and

[(4) the methods by which services were provided, showing separately the services provided by public agencies and those provided by private agencies, and broken down in each case to

reflect the types of services and circumstances involved. The Secretary shall establish uniform definitions of services for use by the States in preparing the information required by this subsection, and make such other provision as may be necessary or appropriate to assure that compliance with the requirements of this subsection will not be unduly burdensome on the States.

[(d) For other provisions requiring States to account for Federal grants, see section 6503 of title 31, United States Code.

[SEC. 2007. ADDITIONAL GRANTS.

[(a) ENTITLEMENT.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any payment under section 2002, each State shall be entitled to—

[(A) 2 grants under this section for each qualified empowerment zone in the State; and

[(B) 1 grant under this section for each qualified enterprise community in the State.

[(2) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

[(A) EMPOWERMENT GRANTS.—The amount of each grant to a State under this section for a qualified empowerment zone shall be—

[(i) if the zone is designated in an urban area, \$50,000,000, multiplied by that proportion of the population of the zone that resides in the State; or

[(ii) if the zone is designated in a rural area, \$20,000,000, multiplied by each proportion.

[(B) ENTERPRISE GRANTS.—The amount of the grant to a State under this section for a qualified enterprise community shall be 1/95 of \$280,000,000, multiplied by that proportion of the population of the community that resides in the State.

[(C) POPULATION DETERMINATIONS.—The Secretary shall make population determinations for purposes of this paragraph based on the most recent decennial census data available.

[(3) TIMING OF GRANTS.—

[(A) QUALIFIED EMPOWERMENT ZONES.—With respect to each qualified empowerment zone, the Secretary shall make—

[(i) 1 grant under this section to each State in which the zone lies, on the date of the designation of the zone under part I of subchapter U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

[(ii) 1 grant under this section to each such State, on the 1st day of the 1st fiscal year that begins after the date of the designation.

[(B) QUALIFIED ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES.—With respect to each qualified enterprise community, the Secretary shall make 1 grant under this section to each State in which the community lies, on the date of the designation of the community under part I of subchapter U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

[(4) FUNDING.—\$1,000,000,000 shall be made available to the Secretary for grants under this section.

[(b) PROGRAM OPTIONS.—NOTWITHSTANDING SECTION 2005(A):

[(1) In order to prevent and remedy the neglect and abuse of children, a State may use amounts paid under this section to make grants to, or enter into contracts with, entities to provide residential or nonresidential drug and alcohol prevention and treatment programs that offer comprehensive services for pregnant women and mothers, and their children.

[(2) In order to prevent to assist disadvantaged adults and youths in achieving and maintaining self-sufficiency, a State may use amounts paid under this section to make grants to, or enter into contracts with—

[(A) organizations operated for profit or not for profit, for the purpose of training and employing disadvantaged adults and youths in construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of affordable housing, public infrastructure, and community facilities; and

[(B) nonprofit organizations and community or junior colleges, for the purpose of enabling such entities to provide short-term training courses in entrepreneurship and self-employment, and other training that will promote individual self-sufficiency and the interests of the community.

[(3) A State may use amounts paid under this section to make grants to, or enter into contracts with, nonprofit community-based organizations to enable such organizations to provide activities designed to promote and protect the interests of children and families, outside of school hours, including keeping schools open during evenings and weekends for mentoring and study.

[(4) In order to assist disadvantaged adults and youths in achieving and maintain economic self-support, a State may use amounts paid under this section to—

[(A) fund services designed to promote community and economic development in qualified empowerment zones and qualified enterprise communities, such as skills training, job counseling, transportation services, housing counseling, financial management, and business counseling;

[(B) assist in emergency and transitional shelter for disadvantaged families and individuals; or

[(C) support programs that promote home ownership, education, or other routes to economic independence for low-income families and individuals.

[(c) USE OF GRANTS.—

[(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d) of this section, each State that receives a grant under this section with respect to an area shall use the grant—

[(A) for services directed only at the goals set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 2001;

[(B) in accordance with the strategic plan for the area; and

[(C) for activities that benefit residents of the area for which the grant is made.

[(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—A State may use a portion of any grant made under this section in the manner described in section 2002(e).

[(d) REMITTANCE OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS.—

[(1) PORTION OF GRANT UPON TERMINATION OF DESIGNATION.—Each State to which an amount is paid under this subsection during a fiscal year with respect to an area the designation of which under part I of subchapter U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 ends before the end of the fiscal year shall remit to the Secretary an amount equal to the total of the amounts so paid with respect to the area, multiplied by that proportion of the fiscal year remaining after the designation ends.

[(2) AMOUNTS PAID TO THE STATES AND NOT OBLIGATED WITHIN 2 YEARS.—Each State shall remit to the Secretary any amount paid to the State under this section that is not obligated by the end of the 2-year period that begins with the date of the payment.

[(e) REALLOCATION OF REMAINING FUNDS.—

[(1) REMITTED AMOUNTS.—The amount specified in section 2003(c) for any fiscal year is hereby increased by the total of the amounts remitted during the fiscal year pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

[(2) AMOUNTS NOT PAID TO THE STATES.—The amount specified in section 2003(c) for fiscal year 1998 is hereby increased by the amount made available for grants under this section that has not been paid to any State by the end of fiscal year 1997.

[(f) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

[(1) QUALIFIED EMPOWERMENT ZONE.—The term “qualified empowerment zone” means, with respect to a State, an area—

[(A) which has been designated (other than by the Secretary of the Interior) as an empowerment zone under part I of subchapter U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

[(B) with respect to which the designation is in effect;

[(C) the strategic plan for which is a qualified plan;

and

[(D) part or all of which is in the State.

[(2) QUALIFIED ENTERPRISE COMMUNITY.—The term “qualified enterprise community” means, with respect to a State, an area—

[(A) which has been designated (other than by the Secretary of the Interior) as an enterprise community under part I of subchapter U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

[(B) with respect to which the designation is in effect;

[(C) the strategic plan for which is a qualified plan;

and

[(D) part or all of which is in the State.

[(3) STRATEGIC PLAN.—The term “strategic plan” means, with respect to an area, the plan contained in the application for designation of the area under part I of subchapter U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

[(4) QUALIFIED PLAN.—The term “qualified plan” means, with respect to an area, a plan that—

[(A) includes a detailed description of the activities proposed for the area that are to be funded with amounts provided under this section;

[(B) contains a commitment that the amounts provided under this section to any State for the area will not be used to supplant Federal or non-Federal funds for services and activities which promote the purposes of this section;

[(C) was developed in cooperation with the local government or governments with jurisdiction over the area; and

[(D) to the extent that any State will not use the amounts provided under this section for the area in the manner described in subsection (b), explains the reasons why not.

[(5) RURAL AREA.—The term “rural area” has the meaning given such term in section 1393(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

[(6) URBAN AREA.—The term “urban area” has the meaning given such term in section 1393(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.]

* * * * *

SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2008

ADMINISTRATIVE COST-SHARING AND QUALITY CONTROL

SEC. 16. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(k) REDUCTIONS IN PAYMENTS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(5) ALLOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

(A) * * *

(B) FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES.—Subparagraph (A) applies to—

(i) funds made available to carry out part A of title IV[, or title XX,] of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., 1397 et seq.);

* * * * *

SECTION 402 OF THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1996

SEC. 402. LIMITED ELIGIBILITY OF QUALIFIED ALIENS FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL PROGRAMS.

(a) * * *

(b) LIMITED ELIGIBILITY FOR DESIGNATED FEDERAL PROGRAMS.—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(3) DESIGNATED FEDERAL PROGRAM DEFINED.—For purposes of this title, the term “designated Federal program” means any of the following:

(A) * * *

[(B) SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT.—The program of block grants to States for social services under title XX of the Social Security Act.]

[(C)] (B) MEDICAID.—A State plan approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act, other than medical assistance described in section 401(b)(1)(A).

* * * * *

SECTION 245A OF THE IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL ACT OF 1986

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF CERTAIN ENTRANTS BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1982, TO THAT OF PERSON ADMITTED FOR LAWFUL RESIDENCE

SEC. 245A. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(h) TEMPORARY DISQUALIFICATION OF NEWLY LEGALIZED ALIENS FROM RECEIVING CERTAIN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(4) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—Assistance furnished under any of the following provisions of law shall not be construed to be financial assistance described in paragraph (1)(A)(i):

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(I) Titles VI, XVI, and XX] and XVI, and parts B, D, and E of title IV, of the Social Security Act (and titles I, X, XIV, and XVI of such Act as in effect without regard to the amendment made by section 301 of the Social Security Amendments of 1972).

SECTION 17 OF THE RICHARD B. RUSSELL NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

SEC. 17. CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM PURPOSE, GRANT AUTHORITY AND INSTITUTION ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) * * *

(2) DEFINITION OF INSTITUTION.—In this section, the term “institution” means—

(A) * * *

(B) any other private organization providing nonresidential child care or day care outside school hours for school children, if—

[(i)] at least 25 percent of the children served by the organization meet the income eligibility criteria established under section 9(b) for free or reduced price meals; [or]

[(ii) the organization receives compensation from amounts granted to the States under title XX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397 et seq.) (but only if the organization receives compensation under that title for at least 25 percent of its enrolled children or 25 percent of its licensed capacity, whichever is less);]

* * * * *

(D) any other private organization acting as a sponsoring organization for, and that is part of the same legal entity as, one or more organizations that are—

(i) * * *

(ii) proprietary title XIX [or title XX] centers (as defined in subsection (o)(2));

* * * * *

(o)(1) * * *

(2) For purposes of this subsection—

(A) * * *

(B) the term “proprietary title XIX [or title XX] center” means any private, for-profit center providing adult day care services for which it receives compensation from amounts granted to the States under title XIX [or XX] of the Social Security Act and which title XIX [or title XX] beneficiaries were not less than 25 percent of enrolled eligible participants in a calendar month preceding initial application or annual reapplication for program participation.

* * * * *

SECTION 201 OF THE INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT OF 1978

SEC. 201. (a) * * *

(b) Funds appropriated for use by the Secretary in accordance with this section may be utilized as non-Federal matching share in connection with funds provided under [titles IV-B and XX] *part B of title IV* of the Social Security Act or under any other Federal financial assistance programs which contribute to the purpose for which such funds are authorized to be appropriated for use under this Act. The provision or possibility of assistance under this Act shall not be a basis for the denial or reduction of any assistance otherwise authorized under [titles IV-B and XX] *part B of title IV* of the Social Security Act or any other federally assisted program. For purposes of qualifying for assistance under a federally assisted program, licensing or approval of foster or adoptive homes or insti-

tutions by an Indian tribe shall be deemed equivalent to licensing or approval by a State.

* * * * *

SECTION 3803 OF TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE

§ 3803. Hearing and determinations

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(c)(1) * * *

(2)(A) * * *

* * * * *

(C) For purposes of this subsection, the term "benefits" means—

(i) * * *

* * * * *

[(vi) benefits under title XX of the Social Security Act;]

[(vii)] (vi) benefits under the supplemental nutrition assistance program (as defined in section 3(l) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008);

[(viii)] (vii) benefits under chapters 11, 13, 15, 17, and 21 of title 38;

[(ix)] (viii) benefits under the Black Lung Benefits Act;

[(x)] (ix) benefits under the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children established under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966;

[(xi)] (x) benefits under section 336 of the Older Americans Act;

[(xii)] (xi) any annuity or other benefit under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974;

[(xiii)] (xii) benefits under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act;

[(xiv)] (xiii) benefits under any housing assistance program for lower income families or elderly or handicapped persons which is administered by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development or the Secretary of Agriculture;

[(xv)] (xiv) benefits under the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981; and

[(xvi)] (xv) benefits under part A of the Energy Conservation in Existing Buildings Act of 1976,

which are intended for the personal use of the individual who receives the benefits or for a member of the individual's family.

* * * * *

SECTION 14502 OF TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE

§ 14502. Demonstration health projects

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(d) OPERATION GRANTS.—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(3) SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE.—The federal contribution may be provided entirely from amounts appropriated to carry out this section or in combination with amounts provided under other federal grant programs for the operation of health related facilities and the provision of health and child development services, including parts A and B of title IV [and title XX] of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq., 620 et seq. [1397 et seq.]).

* * * * *

SECTION 2006 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATIONS

SEC. 2006. (a) An application for a grant for a demonstration project for services under this title shall be in such form and contain such information as the Secretary may require, and shall include—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(15) assurances that the applicant has or will make and will continue to make every reasonable effort to collect appropriate reimbursement for its costs in providing services to persons entitled to services under parts B and E of title IV [and title XX] of the Social Security Act;

* * * * *

OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965

* * * * *

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

* * * * *

FEDERAL AGENCY CONSULTATION

SEC. 203. (a) * * *

(b) For the purposes of subsection (a), programs related to the objectives of this Act shall include—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(3) titles XVI, XVIII, [XIX, and XX] and XIX of the Social Security Act,

* * * * *

SURPLUS PROPERTY ELIGIBILITY

SEC. 213. Any State or local government agency, and any non-profit organization or institution, which receives funds appropriated for programs for older individuals under this Act, under title IV [or title XX] of the Social Security Act, or under titles VIII and X of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and the Community Services Block Grant Act, shall be deemed eligible to receive for such programs, property which is declared surplus to the needs of the Federal Government in accordance with laws applicable to surplus property.

* * * * *

TITLE III—GRANTS FOR STATE AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS ON AGING

PART A—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * *

AREA PLANS

SEC. 306. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(d)(1) Subject to regulations prescribed by the Assistant Secretary, an area agency on aging designated under section 305(a)(2)(A) or, in areas of a State where no such agency has been designated, the State agency, may enter into agreement with agencies administering programs under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and [titles XIX and XX] title XIX of the Social Security Act for the purpose of developing and implementing plans for meeting the common need for transportation services of individuals receiving benefits under such Acts and older individuals participating in programs authorized by this title.

(2) In accordance with an agreement entered into under paragraph (1), funds appropriated under this title may be used to purchase transportation services for older individuals and may be pooled with funds made available for the provision of transportation services under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and [titles XIX and XX] title XIX of the Social Security Act.

* * * * *

SECTION 2605 OF THE LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1981

APPLICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 2605. (a) * * *

(b) As part of the annual application required by subsection (a), the chief executive officer of each State shall certify that the State agrees to—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(4) coordinate its activities under this title with similar and related programs administered by the Federal Government and such State, particularly low-income energy-related programs under subtitle B of title VI (relating to community services block grant program), under the supplemental security income program, under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, [under title XX of the Social Security Act,] under the low-income weatherization assistance program under title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act, or under any other provision of law which carries out programs which were administered under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 before the date of the enactment of this Act;

* * * * *

(j) In verifying income eligibility for purposes of subsection (b)(2)(B), the State may apply procedures and policies consistent with procedures and policies used by the State agency administering programs under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, [under title XX of the Social Security Act,] under subtitle B of title VI of this Act (relating to community services block grant program), under any other provision of law which carries out programs which were administered under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 before the date of the enactment of this Act, or under other income assistance or service programs (as determined by the State).

* * * * *

SECTION 602 OF THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATE SCHOLARSHIP ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1985

[SEC. 602. GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

[The Secretary is authorized to make a grant for any fiscal year to any State receiving a grant under title XX of the Social Security Act for such fiscal year to enable such State to award scholarships to eligible individuals within the State who are candidates for the Child Development Associate credential.]

* * * * *

SECTION 3 OF THE ASSISTED SUICIDE FUNDING RESTRICTION ACT OF 1997

SEC. 3. RESTRICTION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS UNDER HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS.

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(d) LIST OF PROGRAMS TO WHICH RESTRICTIONS APPLY.—

(1) FEDERAL HEALTH CARE FUNDING PROGRAMS.—Subsection (a) applies to funds appropriated under or to carry out the following:

(A) * * *

* * * * *

[(C)] TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT.—Title XX of the Social Security Act.]

[(D)] (C) MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM.—Title V of the Social Security Act.

[(E)] (D) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.—The Public Health Service Act.

[(F)] (E) INDIAN HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT.—The Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

[(G)] (F) FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS PROGRAM.—Chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

[(H)] (G) MILITARY HEALTH CARE SYSTEM (INCLUDING TRICARE AND CHAMPUS PROGRAMS).—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code.

[(I)] (H) VETERANS MEDICAL CARE.—Chapter 17 of title 38, United States Code.

[(J)] (I) HEALTH SERVICES FOR PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS.—Section 5(e) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(e)).

[(K)] (J) MEDICAL SERVICES FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS.—Section 4005(a) of title 18, United States Code.

* * * * *

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U.S. House of Representatives

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JANICE MAYS,
MINORITY CHIEF COUNSEL

April 24, 2012

JENNIFER SAFAVIAN,
STAFF DIRECTOR

DISSENTING VIEWS ON RECOMMENDATION TO ELIMINATE THE SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

These recommendations to the Budget Committee follow a disturbing but familiar pattern. Once again, the Majority has targeted seniors, children, people with disabilities, and middle-income families rather than ask the very wealthiest Americans to pay their fair share. We strongly oppose this unfair approach, these specific legislative proposals, and the complete lack of consultation, public discussion, or analysis of the consequences of these policies that preceded our Committee action. We support a fair and balanced approach to deficit reduction. The Majority's recommendation is neither fair nor balanced.

We strongly oppose eliminating the Social Services Block Grant, which helps fund protective services for abused children, home-based services for the disabled and elderly, and a variety of other services for vulnerable populations.

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) was signed into law by President Reagan in 1981 to provide States and local communities with a flexible funding source to meet challenging social service needs. Annual funding for the SSBG has declined in nominal terms from \$2.8 billion in 1995 to \$1.7 billion today, so this program already has been significantly reduced in scope and cost.

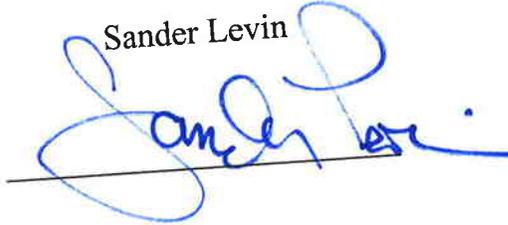
Without a single hearing, or even the introduction of a bill, the majority has moved to repeal the SSBG forever – a step that would have drastic consequences for millions of at-risk Americans. Services for up to 1.7 million older Americans, including home care and home delivered meals; services for up to 1 million disabled individuals, including respite care and transportation; and child care and child protective services for several million children would be severely jeopardized if the SSBG was eliminated.

In opposing the repeal of this program, the National Conference of State Legislatures notes that *“State legislators would not necessarily be able to backfill programs funded by the SSBG due to four years of back to back reductions in their own state budgets.”* Only by raising taxes or cutting other important programs would States be able to maintain even some of the vital services provided by the SSBG.

Even as the majority's Budget Resolution proposes to cut and replace Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) with block grants to supposedly make the programs more flexible, the majority has suggested they are seeking to eliminate the Social Services Block Grant in part because it is too flexible. This is especially disappointing given the past bipartisan support for the SSBG in this Committee. For example, between 2000 and 2003, Chairman Camp signed four separate letters urging an increase in SSBG funding, making the point that "*SSBG has been a key source of flexible funding for critical social services.*"

We are committed to bringing our budget into balance, but do not believe that children, senior citizens and the disabled should be targeted for massive cuts, as the wealthiest among us are asked to contribute nothing. We attempted to substitute these and other cuts with an equal amount of deficit reduction through the so-called "Buffett Rule," which would have affected only those with annual incomes of \$1 million or more a year. Regrettably, the majority refused to allow a vote on this more equitable approach for reducing our deficit.

Sander Levin

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Sander Levin", is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.