

<h1>ACF</h1> <p>Administration for Children and Families</p>	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  Administration on Children, Youth and Families	
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	<b>4. Key Words:</b> Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act; Title IV-B, Title IV-E, Court Improvement Program, John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood, Education and Training Vouchers Program, Family First Transition Act	

**PROGRAM INSTRUCTION**

**TO:** State, Tribal, and Territorial Agencies Administering or Supervising the Administration of Titles IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act, the Highest State Court of Appeals, and State and Tribal Court Improvement Program Grantees.

**SUBJECT:** Guidance and instruction related to the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act, Division X of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021*, Public Law (P.L.) 116-260, enacted December 27, 2020.

**LEGAL AND RELATED REFERENCES:** Titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act (the Act).

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this Program Instruction (PI) is to provide instruction and guidance to title IV-B/ IV-E agencies and Court Improvement Program Grantees on actions required to address the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act which was enacted as Division X of P.L. 116-260, the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021*.

**BACKGROUND:** The *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021*, P.L. 116-260, enacted into law on December 27, 2020, makes continuing appropriations for specified federal agencies and provides temporary flexibilities and assistance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and public health emergency.<sup>1</sup> Division X of P.L. 116-260, titled, the “Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act,” includes additional, supplemental or enhanced funding for

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<sup>1</sup> “COVID-19 public health emergency” is defined in section 2(1) of Division X for purposes of Division X as the public health emergency declared by the Secretary entitled “Determination that a Public Health Emergency Exists Nationwide as the Result of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus,” beginning January 27, 2020 and currently authorized until April 20, 2021 ([subject to be extended](#)).

several programs authorized under titles IV-B and IV-E of the Act and requires title IV-E agencies to take a number of actions to protect and support youth/young adults currently or formerly in foster care. Please see Information Memorandum [ACYF-CB-IM-21-05](#) issued on January 13, 2021 for a summary of all provisions in Division X.

This PI addresses the following provisions:

**Section A: Youth/Young Adult Provisions.**

1. Temporary requirements for title IV-E agencies to allow youth over age 18 to remain in or re-enter foster care and suspension of the age and education/employment requirements for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments for youth;
2. John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Chafee program) Additional Funding and Flexibilities;
3. Education and Training Vouchers (ETV) Program Additional Funding and Flexibilities; and
4. Financial and Reporting Information for the Chafee and ETV Program Additional Funding

**Section B: Emergency Funding for the MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program**

**Section C: Court Improvement Program Supplemental funding**

**Section D: Family First Prevention Services Program Pandemic Flexibility**

**Section E: Adjustment of Baselines for Family First Transition Act Funding Certainty Grants**

A separate PI will be issued to address provisions in Division X relating to the title IV-E Kinship Navigator program.

**Section A: Youth/Young Adult Provisions.**

*Overview:* The Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act (Division X of P.L. 116-260) directs title IV-E agencies to prevent youth from “aging out” of foster care and to facilitate re-entry into foster care for youth who previously aged out of foster care for the period specified in Division X. It also temporarily waives certain title IV-E foster care eligibility requirements for youth age 18 and older. The law also provides \$400 million in additional appropriations for the Chafee program for fiscal year (FY) 2021, of which \$50 million is reserved for ETV (see Attachments A and B for Chafee and ETV additional allotments). The law also directs that 1.5 percent of the \$400 million be reserved for HHS technical assistance and evaluation activities. Title IV-E agencies may also use the additional Chafee funding for meeting the extended foster care requirements, as described in detail below.

The temporary title IV-E requirements and the additional Chafee/ETV funding and flexibility address the critical financial needs of youth/young adults who are or were

formerly in foster care. Because many of these young people, once discharged from foster care, lack access to stable housing, income, and other resources that may be available to youth/young adults in intact families, the funding and flexibilities provided by the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act are critical to ensuring youth are protected and supported. Without adequate outreach and support, there is a very real risk that youth who have left the foster care system will become homeless or experience other negative outcomes.

In carrying out the provisions of the law, CB encourages all title IV-E agencies to draw on the expertise of those individuals who will receive the assistance and services at both the individual and system-level. Youth and young adults are in the best position to identify their most critical needs. CB encourages title IV-E agencies to make engagement and peer support<sup>2</sup> a critical part of implementation. Some potential approaches to engaging young people in implementation include:

- Invite existing entities, such as youth advisory boards or other youth leadership groups, to meet with and advise the agency in implementation efforts. Ensure that advisory activities are inclusive of the diverse population of eligible youth, including young people who are expectant or parenting; young people with different racial, cultural and ethnic backgrounds; Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender, and Questioning (LGBTQ) youth; and youth from both urban and rural areas.
- Enlist community-based agencies in outreach and notification activities to ensure all eligible young people learn about available assistance and how to access it.
- Partner with community-based organizations that have direct connections with young people, are able to outreach to them, and include young people among their workforce who can support in resource navigation, connection and more.

Investing in these strategies will build youth engagement into the agency's implementation infrastructure from the start and lay the groundwork for sustained youth engagement after the COVID-19 pandemic and public health emergency.

Young adults are a highly mobile population. CB urges states to evaluate and determine the most expeditious way to verify a youth/young adult's former foster care history. In this time of crisis, a youth's state of origin should not preclude them from receiving critical services to prevent their homelessness and ability to connect to the social service system in the community where they now live.

Detailed information on each of the youth/young adult provisions in the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act is outlined below.

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<sup>2</sup> Peer support is defined as utilizing other individuals with lived expertise in the child welfare system to engage with other youth and young adults.

A1: Temporary requirements for title IV-E agencies to allow youth over age 18 to remain in or re-enter foster care and suspension of the age and education/employment requirements for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments for youth.

The Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act establishes new temporary requirements that all title IV-E agencies must carry out to prevent youth from aging out of foster care and to facilitate re-entry into foster care. These requirements apply whether or not a title IV-E agency currently is approved to provide eligible youth age 18 or older title IV-E foster care maintenance payments under section 475(8)(B) of the Act and regardless of the current maximum age for foster care under the laws and policies of the state or tribe. A chart below provides a summary of timeframes for the provisions described in Section A1.

The Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act requires:

- *Temporary suspension of aging out of foster care and permitting re-entry of youth who have left foster care:* The title IV-E agency may not require a youth to leave foster care solely due to age from December 27, 2020 through September 30, 2021 (section 4(a) of Division X). Further, the title IV-E agency must permit any youth who left foster care due to reaching the state/tribe's maximum age during the COVID-19 public health emergency (defined in section 2(1) of Division X, currently January 27, 2020 – April 20, 2021, subject to be extended) to voluntarily re-enter foster care (section 4(b) of Division X). Regardless of any future extensions of the COVID-19 public health emergency, the re-entry requirement expires after September 30, 2021. There is no upper age limit on remaining in foster care or re-entering foster care under these provisions, meaning it is possible that a state or tribe would be required to allow a youth age 21 or older to remain in or re-enter foster care.

The title IV-E agency must also: 1) continue to ensure that the safety, permanence, and well-being needs of older foster youth, including youth who remain in or re-enter foster care, are met; and 2) work with any youth who remains in foster care after attaining 18 years of age (or such greater age as the state may have elected under section 475(8)(B)(iii) of the Act) to develop, or review and revise, a transition plan consistent with the plan referred to in section 475(5)(H) of the Act, and assist the youth with identifying adults who can offer meaningful, permanent connections (section 475(5)(H) of the Act; section 4(c) of Division X). The title IV-E agency must make reasonable efforts to determine the title IV-E eligibility of each youth remaining in or re-entering foster care due to the requirements and flexibilities of sections 4(a) and (c) of Division X (section 4(d)(2)(C) of Division X).

For purposes of meeting the temporary suspension of aging out of foster care and permitting re-entry of youth who have left foster care, title IV-E agencies may use a definition of foster care that does not fully accord with the definition used for the purposes of title IV-E in 45 CFR 1355.20. For example, a title IV-E agency could allow a youth to re-enter foster care without extending title IV-E agency placement and care to that youth, while still providing monthly financial support, age-appropriate supervision, and case management services. However, in order to claim FFP for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments, the definition of foster care at 45 CFR 1355.20 applies.

Therefore, in the example above, that same youth would not be eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments because the arrangement does not meet the 45 CFR 1355.20 foster care definition due to the lack of title IV-E agency placement and care. In these cases, it is possible that the additional Chafee funding may be able to be used to support these youth, as described below in Section A2 of this PI.

- *Temporary suspension of age and education and employment requirements for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments:*<sup>3</sup> The title IV-E agency may not determine a youth ineligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments due to age or failure to meet the education and employment conditions from December 27, 2020 through September 30, 2021 (section 475(8)(B) of the Act; section 4(a) of Division X). In addition, the title IV-E agency may not find a youth who re-enters foster care during the COVID-19 public health emergency period (defined as April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021 in section 2(2) of Division X) ineligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments solely due to age or the education and employment conditions before October 1, 2021 (section 4(d)(2)(D) of Division X). There is no upper age limit for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments under this provision. The age and education and employment requirements are suspended for all otherwise eligible youth in foster care, regardless of whether the youth is in foster care due to the requirements delaying aging out and allowing re-entry described in the previous bullet.

To be eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments, the youth must meet all other title IV-E foster care eligibility requirements, such as: removal requirements; the applicable AFDC standard; the title IV-E agency having placement and care of the youth; and living in an allowable foster care setting. The definition of “foster care” in 45 CFR 1355.20 applies for the purposes of title IV-E eligibility. Further, the case review requirements in section 471(a)(16) of the Act (which are defined further at section 475(5) of the Act) apply to all children under age 18 who are in foster care, under the placement and care of the title IV-E agency and those children age 18 or older on whose behalf a title IV-E foster care maintenance payment is made. Therefore, the title IV-E agency must ensure that it is meeting the case plan, periodic review, and permanency hearing requirements for these youth.

The same flexibilities for serving young people age 18 and older in title IV-E foster care previously addressed in [ACYF-CB-PI-10-11](#), published July 9, 2010, are available to youth age 18 and older who may be eligible for title IV-E foster care due to the suspension of the age and education/employment criteria. These flexibilities include the option to allow young people age 18 and older to re-enter care through a voluntary placement agreement and the option to use a range of supervised independent living settings, which need not be licensed, as the youth’s foster care placement. For example, a title IV-E agency may determine that when paired with a supervising agency or supervising worker, host homes, college dormitories, shared housing, semi-supervised

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<sup>3</sup> Many title IV-E agencies previously requested flexibility under the Stafford Act to serve older youth who did not meet title IV-E foster care requirements relating to education and work activities (see ACF-ACYF-CB-PI-20-10). However, P.L. 116-260 explicitly prohibits title IV-E agencies to impose the education and employment conditions as a title IV-E eligibility requirement for youth to remain in or re-enter foster care until September 30, 2021.

apartments, supervised apartments or another housing arrangement meet the supervised setting requirement (meaning it can be an allowable title IV-E placement option for youth age 18 or older in foster care).

- *Notice to youth and public awareness campaign about the option to re-enter foster care:* Until September 30, 2021, the title IV-E agency must provide notice of the option to re-enter foster care to each youth who was formally discharged from foster care due to age during the COVID-19 public health emergency (defined in section 2(1) of Division X, currently January 27, 2020 – April 20, 2021, subject to be extended), and facilitate the voluntary re-entry of those youth into foster care (section 4(b)(2 & 3) of Division X). The title IV-E agency must also conduct a public awareness campaign about the option to voluntarily re-enter foster care for youth under age 22 who aged out of foster care in FY 2020 or 2021 who are otherwise eligible to return to foster care (section 4(b)(4) of Division X).

In conducting the public awareness campaign, CB encourages title IV-E agencies to reach out not only to youth under age 22 who aged out of foster care in FYs 2020 and 2021, but to other youth formerly in foster care, if they now potentially would be eligible to return to foster care or receive other services from the agency.<sup>4</sup> CB also encourages agencies to partner with foster care alumni/ae to create the public awareness campaigns and to assist with outreach. It is also important to consider the input of child welfare partners, foster parents, relatives, and others when crafting outreach materials. Finally, CB notes that states are in the process of surveying young adults at age 21 as part of the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) reporting requirements of the Chafee program; therefore, outreach the agency is already doing for NYTD may provide an opportunity to communicate the opportunity to re-enter foster care at the same time.

Action Required: All state and tribal title IV-E agencies must submit the certification in Attachment C to their [CB Regional Office](#) no later than 45 days from the issuance of this PI providing an assurance that the agency will implement the provisions related to aging out of, re-entry into, and eligibility for title IV-E foster care, as described above.

Title IV-E agencies may claim for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments and allowable associated in-placement administrative costs made or incurred from December 27, 2020 to September 30, 2021 on behalf of youth/young adults in foster care who otherwise would have been eligible for title IV-E except for the age or the education and employment conditions. There is no upper age limit for title IV-E eligibility during this time period (i.e., youth over age 21 could be eligible). To qualify for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments, youth must meet all other title IV-E eligibility requirements.

To receive title IV-E reimbursement of foster care maintenance payments and administrative costs on behalf of eligible youth, agencies must submit claims on the appropriate lines of the CB-496 Title IV-E Programs Quarterly Financial Report. There is no requirement to separately

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<sup>4</sup> Title IV-E agencies may use the Chafee Program funding to pay for costs incurred related to the public awareness campaign, including efforts targeted to the broader group of youth who are eligible for services or financial assistance.

report costs on behalf of youth/young adults that are eligible due to the temporary suspension of age and education and employment requirements.

As described in Section A2 below (*Use of Chafee Funds to Meet Requirements Relating to Preventing Youth From Aging out of Foster Care and To Facilitate Re-entry into Foster Care*), a state or tribe may use the additional Chafee funding provided through Division X to pay for costs associated with meeting the requirements described in this section, including the public awareness campaign, except that no Chafee funds may be used to pay for maintenance costs incurred on behalf of a title IV-E eligible youth. The title IV-E agency must make reasonable efforts to determine the title IV-E eligibility of each youth remaining in or re-entering foster care under the flexibilities and requirements of Division X (section 4(d)(2)(C) of Division X).

See the Chart 1 below for a summary of timeframes for the provisions described in Section A1.

<b>Chart 1: Summary of Provisions and Timeframes for the temporary requirements for Title IV-E agencies to prevent aging out of foster care and allow re-entry into foster care for youth over age 18 (section 4 of Division X)</b>		
<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Provision</u>	<u>Citation</u>
before October 1, 2021 <i>Provision has no force or effect after September 30, 2021<sup>5</sup></i>	May not require a youth to leave foster care solely due to age	section 475(8)(B) of the Act  section 4(a) of Division X
before October 1, 2021 <i>Provision has no force or effect after September 30, 2021</i>	May not find a youth ineligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments due to age or failure to meet the education and employment conditions	section 475(8)(B) of the Act  section 4(a) of Division X
before October 1, 2021 <i>Provision has no force or effect after September 30, 2021</i>	Permit any youth who left foster care due to age during the COVID-19 public health emergency (currently between January 27, 2020 to April 20, 2021, subject to be extended) to voluntarily re-enter foster care	section 4(b)(1) of Division X

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<sup>5</sup> Section 4(e) of Division X.

**Chart 1: Summary of Provisions and Timeframes for the temporary requirements for Title IV-E agencies to prevent aging out of foster care and allow re-entry into foster care for youth over age 18 (section 4 of Division X)**

<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Provision</u>	<u>Citation</u>
before October 1, 2021 <i>Provision has no force or effect after September 30, 2021</i>	Youth who re-enter foster care during the emergency period of April 1, 2020 and September 30, 2021 may not be determined ineligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments solely due to age or the education/employment conditions	section 4(d)(2)(D) of Division X
before October 1, 2021 <i>Provision has no force or effect after September 30, 2021</i>	Provide notice of the option to re-enter foster care to each youth who aged out during the COVID-19 public health emergency (currently between January 27, 2020 to April 20, 2021, subject to be extended)	section 4(b)(2) of Division X
before October 1, 2021 <i>Provision has no force or effect after September 30, 2021</i>	Public awareness campaign about the option of re-entry for youth who have not attained 22 years of age, who aged out of foster care in FYs 2020 or 2021 (October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2021), and who are otherwise eligible to return to foster care	section 4(b)(4) of Division X
No timeframe <i>Provision has no force or effect after September 30, 2021</i>	The title IV-E agency must continue to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of older youth who remain in or who age out of foster care and re-enter foster care and continue transition planning	section 475(5)(H) of the Act; section 4(c) of Division X

**Chart 1: Summary of Provisions and Timeframes for the temporary requirements for Title IV-E agencies to prevent aging out of foster care and allow re-entry into foster care for youth over age 18 (section 4 of Division X)**

<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Provision</u>	<u>Citation</u>
<p>Costs incurred between December 27, 2020 and September 30, 2021</p> <p><i>Provision has no force or effect after September 30, 2021</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May use the additional Chafee appropriation for certain costs incurred in meeting the requirements related to preventing youth from aging out of foster care, re-entry into foster care, and protections for youth in foster care.</li> <li>• Must not use the additional Chafee appropriation for specified foster care costs identified in Division X for title IV-E eligible youth, including youth age 18 or older who are eligible due to a temporary waiver of the age or education/employment requirements.</li> <li>• Must make reasonable efforts to determine the title IV-E eligibility of each older youth who remains in or re-enters foster care for the reasons specified in Division X.</li> </ul>	<p>section 4(d)(1), (2)(A), (B), and (C) of Division X</p>

A2: John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Chafee program) Additional Funding and Flexibilities

The Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act appropriates additional funding for the Chafee program and makes temporary changes in eligibility for Chafee services for the time periods detailed below. Also see Chart 2 at end of Section A for a summary of timeframes for the provisions described in Section A2. The additional Chafee grant provides a flexible source of funding that can be used to provide immediate, critically needed assistance to young people.

In the past year, CB has heard from many young people who are in or were in foster care that they have not benefited from other COVID-19 relief assistance, such as stimulus payments or unemployment insurance. Therefore, CB urges all child welfare agencies receiving the additional Chafee grant to consider using at least a portion of the funds to facilitate quick and streamlined access to direct financial support for youth

who were or are in foster care.<sup>6</sup> Funding under this program can be used as an opportunity to support young people’s resilience and to create opportunities for economic, social and educational success for these youth/young adults in FY 2021 and beyond.

The following temporary flexibilities in the use of funds are applicable to grants issued under both the regular FYs 2020 and 2021 Chafee grant and the additional grant for the time periods specified. State and tribal agencies administering the Chafee program may make immediate use of these flexibilities using FY 2021 regular and additional Chafee grants as well as any FY 2020 Chafee grant funding that remains available for expenditure through September 30, 2021. There is no need for the agency to make a special request or to submit any documentation to make use of the flexibilities.

*Age:* For FYs 2020 and 2021, Chafee funding may be used to provide services and assistance to any otherwise eligible youth or young adult who experienced foster care at age 14 or older and has not yet attained age 27 (section 3(b) of Division X).

*Room and Board:* From April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021<sup>7</sup>:

- Agencies administering the Chafee Program may use more than 30 percent of their Chafee funds for room and board payments for a fiscal year (section 3(d)(3)(A) of Division X; see also section 477(b)(3)(B) and (c)(1) of the Act).
- Agencies may use Chafee room and board amounts for any otherwise eligible youth who experienced foster care at age 14 or older and who at the time of receiving services is age 18-26 (section 3(d)(3)(B) of Division X).<sup>8</sup>

*Authority to Provide Driving and Transportation Assistance:* From April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021, Division X:

- Specifically authorizes Chafee funds to be used to provide driving and transportation assistance to otherwise eligible youth from ages 15- 26. These costs may be related to obtaining a driver’s license, vehicle insurance, driver’s education classes and testing fees, practice lessons, practice hours, license fees, roadside assistance, deductible assistance, and assistance in purchasing an automobile (section 3(d)(4)(A) of Division X).
- Creates a cap on the amount provided to each youth/young adult for this driving and transportation assistance at \$4,000 per year (section 3(d)(4)(B) of Division X).
- The driving and transportation assistance must be disregarded for determining the youth’s eligibility for any other federal or federally supported assistance. The state or tribe must also take steps to prevent duplication of benefits (section 3(d)(4)(B) of Division X).

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<sup>6</sup> We note that many state Chafee programs provide financial relief to youth/young adults. Some of these programs require that a youth complete an action plan, case plan, submit receipts, or other documentation as a condition of receiving the assistance. CB urges child welfare agencies to review all procedures to determine if they are a barrier to receiving needed assistance timely, specifically as viewed by youth and young adults.

<sup>7</sup> “COVID-19 public health emergency period” is defined in section 2(2) of Division X.

<sup>8</sup> Previously, states and tribes signed a certification that room and board assistance was to be provided only to youth who experienced foster care at age 18 or older (section 477(b)(3)(C) of the Act). This limitation is not applicable for the specified time period of April 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021.

- While driving and transportation expenses are ordinarily allowable under the Chafee program without dollar limit for eligible youth up to age 21 or 23, as elected by the state or tribe, under the provisions of Division X the services are also available to youth through age 26 during the period from April 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021. During that time period such expenses made for youth ages 15 - 26, whether paid from the regular or additional Chafee appropriation, are subject to the \$4,000 cap per year per youth.

*Use of Chafee Funds to Meet Requirements Relating to Preventing Youth from Aging out of Foster Care and to Facilitate Re-entry into Foster Care*

Section A1 of this PI outlines requirements and actions that title IV-E agencies must take to prevent youth from aging out of foster care, to allow re-entry into foster care, and to make youth aware of the option to re-enter foster care. The title IV-E agency must make reasonable efforts to determine the title IV-E eligibility of each youth remaining in or re-entering foster care due to the requirements and flexibilities of sections 4(a) and (c) of Division X (section 4(d)(2)(C) of Division X).

The additional Chafee grant funding may be used to pay for certain costs incurred in meeting the requirements relating to preventing youth from aging out of foster care, re-entry into foster care, and protections for youth in foster care (section 4(d)(1) and (2) of Division X). Such costs may include paying for maintenance payments and case management costs for youth who are not title IV-E eligible and paying for the public awareness campaign related to the opportunity for youth to re-enter foster care.<sup>9</sup>

*Other Examples of How Additional Chafee Funds May be Used:* Consistent with CB’s commitment to youth voice and youth engagement, we encourage child welfare agencies to ask youth and young adults what they need and then, provided consistent with the law, work to provide those identified services and supports in a timely manner.

However, to assist grantees in identifying allowable expenditures to meet the needs of eligible youth while flexibilities remain in effect (until September 30, 2021), CB is providing examples below of allowable use of funds for eligible youth/young adults, consistent with program purposes (for the full text of Chafee program purposes, please see Attachment D):

- Provide unrestricted one-time or monthly direct financial assistance to youth/young adults to assist them in meeting their needs during the pandemic.
- Provide targeted payments and supports to allow youth/young adults to remain at home during the COVID-19 pandemic and public health emergency, when needed to ensure their health and well-being. Individuals requiring such assistance may include youth with medical conditions, pregnant or parenting youth, and youth who need to quarantine due to exposure to COVID-19.

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<sup>9</sup> Title IV-E agencies may use the Chafee Program funding to pay for costs incurred related to the required public awareness campaign, as well as efforts to reach a broader group of youth who are eligible for services or financial assistance through Chafee funding.

- Assist youth in meeting living expenses, including rent, groceries, grocery or meal delivery, and utilities. Such assistance may include helping youth pay back payments and fees and/or paying for expenses for youth/young adults who need to stay home for extended periods of time.
- Purchase cell phones, tablets, laptops, internet service, cell phone plans or other technological tools for young people.
- Provide respite care services and additional support for parenting or pregnant youth.
- Help pay salaries of agency staff who administer and oversee emergency assistance for youth, including fiscal staff responsible for generating and issuing payments paid for the Chafee program.
- Partner with national and state organizations to assist young adults, including for activities relating to locating youth, outreach and marketing.
- Hire youth/ young adults with lived experience in child welfare to provide navigation services to fellow youth/young adults. Navigation services help to connect youth to services and support them as they apply for or engage in those services.
- Employ youth/young adults, at the agency level and/or as part of contractor staff, to provide outreach and support to fellow youth and young adults. This could include paid internships for youth/young adults to help prepare them to re-enter the job market.
- Assist youth in paying medical expenses, including COVID testing and treatment, if these expenses are not already covered by other health insurance or Medicaid.
- Purchase or reimburse youth for personal protective equipment (PPE), including cloth masks.
- Provide services and support to combat young peoples' social isolation during the pandemic. This could include sending gift boxes, cooking kits, puzzles, art and hobby supplies, or other interactive items to connect youth/ young adults.
- Provide outreach and offer any needed assistance to youth who experienced foster care after attaining age 14 and were subsequently reunified and to youth who exited foster care to adoption or guardianship after attaining age 16.
- In addition to conducting required public awareness campaign about the option for youth to re-enter foster care, use social media and other strategies to perform outreach to youth, young adults, and other community providers to make them aware of expanded Chafee funding and available supports.
- Expand contracts with service providers who are currently working with youth and young adults formerly in foster care to provide services through the agencies to which such youth are already connected (e.g., supportive housing providers and Runway and Homeless Youth (RHY) grantees).<sup>10</sup>
- Establish websites, hotlines, and other mechanisms to track and provide information on assistance requests.

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<sup>10</sup> Please see the [Family and Youth Services Bureau's Website](#) for more information. Agencies must be sure, however, to supplement and not supplant other funds available for the same general purpose (see Child Welfare Policy Manual [CWPM 3.3E Q3](#)).

Agencies should also carefully consider what data and information they may need to determine the effectiveness of their efforts to provide relief and financial assistance and to ensure equity and transparency.

### A3: Additional Funding and Temporary Flexibilities for the Education and Training Voucher (ETV) Program

The Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act provides \$50 million in additional ETV funding and provides temporary flexibilities in the use of funding. This additional funding and flexibility allows agencies to assist youth who had been on track to attend or were attending post-secondary institutions or programs but had their education interrupted due to the COVID-19 pandemic and public health emergency. For many youth the move to virtual classes did not complement their learning paths. Many were forced to “pause” their education due to financial challenges. CB encourages agencies administering the ETV program to use the flexibility offered by the Supporting Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act to provide support to and engage with youth to explore when and how they can reconnect with their educational goals. Youth and young adults may need multiple supportive opportunities to help them reconnect and succeed with their post-secondary education.

The temporary flexibilities detailed below in the use of ETV funds are applicable to grants issued under both the regular FY 2020 and FY 2021 ETV grants and the additional grant provided by Division X. State and tribal agencies administering the ETV program may make immediate use of these flexibilities using FY 2021 regular and additional Chafee grants as well as any FY 2020 ETV grant funding that remains available for expenditure. Agencies do not need to make a special request or to submit any documentation to make use of the flexibilities for expenditures for the applicable time periods. Also see Chart 2 at end of Section A for a summary of timeframes for the provisions described in Section A3.

*Ages.* For FYs 2020 and 2021, allows ETVs to be provided to youth until they reach age 27 (section 3(b) of Division X).

*Maximum Award Amount:* From October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2022:

- Increases the maximum ETV award amount in section 477(i)(4)(B) of the Act from \$5,000 to \$12,000 through the end of FY 2022 (section 3(a)(5) of Division X).

*Suspension of Certain Requirements under the Education and Training Voucher Program.* From April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021<sup>11</sup>:

- Allows states and tribes to waive the requirement in 477(i)(3) of the Act that a youth must be enrolled in a post-secondary education or training program or making satisfactory progress toward completing that program if a youth is unable to do so due to the COVID-19 public health emergency (section 3(d)(1) of Division X). (Note, however, that the law does not waive or modify the requirement in section 477(i)(3) of the Act that

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<sup>11</sup> “COVID-19 public health emergency period” is defined in section 2(2) of Division X.

a youth may participate in the program for no more than 5 years, whether or not consecutive).

*Authority to Use Vouchers to Maintain Training and Postsecondary Education.* From April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021:

- Allows additional ETV funding to be used to help support youth to remain enrolled in a post-secondary education or training program, including expenses that are not part of the cost of attendance (section 3(d)(2) of Division X).

*Examples of ETV Funding for this purpose:* Due to the temporary flexibilities, ETV can be used for expenses youth incur that are not associated with the cost of attendance of the youth/young adult. While states have reported some success in working with post-secondary institutions to include additional items in the cost of attendance specific to individual needs of youth, CB recognizes that there are other expenses related to attending post-secondary institutions that may not be covered in the cost of attendance. Examples of these expenses include but are not limited to laptops or other technology necessary for virtual education; earbuds/earphones; desks, chairs and other items needed to create a learning space; supplies such as printer paper and ink; and tools for internet access (such as broadband internet access, cell phone data cards, routers and WIFI extenders).

CB also reminds agencies that federal law allows ETV funding to be used for advanced degrees, as well as qualifying vocational education, and Associate's and Bachelor's degree programs. Therefore, funding may be used to assist young people in attending law school, a Master's Degree, Ph.D., or other doctoral programs.

#### A4: Financial and Reporting Information for the Chafee and ETV Program Additional Funding

*Eligible Grantees:* All states, territories and tribes approved to receive FY 2021 funding for the Chafee Program and/or ETV Program are eligible to receive additional funds, subject to their qualifying for additional funding under the statutory formula. Because eligible grantees were already approved for FY 2021, grantees do not need to submit a separate application for the additional funding.

*Additional Allotments:* ACF has issued the additional awards to all qualifying Chafee and ETV grantees. Grants were awarded based on the proportionate share of children in foster care in the state or tribe. After reserving 1.5 percent of funding for technical assistance and evaluation activities, as required by the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act, \$344 million is available for Chafee additional awards and \$50 million for ETV additional awards. Allotment amounts are provided in Attachments A and B.

*Matching Requirements and Limitations:* There is no match requirement for the additional funding provided for Chafee and ETV (section 3(a)(4) of Division X).<sup>12</sup> Matching requirements remain in effect for regular FY 2020 and 2021 Chafee and ETV grant awards.

*Obligation/Liquidation Period:* The Chafee and ETV additional funding provided under the Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act is available for expenditures over a 2-year period from October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2022 and must be liquidated by December 30, 2022. Note, however, that different time periods (detailed in the previous sections and in Chart 2) apply to specific flexibilities. During the second year of the expenditure period (October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022), many flexibilities, with the exception of the increase in the maximum ETV award, will no longer be available and regular program requirements must be followed.

*Narrative Report on Planned and Actual Use of Additional Chafee/ETV funding:* Grantees are required to include information on their planned use of the additional Chafee and ETV funding in the FY 2022 Annual Progress and Services Report (APSR) due June 30, 2021 and information on the actual use of funding in the FY 2023 APSR due June 30, 2022.

The information reported in the FY 2022 APSR should describe the types of assistance to be or being provided to youth/young adults, and the strategies the agency is using to engage youth/young adults. The description should also include the agency's outreach efforts to foster parents, providers, schools, colleges, and the community to make them aware of the additional funding and types of Chafee and ETV support available. States may provide links to policies or other outreach materials as an attachment to the FY 2022 APSR.

CB acknowledges that states and tribes may change their plans for the use of these funds over time to respond to changing community circumstances. Re-programming is allowable as long as activities supported by the funds continue to support in-scope, allowable expenses.

*National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) Reporting:* State agencies administering the Chafee program are required to report to NYTD information about youth/young adults of any age who receive an independent living or financial service. Therefore, youth receiving assistance or services through the additional Chafee appropriation are to be included in NYTD reporting.

*Financial Management and Reporting:* The additional Chafee and ETV awards must be tracked and accounted for separately. Federal funds awarded under these grants must be expended for the purposes for which they were awarded and within the time period allotted.

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<sup>12</sup> The additional Chafee and ETV funding is also exempt from the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) penalty calculations for April 1, 2020-September 30, 2022 (section 477(c) and (e)(2); section 3(a)(6) of Division X).

Agencies will be required to submit a separate electronic SF-425 for the additional Chafee grant and the additional ETV grant through the Payment Management System (PMS). For more information on gaining access to and using the PMS system, please contact the PMS Help Desk at 1-877-614-5533 or for more information see <https://pms.psc.gov>.

Agencies must submit the SF-425 for expenditures under each additional grant at the end of each year of the 2-year expenditure period. The report is due 90 days after the end of each federal fiscal year (i.e., by December 30, 2021 and December 30, 2022). A negative grant award will recoup any unobligated and/or unliquidated funds reported on the final SF-425.

*Use of Funds to Purchase Supplies and Equipment:* Agencies that choose to use Chafee and ETV funds for purchase of supplies or equipment, such as cell phones or laptops, must meet specific conditions as outlined in 45 CFR Part 75 described below:

- Identify whether the purchase constitutes supplies or equipment pursuant to the applicable definitions at 45 CFR § 75.2.
- If classified as equipment, regulatory provisions regarding management, use, and disposal (discussed below) must be considered (45 CFR § 75.320).
- If classified as supplies, regulatory provisions regarding use and disposal must be considered (45 CFR § 75.321).
- Assure that any procurement meets applicable state/tribal policies and procedures used for procurements made with non-Federal funds (45 CFR § 75.326).
- Address whether use of the cell phones or other technological devices will continue to serve a program purpose over time and either recover or repurpose these devices when a program purpose is no longer served.
- Assure that purchase and operation costs are appropriately cost allocated to all benefiting programs pursuant to the applicable regulations at 45 CFR § 75.405 and § 75.453.

*Used Equipment:* When equipment funded by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has reached the end of its useful life, the title IV-E agency may use the items in other activities funded by the original program or other HHS programs (see disposition rules for equipment at 45 CFR § 95.707 and § 75.320). Title IV-E agencies may dispose of this equipment by giving it to other children or youth in foster care, their parents or foster parents being served under title IV-E, or other federal child welfare programs, as deemed appropriate and beneficial.

*Redistributions:* As with the Chafee and ETV grants made under the regular annual appropriation, the FY 2021 additional Chafee and ETV funds are subject to redistribution if any funding remains unexpended at the end of the two-year expenditure period (section 477(d)(5) of the Act). If ACF identifies unused funds following the close-out of a grant year, these funds will be reallocated to states or participating tribes that request additional funds for FY 2023.

See Chart 2 below for a summary of timeframes for the provisions described in Section A2.

<b>Chart 2: Summary of Chafee/ ETV Provisions from Division X</b>		
<u>Timeframe</u>	<u>Provision</u>	<u>Citation</u>
October 1, 2020 to September 30, 2022	Maximum ETV award amount increased to \$12,000	section 477(i)(4)(B) of the Act  section 3(a)(5) of Division X
October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2021	Chafee and ETV services and assistance to eligible youth until age 27	section 3(b) of Division X
April 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021	Waive the requirement that a youth must be enrolled in a post-secondary education or training program or making satisfactory progress toward completing that program if a youth is unable to do so due to the COVID-19 public health emergency	section 477(i)(3) of the Act  section 3(d)(1) of Division X
April 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021	Support youth to remain enrolled in a post-secondary education or training program, including expenses that are not part of the cost of attendance	section 3(d)(2) of Division X
April 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021	Use Chafee room and board amounts for otherwise eligible youth who are aged 18-26 and experienced foster care at age 14 or older	section 3(d)(3)(B) of Division X
April 1, 2020 to September 30, 2021	Provide an otherwise eligible youth aged 15-26 with up to \$4,000 per year in Chafee funds for driving and transportation assistance	section 3(d)(4)(B) of Division X

## **Section B: Emergency Funding for the MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program**

*Overview:* Division X appropriates \$85 million in FY 2021 emergency supplemental funding for the MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program (PSSF) under title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Act, in addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated (section 6(a) of Division X). Of this amount \$10 million is reserved for the Court Improvement Program (see section 7(a) of Division X and Section C of this program instruction). Consistent with section 436(b)(3) of the Act, 3 percent (\$2,550,000) of the \$85 million supplemental appropriation is reserved for tribes. The remaining balance of \$72,450,000 is to be used for PSSF grants to states and territories.

*Eligible Grantees:* All states, territories and tribes approved to receive FY 2021 PSSF funding are eligible to receive supplemental PSSF grants. Because eligible grantees

were already approved for FY 2021 funding, no separate application for the supplemental funding is required.

*Supplemental allotments:* ACF will issue the supplemental awards to all eligible grantees as soon as possible. Grants will be awarded according to the statutory formula in section 433 of the Act. Estimated allotments are not yet available but when finalized will be disseminated and then posted on the CB website as Attachment E to this PI.

*Approved Activities:* The supplemental PSSF funds may be used for the same purposes as the regular annual PSSF grant, i.e., to provide community-based family support, family preservation, family reunification and adoption promotion and support services, consistent with the purposes and definitions in sections 430 and 431 of the Act. There are no other specific programmatic requirements or limitations on use of the emergency supplemental funding. The Children's Bureau encourages child welfare agencies to reach out to families and community-based agencies to identify the unmet needs for services or supports that families are experiencing during the pandemic, so that funds may be used to address those needs.

*Project, Obligation, and Liquidation Period:* These supplemental funds are for fiscal year (FY) 2021. Thus, the funds have a project period of October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2022. The funding must be obligated by September 30, 2022 and liquidated by December 30, 2022.

*Matching Requirements and Limitations:* Funds for this supplemental grant are awarded with a **100 percent** Federal Financial Participation (FFP) rate for program costs; therefore, no match (non-federal share) is required to receive the supplemental PSSF funds (section 6(b) of Division X). Matching requirements remain in effect for the regular 2021 PSSF grant awards.

*Administrative Cost Limitation:* In accord with section 434(d) of the Act, states may spend no more than 10 percent of the combined total costs for their PSSF grant program (including the federal funds received under this FY 2021 supplemental award and the grantee's regular FY 2021 PSSF federal allotment and the 25 percent non-federal match on the regular grant award) on administrative costs. The administrative cost limitation under the PSSF program is not applicable to tribal grantees.

*Instruction for Reporting on Planned and Actual Use of Supplemental PSSF funds.*

*Narrative Report on Planned and Actual Use of supplemental funding:*

Title IV-B grantees are required to include information on their planned use of the supplemental PSSF funding in the 2022 APSR due June 30, 2021 and information on the actual use of funding in the 2023 APSR due June 30, 2022.

CB acknowledges that states and tribes may change their plans for use of these funds over time in response to changing community circumstances. Re-programming is allowable as long as activities supported by the funds continue to support in-scope, allowable expenses.

*Financial Management and Reporting:* The supplemental PSSF funds will be awarded separately from the regular FY 2021 PSSF grant and must be tracked and accounted for separately to ensure compliance with specific requirements and allowances. Federal funds awarded under this grant must be expended for the purposes for which they were awarded and within the time period allotted.

Title IV-B agencies are required to submit an electronic SF-425 Federal Financial Report through the Payment Management System (PMS) to report expenditures at the end of each fiscal year (i.e., by December 30, 2021 and December 30, 2022). A negative grant award will recoup any unobligated and/or unliquidated funds reported on the final SF-425 for the title IV-B which will be due on December 30, 2022.

### **Section C: Court Improvement Program Supplemental funding**

*Overview:* From the \$85 million FY 2021 emergency supplemental appropriation for the MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families program, Division X reserves \$10 million in FY 2021 supplemental funding for the Court Improvement Program (CIP) authorized in section 438 of title IV-B, subpart 2 of the Act, in addition to any amounts otherwise appropriated (section 7(a) of Division X). Of this amount, \$500,000 is reserved for Tribal CIP grants which are periodically awarded through a competitive discretionary grant process. The remaining \$9.5 million will be awarded as a supplement to the State CIP Data grant.

The \$500,000 in additional Tribal CIP funding will be distributed as supplements to the current seven Tribal CIP grantees. CB will contact the eligible grantees directly to provide instructions on actions needed to receive funds. The following section provides information and instructions about the \$9.5 million in supplemental funds for state CIP grantees.

*Eligible Grantees:* All State Courts approved to receive the FY 2021 CIP Data Grant are eligible to receive these funds. No separate application for funding is required (section 7(b)(3)(A) and (B) of Division X).

*Supplemental allotments:* ACF issued supplemental awards to all eligible grantees during the week of March 8, 2020. Grants were awarded according to the formula specified in section 7(b) of Division X. Each grantee will receive a base amount of \$85,000 and, after the sum of all states' base amounts is subtracted from the total appropriation of \$9.5 million, a percentage of the remainder based on the state's proportionate share of children under age 21. Allotment amounts are provided in Attachment F.

*Allowable activities:* The supplemental CIP funds must be used to address needs stemming from the COVID-19 public health emergency to ensure the safety, permanence, and well-being needs of children are met in a timely and complete manner. Courts must collaborate with child welfare agencies on the local and state levels and jointly plan for the collection and sharing of all relevant data and information to ensure those outcomes (sections 7(b)(1)(B) & 7(c) of Division X and sections 438(a)(3) and 438(b)(1)(A) of the Act).

Use of funds may include:

- Technology investments to facilitate the transition to remote hearings for dependency courts when necessary as a direct result of the COVID-19 public health emergency;
- Training for judges, attorneys, and caseworkers on facilitating and participating in remote hearings that comply with due process and all applicable laws, ensure child safety and well-being, and help inform judicial decision-making;
- Programs to help families address aspects of the case plan to avoid delays in legal proceedings that would occur as a direct result of the COVID-19 public health emergency; and
- Other purposes to assist courts, court personnel, or related staff related to the COVID-19 public health emergency (section 7(c) of Division X).

As described in detail in [ACYF-CB-PI-20-12](#), two key areas that CIPs can support to ensure safety, permanence, and well-being are quality hearings and legal representation. It is critical that judges, lawyers, and clients have the resources necessary to participate in these aspects of their cases, whether hearings are conducted remotely or in person.

CIP grantees should work with their multidisciplinary task force members to identify areas to be supported with the FY 2021 supplemental funding. However, to assist CIPs in identifying potential uses of funds, the following are additional examples of allowable uses of funding:

- Provide support for remote operations such as hearings, legal representation, and other case activities such as family team meetings.
- Supports to address inequities/disproportionalities in service delivery or access for clients, for example, by supporting internet access for clients or communities where it is lacking.
- Provide support for electronic case file applications, secure electronic document transmission, and electronic notice systems.
- Address case-specific barriers to permanency, safety, or well-being such as virtual alternatives to services.
- Implement systems to allow rapid direct communication with clients or resource parents such as mobile applications or emergency notification systems.
- Provide support for safe in-person operations (e.g. personal protective equipment, time certain docketing systems).
- Pay for staff or consultants to work on policy, regulations, or court rules around COVID-19.
- Provide training to judges, attorneys or partners on pertinent topics relating to working with children and families during the pandemic.

In collaborating with the child welfare agencies and tribes on planned use of funds, CIPs should ensure that efforts are not duplicating efforts funded by state agencies or tribes under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) or other sections of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021*.

*Project, Obligation, and Liquidation Period:* These supplemental funds are for FY 2021. Thus, the funds have a project period of October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2022.

The funding must be obligated by September 30, 2022 and liquidated by December 30, 2022.

*Matching Requirements and Limitations:* Supplemental funds for this program are awarded with a **100 percent** Federal Financial Participation (FFP) rate for program costs; therefore, no match (non-federal share) is required to receive these supplemental funds (section 7(b)(3)(E) of Division X). Matching requirements remain in effect for the regular FY 2021 CIP Basic, Data and Training grants.

*Use of Funds to Purchase Supplies and Equipment:* CIPs that choose to use their CIP grant to purchase supplies or equipment, such as smart phones or laptops, must meet specific conditions as outlined in 45 CFR Part 75 described below:

- Identify whether the purchase constitutes supplies or equipment pursuant to the applicable definitions at 45 CFR § 75.2.
- If classified as equipment, regulatory provisions regarding management, use, and disposal (discussed below) must be considered (45 CFR § 75.320).
- If classified as supplies, regulatory provisions regarding use and disposal must be considered (45 CFR § 75.321).
- Assure that any procurement meets applicable state/tribal policies and procedures used for procurements made with non-Federal funds (45 CFR § 75.326).
- Address whether use of the equipment will continue to serve a program purpose over time and either recover or repurpose these devices when a program purpose is no longer served.
- Assure that purchase and operation costs are appropriately cost allocated to all benefiting programs pursuant to the applicable regulations at 45 CFR § 75.405 and § 75.453.

*Used Equipment:* When equipment funded by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has reached the end of its useful life, the grantee may use the items in other activities funded by the original program or other HHS programs (see disposition rules for equipment at 45 CFR § 95.707 and § 75.320). CIPs may dispose of this equipment by giving it to other child welfare stakeholders, as deemed appropriate and beneficial.

*Indirect Costs:* If the CIP wishes to receive reimbursement for indirect costs within its allotment, it must have an approved indirect cost rate with the cognizant Federal agency. The cognizant Federal agency is that Federal agency that provides the most funds to the court. If a court has not been assigned a cognizant agency, it should work with the Federal agency from which it receives the largest amount of funds to negotiate and receive approval of indirect cost proposals.

*Instruction for Reporting on Planned and Actual Use on Supplemental CIP funds.*

*Narrative Reports on Use of CIP COVID-19 Supplemental funding:*

State CIP grantees should include a description of the use of the supplemental funding as part of their Self-Assessment and Strategic Plan submissions as described in [ACYF-CB-PI-20-12](#).

For the Self-Assessment, where projects were supported by the supplement, include the text ‘COVID’ somewhere in the project description. This will allow CB to use a word search for data analysis. Address any efforts supported by the supplement that do not fit into other sections in the response to section IV, question 4.

For the Strategic Plan, CIPs may describe planned uses either as augmenting other projects or as a stand-alone. Include the text ‘COVID’ in the Strategic Plan for projects supported by the supplement.

As noted in [ACYF-CB-PI-20-12](#) and [ACYF-CB-PI-21-02](#), the Self-Assessment and Strategic Plan are due to the Children’s Bureau Regional Office by June 30, 2021.

*Financial Management and Reporting:* The supplemental CIP Data grant will be awarded separately from the regular FY 2021 CIP Data grant and must be tracked and accounted for separately to ensure compliance with specific requirements and allowances. Federal funds awarded under this grant must be expended for the purposes for which they were awarded and within the time period allotted.

CIP grantees are required to submit an electronic SF-425 Federal Financial Report through the Payment Management System (PMS) to report expenditures at the end of each fiscal year (i.e., by December 30, 2021 and December 30, 2022). A negative grant award will recoup any unobligated and/or unliquidated funds reported on the final SF-425 for the title IV-B which will be due on December 30, 2022.

**Section D: Family First Prevention Services Program Pandemic Flexibility**

*Information.* Section 5 of Division X temporarily increases the federal reimbursement rate for the title IV-E Prevention Services Program. During the COVID–19 public health emergency period (April 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021), the costs of title IV-E prevention services and allowable costs for administration and training allocated to the title IV-E prevention program are reimbursable at **100 percent FFP** (section 474(a)(6)(A)(i) and (B) of the Act; section 5 of Division X). See page 9 of [ACYF-CB-PI-18-09](#) for more information about allowable administrative costs under the title IV-E prevention program.

Division X does not make any other changes in the requirements for the title IV-E Prevention Services Program. To qualify for funding, a title IV-E agency must have an approved title IV-E Prevention Plan.

CB and the ACF Office of Grants Management are working to have the necessary computer programming changes completed on Form CB-496 in the On-Line Data Collection (OLDC) System to reflect the 100 percent FFP rate for the applicable quarters and will issue supplemental awards for title IV-E agencies who submitted claims in earlier periods qualifying for the enhanced FFP rate.

ACF does not anticipate that grantees approved to operate the title IV-E Prevention Services Program will need to take any special action to receive the enhanced FFP rate. Should any action be required, ACF Office of Grants Management staff will contact the affected title IV-E agencies directly and provide needed instructions.

### **Section E. Adjustment of Baselines for Family First Transition Act Funding Certainty Grants**

*Information:* Section 9 of Division X amended section 602(c)(2) of Division N of the *Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020* (P.L. 116-94) to create a hold harmless provision so as not to penalize title IV-E agencies that were operating a title IV-E child welfare waiver demonstration program on September 30, 2019 for the temporary FMAP increases made due to the COVID-19 public health emergency when calculating baselines for Family First Transition Act funding certainty grants. This change necessitated a revision to the Funding Certainty Baseline table previously issued as Attachment A with Program Instruction [ACYF-CB-PI-20-08](#). An Adjusted Qualifying Agency Funding Certainty Baselines table for FY 2020 was provided as Attachment to [ACYF-CB-IM-21-05](#). CB has also now prepared a table displaying the *estimated* Funding Certainty Baselines for FY 2021 and both tables are displayed as Attachment G to this PI. The FY 2021 estimated baseline amount includes a presumption that the temporary FMAP increase of 6.2 percentage points will remain in effect through the end of FY 2021. (The temporary FMAP increase is in effect during the COVID-19 public health emergency from January 27, 2020 through April 20, 2021, [subject to be extended](#).<sup>13</sup>) If the emergency declaration ends before the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of FY 2021, ACF will alert grantees to any change in the baseline for FY 2021.

CB and ACF Grants Management are working to make needed revisions to reflect the changes in the Funding Certainty Baseline amounts displayed on Form CB-496 Part 3 in section F in the On-Line Data Collection (OLDC) system. No action is needed on the part of title IV-E agencies. ACF will use the updated FY 2020 baseline amount to calculate the initial Funding Certainty Grant amount for FY 2020 and will provide written notification to each agency on the status of its Funding Certainty Grant.

#### **Paperwork Reduction Act:**

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-13), an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless

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<sup>13</sup> “COVID-19 public health emergency” is defined in section 2(1) of Division X.

it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The Control Number for this OMB approved information collection is 0970-0426, approved through September 30, 2023.

**Inquiries To:** [Children's Bureau Regional Program Managers](#)

/s/

Amanda Barlow  
Acting Commissioner  
Administration on Children, Youth  
and Families

### **Attachments**

Attachment A: John H. Chafee Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood Additional Funding Allotments

Attachment B: Educational and Training Voucher Program Additional Funding Allotments

Attachment C: Title IV-E Certification: Temporary Changes Related to Aging Out of and Re-entry into and Eligibility for Title IV-E Foster Care for Older Youth

Attachment D: Program Purposes of the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

Attachment E: MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program Supplemental Funding Allotment [To be added when available]

Attachment F: Court Improvement Program Supplemental Funding Allotments

Attachment G: Funding Certainty Baseline for FY 2020 and Estimated Baseline for FY 2021

**Fiscal Year 2021 Additional Allotments to States and Tribes  
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program  
for Successful Transition to Adulthood  
Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260  
(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)**

State	2021 Allotment
Alabama	\$ 4,659,625
Alaska	\$ 2,319,740
Arizona	\$ 10,452,735
Arkansas	\$ 3,325,310
California	\$ 41,280,026
Colorado	\$ 4,302,679
Connecticut	\$ 3,491,294
Delaware	\$ 464,109
District of Columbia	\$ 541,461
Florida	\$ 19,791,518
Georgia	\$ 10,367,523
Hawaii	\$ 1,374,601
Idaho	\$ 1,411,666
Illinois	\$ 14,758,834
Indiana	\$ 13,139,286
Iowa	\$ 4,798,212
Kansas	\$ 6,475,743
Kentucky	\$ 7,370,957
Louisiana	\$ 3,157,715
Maine	\$ 1,688,842
Maryland	\$ 3,094,061
Massachusetts	\$ 7,946,259
Michigan	\$ 9,403,852
Minnesota	\$ 6,768,259
Mississippi	\$ 3,352,706
Missouri	\$ 10,220,877
Montana	\$ 2,978,840
Nebraska	\$ 2,796,128
Nevada	\$ 3,658,889
New Hampshire	\$ 987,038
New Jersey	\$ 3,569,451
New Mexico	\$ 1,874,163
New York	\$ 12,961,217
North Carolina	\$ 9,042,878
North Dakota	\$ 1,210,229
Ohio	\$ 13,203,746
Oklahoma	\$ 6,692,519
Oregon	\$ 5,542,398
Pennsylvania	\$ 12,509,999
Puerto Rico	\$ 2,257,698

**Fiscal Year 2021 Additional Allotments to States and Tribes  
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program  
for Successful Transition to Adulthood  
Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260  
(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)**

State	2021 Allotment
Rhode Island	\$ 1,772,639
South Carolina	\$ 3,642,774
South Dakota	\$ 1,374,601
Tennessee	\$ 7,485,372
Texas	\$ 25,322,153
Utah	\$ 2,004,694
Vermont	\$ 1,003,153
Virgin Islands	\$ 116,027
Virginia	\$ 3,968,295
Washington	\$ 8,752,957
West Virginia	\$ 5,856,961
Wisconsin	\$ 6,157,504
Wyoming	\$ 800,911
<b>State Subtotal \$ 343,501,124</b>	

State Code	Indian Tribal Organization	2021 Allotment
AZ	Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona	\$ 139,628
AZ	Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community	\$ 148,220
CA	Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (Smith River Rancheria)	\$ 28,916
KS	Prairie Band of Potawatomi	\$ 23,397
NE	Santee Sioux Nation	\$ 28,814
OR	Confederated Tribe of Warm Springs	\$ 92,984
WA	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	\$ 36,917
<b>Tribal Subtotal \$ 498,876</b>		
<b>TOTAL \$ 344,000,000</b>		

**Fiscal Year 2021 Additional Allotments to States and Tribes**  
**John H. Chafee Foster Care Program**  
**Education and Training Vouchers**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State	2021 Allotment
Alabama	\$ 677,271
Alaska	\$ 337,172
Arizona	\$ 1,540,836
Arkansas	\$ 483,330
California	\$ 6,000,004
Colorado	\$ 625,389
Connecticut	\$ 507,455
Delaware	\$ 67,458
District of Columbia	\$ 78,701
Florida	\$ 2,876,674
Georgia	\$ 1,506,907
Hawaii	\$ 199,797
Idaho	\$ 205,184
Illinois	\$ 2,145,179
Indiana	\$ 1,909,780
Iowa	\$ 697,415
Kansas	\$ 941,241
Kentucky	\$ 1,071,360
Louisiana	\$ 458,970
Maine	\$ 245,471
Maryland	\$ 449,718
Massachusetts	\$ 1,154,979
Michigan	\$ 1,366,839
Minnesota	\$ 983,759
Mississippi	\$ 487,312
Missouri	\$ 1,485,593
Montana	\$ 432,971
Nebraska	\$ 406,414
Nevada	\$ 531,815
New Hampshire	\$ 143,465
New Jersey	\$ 518,816
New Mexico	\$ 272,407
New York	\$ 1,883,898
North Carolina	\$ 1,314,372
North Dakota	\$ 175,905
Ohio	\$ 1,919,149
Oklahoma	\$ 972,750
Oregon	\$ 805,581
Pennsylvania	\$ 1,818,314

**Fiscal Year 2021 Additional Allotments to States and Tribes**  
**John H. Chafee Foster Care Program**  
**Education and Training Vouchers**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State	2021 Allotment
Puerto Rico	\$ 328,154
Rhode Island	\$ 257,651
South Carolina	\$ 529,473
South Dakota	\$ 199,797
Tennessee	\$ 1,087,990
Texas	\$ 3,680,546
Utah	\$ 291,380
Vermont	\$ 145,807
Virgin Islands	\$ 16,864
Virginia	\$ 576,787
Washington	\$ 1,272,232
West Virginia	\$ 851,303
Wisconsin	\$ 894,986
Wyoming	\$ 116,411

**State Subtotal \$ 49,949,032**

State Code	Indian Tribal Organization	2021 Allotment
AZ	Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona	\$ 20,295
CA	Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (Smith River Rancheria)	\$ 4,203
KS	Prairie Band of Potawatomi	\$ 3,401
NE	Santee Sioux Nation	\$ 4,188
OR	Confederated Tribe of Warm Springs	\$ 13,515
WA	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	\$ 5,366

**Tribal Subtotal \$ 50,968**

**TOTAL \$ 50,000,000**

Title IV-E Agency State/Tribe of \_\_\_\_\_

**TEMPORARY CHANGES RELATED TO AGING OUT OF AND RE-ENTRY INTO AND ELIGIBILITY FOR TITLE IV-E FOSTER CARE FOR OLDER YOUTH**

Instructions: Once this document is signed and submitted, it remains in effect until September 30, 2021.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Name of State or Tribal Title IV-E Agency)*

Complies with or will comply with the following requirements of P.L. 116-260:

- §4(a) of Division X, P.L. 116-260 relating to temporary suspension of aging out of foster care and permitting re-entry of youth who have left foster care.
- §4(c) of Division X, P.L. 116-260 relating to ensure that the safety, permanence, and well-being needs of older foster youth and work with youth who remains in foster care after attaining 18 years of age (or such greater age elected under §475(8)(B)(iii) of the Act) to develop, or review, and revise, a transition plan (§475(5)(H) of Act).
- §4(a) and 4(d)(2)(D) of Division X, P.L. 116-260 relating to the temporary suspension of age and education and employment requirements for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments.
- §4(b)(2) and (4) of Division X, P.L. 116-260 relating to notice to youth and conducting a public awareness campaign of the option for youth to reenter foster care.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

## PROGRAM PURPOSES

### JOHN H. CHAFEE FOSTER CARE PROGRAM FOR SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD<sup>1</sup>

From the Social Security Act

SEC. 477. [42 U.S.C. 677] (a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide States with flexible funding that will enable programs to be designed and conducted—

(1) to support all youth who have experienced foster care at age 14 or older in their transition to adulthood through transitional services such as assistance in obtaining a high school diploma and post-secondary education, career exploration, vocational training, job placement and retention, training and opportunities to practice daily living skills (such as financial literacy training and driving instruction), substance abuse prevention, and preventive health activities (including smoking avoidance, nutrition education, and pregnancy prevention);

(2) to help children who have experienced foster care at age 14 or older achieve meaningful, permanent connections with a caring adult;

(3) to help children who have experienced foster care at age 14 or older engage in age or developmentally appropriate activities, positive youth development, and experiential learning that reflects what their peers in intact families experience;

(4) to provide financial, housing, counseling, employment, education, and other appropriate support and services to former foster care recipients between 18 and 21 years of age (or 23 years of age, in the case of a State with a certification under subsection (b)(3)(A)(ii) to provide assistance and services to youths who have aged out of foster care and have not attained such age, in accordance with such subsection)<sup>2</sup> to complement their own efforts to achieve self-sufficiency and to assure that program participants recognize and accept their personal responsibility for preparing for and then making the transition from adolescence to adulthood;

(5) to make available vouchers for education and training, including postsecondary training and education, to youths who have aged out of foster care;

(6) to provide the services referred to in this subsection to children who, after attaining 16 years of age, have left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption, and

(7)<sup>3</sup> to ensure children who are likely to remain in foster care until 18 years of age have regular, on-going opportunities to engage in age or developmentally-appropriate activities as defined in section 475(11).

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<sup>1</sup> Sec. 50753(d) of P.L. 115-123 changed the name of the Chafee program from *the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program*, revised the purposes of paragraphs (a)(1) – (3), removed paragraph (a)(4), and renumbered accordingly.

<sup>2</sup> Sec. 50753(a)(1) of P.L. 115-123 revised purpose (a)(4).

<sup>3</sup> Sec. 111 of P.L. 113-183 added sec. 477(a)(8). P.L. 115-123 re-designated it as (a)(7).

**Fiscal Year 2021 Supplemental Allotments to States and Territories**  
**MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State	2021 Allotment
Alabama	\$ 1,434,197
Alaska	\$ 146,420
Arizona	\$ 1,597,355
Arkansas	\$ 724,416
California	\$ 7,844,858
Colorado	\$ 847,869
Connecticut	\$ 552,458
Delaware	\$ 244,094
District of Columbia	\$ 164,951
Florida	\$ 5,028,565
Georgia	\$ 2,954,126
Hawaii	\$ 265,125
Idaho	\$ 315,933
Illinois	\$ 3,234,488
Indiana	\$ 1,223,351
Iowa	\$ 610,050
Kansas	\$ 411,268
Kentucky	\$ 1,015,242
Louisiana	\$ 1,694,360
Maine	\$ 225,795
Maryland	\$ 1,104,067
Massachusetts	\$ 1,084,133
Michigan	\$ 1,981,268
Minnesota	\$ 772,035
Mississippi	\$ 1,007,723
Missouri	\$ 1,345,900
Montana	\$ 186,465
Nebraska	\$ 335,617
Nevada	\$ 746,384
New Hampshire	\$ 138,505
New Jersey	\$ 1,430,012
New Mexico	\$ 797,668
New York	\$ 4,045,821
North Carolina	\$ 2,175,582
North Dakota	\$ 92,513
Ohio	\$ 2,442,286
Oklahoma	\$ 1,074,638
Oregon	\$ 853,069

**Fiscal Year 2021 Supplemental Allotments to States and Territories**  
**MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

<b>State</b>	<b>2021 Allotment</b>
Pennsylvania	\$ 2,738,300
Rhode Island	\$ 208,042
South Carolina	\$ 1,314,830
South Dakota	\$ 174,379
Tennessee	\$ 1,769,942
Texas	\$ 8,319,214
Utah	\$ 403,974
Vermont	\$ 98,477
Virginia	\$ 1,337,210
Washington	\$ 1,311,300
West Virginia	\$ 472,497
Wisconsin	\$ 1,123,698
Wyoming	\$ 57,345

**State Subtotal \$ 71,477,815**

<b>Territory</b>	<b>2021 Allotment</b>
American Samoa	\$ 30,872
Guam	\$ 70,064
Northern Mariana Islands	\$ 22,226
Puerto Rico	\$ 813,062
Virgin Islands	\$ 35,961

**Territory Subtotal \$ 972,185**

**Fiscal Year 2021 Supplemental Allotments to Tribes**  
**MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State Code	Indian Tribal Organization	2021 Allotment
<b>AK</b>	Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	\$ 2,750
	Arctic Slope	\$ 13,287
	Association of Village Council Presidents	\$ 29,632
	Bristol Bay Native Association	\$ 7,401
	Central Council of Tlingit-Haida	\$ 22,519
	Cook Inlet	\$ 70,228
	Kawerak	\$ 12,137
	Kenaitze Indian Tribe	\$ 5,678
	Ketchikan Indian Corporation	\$ 5,670
	Kodiak Area Native Association	\$ 7,986
	Maniilaq Association	\$ 11,487
	Metlakatla Indian Community	\$ 3,108
	Native Village of Barrow	\$ 4,793
	Nome Eskimo Community	\$ 3,616
	Sitka Tribe	\$ 3,616
	Tanana Chiefs Conference	\$ 19,719
	<b>AZ</b>	Colorado River Indian Tribes.
Gila River Indian Community		\$ 26,043
Hopi Tribe		\$ 14,787
Navajo Nation		\$ 312,361
Pascua Yaqui Tribe		\$ 25,435
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community		\$ 18,392
San Carlos Apache		\$ 20,561
Tohono O'odham Nation		\$ 50,955
Yavapai-Apache Nation		\$ 4,039
<b>CA</b>		Hoopa Valley Tribe
	Karuk Tribe	\$ 3,485
	Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation (Smith River Rancheria)	\$ 2,727
	Tule River Tribal Council	\$ 2,481
	Yurok Tribe	\$ 6,890
<b>ID</b>	Coeur D'Alene Tribe	\$ 4,516
	Nez Perce Tribe	\$ 6,601
	The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes	\$ 9,259

**Fiscal Year 2021 Supplemental Allotments to Tribes**  
**MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State Code	Indian Tribal Organization	2021 Allotment
<b>KS</b>	Native American Family Services	\$ 3,231
<b>LA</b>	Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana	\$ 2,554
<b>MA</b>	Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	\$ 3,324
<b>ME</b>	Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	\$ 3,027
<b>MI</b>	Bay Mills Indian Community	\$ 2,851
	Grand Traverse of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians	\$ 3,620
	Little Traverse Bay Bands Of Odawa Indians	\$ 2,489
	Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians	\$ 7,594
	Sault St. Marie Chippewa Indians	\$ 48,924
<b>MN</b>	Fond Du Lac Reservation Business Committee	\$ 3,389
	Leech Lake Reservation	\$ 8,236
	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Indians	\$ 6,986
	Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians	\$ 11,614
<b>MS</b>	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	\$ 15,060
<b>MT</b>	Blackfeet Tribe	\$ 18,530
	Chippewa Cree Tribe	\$ 11,444
	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes	\$ 19,569
	Crow Tribe	\$ 22,169
	Fort Belknap Indian Community	\$ 7,240
	Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	\$ 3,847
	Northern Cheyenne Tribe	\$ 7,840
<b>NC</b>	Eastern Band Cherokee Indians	\$ 21,292
<b>ND</b>	Spirit Lake Tribe	\$ 13,306
	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	\$ 12,845
	Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	\$ 24,351
	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	\$ 23,412
<b>NE</b>	Omaha Tribe	\$ 5,466
	Ponca Tribe	\$ 3,158
	Santee Sioux Nation	\$ 2,439
	Winnebago Tribe	\$ 8,267
<b>NM</b>	Acoma Pueblo	\$ 14,753
	Isleta Pueblo	\$ 5,905
	Jemez Pueblo	\$ 4,855
	Jicarilla Apache	\$ 5,905

**Fiscal Year 2021 Supplemental Allotments to Tribes**  
**MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State Code	Indian Tribal Organization	2021 Allotment
	Kewa Pueblo (Santo Domingo)	\$ 8,271
	Laguna Pueblo	\$ 9,206
	Mescalero Apache Tribe	\$ 9,471
	Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo (San Juan Pueblo)	\$ 3,112
	Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc	\$ 4,570
	San Felipe Pueblo	\$ 5,920
	Santa Clara	\$ 3,447
	Taos Pueblo	\$ 2,893
	Zuni Tribe	\$ 17,319
<b>NY</b>	Seneca Nation of Indians	\$ 10,283
	Shinnecock Indian Nation	\$ 2,877
<b>OK</b>	Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians	\$ 8,921
	Alabama-Quassarte	\$ 3,366
	Apache Tribe	\$ 4,789
	Cherokee Nation	\$ 364,805
	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes	\$ 14,937
	Chickasaw Nation	\$ 92,074
	Choctaw Nation	\$ 211,139
	Citizen-Potawatomi Nation	\$ 35,553
	Comanche Nation Indian Child Welfare	\$ 22,762
	Delaware Tribe of Indians	\$ 3,262
	Eastern Shawnee Tribe	\$ 6,082
	Fort Sill Apache Tribe	\$ 3,043
	Iowa Tribe	\$ 3,370
	Kaw Nation	\$ 4,505
	Kialegee Tribal Town	\$ 3,366
	Kickapoo Tribe	\$ 5,039
	Kiowa Indian Tribe	\$ 20,273
	Miami Tribe	\$ 7,147
	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	\$ 110,397
	Osage Nation	\$ 29,071
	Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians	\$ 4,020
	Ottawa Tribe	\$ 3,393
	Pawnee Nation	\$ 3,443

**Fiscal Year 2021 Supplemental Allotments to Tribes**  
**MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State Code	Indian Tribal Organization	2021 Allotment
	Peoria Tribe of Indians	\$ 3,758
	Ponca Tribe of Indians	\$ 5,813
	Quapaw Tribe of Indians	\$ 8,559
	Sac and Fox Nation	\$ 10,967
	Seminole Nation	\$ 27,559
	Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	\$ 7,817
	Shawnee Tribe	\$ 3,393
	Thlopthlocco Tribal Town	\$ 3,366
	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians	\$ 14,860
	Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (includes Caddo Tribe)	\$ 12,756
	Wyandotte Nation	\$ 9,344
<b>OR</b>	Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde	\$ 6,005
	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians	\$ 6,255
	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla	\$ 4,893
	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs	\$ 7,297
<b>RI</b>	Narragansett Indian Tribe	\$ 2,797
<b>SC</b>	Catawba Indian Nation	\$ 4,443
<b>SD</b>	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	\$ 26,324
	Oglala Sioux Tribe (Pine Ridge)	\$ 23,423
	Rosebud Sioux Tribe	\$ 36,945
	Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of Lake Traverse	\$ 17,107
	Yankton Sioux Tribe	\$ 9,105
<b>TX</b>	Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo	\$ 7,321
<b>WA</b>	Cowlitz Indian Tribe	\$ 5,170
	Lummi Tribe	\$ 6,440
	Makah Indian Tribe	\$ 3,443
	Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	\$ 4,789
	Quinault Indian Nation	\$ 3,435
	The Tulalip Tribes	\$ 8,075
	Yakama Nation	\$ 17,903
<b>WI</b>	Bad River/Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians	\$ 8,032
	Ho-Chunk Nation	\$ 8,555
	Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	\$ 5,251
	Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	\$ 4,370

**Fiscal Year 2021 Supplemental Allotments to Tribes**  
**MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State Code	Indian Tribal Organization	2021 Allotment
	Menominee Indian Tribe Of Wisconsin	\$ 13,425
	Oneida Nation	\$ 18,665
	Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	\$ 8,248
	St. Croix Chippewa Indians	\$ 6,751
<b>WY</b>	Eastern Shoshone Tribe	\$ 6,986
	Northern Arapaho	\$ 17,038
<b>Tribal Subtotal</b>		<b>\$ 2,550,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$ 75,000,000</b>

**Fiscal Year 2021 Supplemental Allotments**  
**State Court Improvement Program**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State	2021 Allotment
Alabama	\$ 158,827
Alaska	\$ 96,891
Arizona	\$ 196,601
Arkansas	\$ 132,239
California	\$ 686,351
Colorado	\$ 170,327
Connecticut	\$ 135,849
Delaware	\$ 98,879
District of Columbia	\$ 94,219
Florida	\$ 370,811
Georgia	\$ 254,844
Hawaii	\$ 104,988
Idaho	\$ 114,900
Illinois	\$ 275,751
Indiana	\$ 191,856
Iowa	\$ 134,767
Kansas	\$ 132,635
Kentucky	\$ 152,921
Louisiana	\$ 157,747
Maine	\$ 102,101
Maryland	\$ 175,175
Massachusetts	\$ 180,764
Michigan	\$ 231,521
Minnesota	\$ 172,407
Mississippi	\$ 132,313
Missouri	\$ 177,696
Montana	\$ 100,469
Nebraska	\$ 117,165
Nevada	\$ 130,732
New Hampshire	\$ 102,856
New Jersey	\$ 215,068
New Mexico	\$ 117,291
New York	\$ 359,977
North Carolina	\$ 242,796
North Dakota	\$ 97,261
Ohio	\$ 260,139
Oklahoma	\$ 149,202
Oregon	\$ 143,558
Pennsylvania	\$ 266,250

**Fiscal Year 2021 Supplemental Allotments**  
**State Court Improvement Program**  
*Authorized by Division X of Public Law 116-260*  
*(Supporting Foster Youth and Families through the Pandemic Act)*

State	2021 Allotment
Puerto Rico	\$ 125,442
Rhode Island	\$ 99,731
South Carolina	\$ 160,823
South Dakota	\$ 99,570
Tennessee	\$ 186,636
Texas	\$ 581,168
Utah	\$ 147,058
Vermont	\$ 93,375
Virgin Islands	\$ 86,789
Virginia	\$ 211,948
Washington	\$ 196,291
West Virginia	\$ 109,471
Wisconsin	\$ 171,575
Wyoming	\$ 93,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 9,500,000</b>

**Adjusted Qualifying Agency Funding Certainty Baselines Table CB 496 Part 3 - January 2021**

Qualifying Title IV-E Agencies*1	FY 2019 Title IV-E Foster Care Capped Allocations - Calculated Federal Shares				Line 29a, Column C	Line 29b, Column C
	Maintenance Payments - FY 2020 FMAP Rate *2	Maintenance Payments - FY 2021 FMAP Rate *2	Administration - 50% FFP Rate	Training - 75% FFP Rate	FY 2020 Funding Certainty Baseline*5	FY 2021 Funding Certainty Baseline*6
Arkansas	\$ 14,510,753	\$ 14,770,180	\$ 25,955,071	\$ -	\$ 40,465,824	\$ 40,725,251
Arizona	\$ 113,168,334	\$ 115,502,327	\$ 69,585,253	\$ -	\$ 182,753,587	\$ 185,087,580
California	\$ 307,010,131	\$ 315,717,646	\$ 495,829,761	\$ -	\$ 802,839,891	\$ 811,547,407
Colorado*3	\$ 23,332,965	\$ 23,994,741	\$ 30,841,703	\$ -	\$ 54,174,668	\$ 54,836,444
District of Columbia	\$ 19,596,547	\$ 20,003,441	\$ 21,634,717	\$ -	\$ 41,231,263	\$ 41,638,158
Florida	\$ 80,082,695	\$ 82,553,486	\$ 116,373,753	\$ -	\$ 196,456,447	\$ 198,927,238
Hawaii	\$ 5,231,653	\$ 5,330,669	\$ 15,913,670	\$ -	\$ 21,145,323	\$ 21,244,339
Illinois	\$ 61,873,168	\$ 64,549,558	\$ 94,161,206	\$ 3,139,354	\$ 159,173,728	\$ 161,850,118
Indiana	\$ 51,864,814	\$ 52,997,908	\$ 57,983,280	\$ 4,426,151	\$ 114,274,244	\$ 115,407,338
Kentucky	\$ 35,578,585	\$ 36,406,752	\$ 15,764,799	\$ -	\$ 51,343,384	\$ 52,171,550
Maryland	\$ 44,091,737	\$ 45,342,281	\$ 25,280,208	\$ -	\$ 69,371,945	\$ 70,622,489
Nebraska	\$ 10,089,732	\$ 10,650,556	\$ 8,274,433	\$ -	\$ 18,364,165	\$ 18,924,988
Nevada	\$ 14,959,690	\$ 15,160,374	\$ 17,746,607	\$ -	\$ 32,706,297	\$ 32,906,981
New York	\$ 151,913,354	\$ 156,221,967	\$ 123,738,770	\$ -	\$ 275,652,124	\$ 279,960,737
Ohio*4	\$ 78,324,130	\$ 80,824,206	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 78,324,130	\$ 80,824,206
Oklahoma	\$ 30,329,342	\$ 31,840,015	\$ 40,298,869	\$ -	\$ 70,628,211	\$ 72,138,884
Oregon	\$ 30,067,092	\$ 30,596,506	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,067,092	\$ 30,596,506
Pennsylvania	\$ 16,657,682	\$ 17,096,812	\$ 18,063,431	\$ -	\$ 34,721,113	\$ 35,160,243
Tennessee	\$ 45,755,778	\$ 47,353,890	\$ 15,440,696	\$ -	\$ 61,196,474	\$ 62,794,585
Utah	\$ 12,185,141	\$ 12,332,353	\$ 15,775,319	\$ -	\$ 27,960,459	\$ 28,107,671
Washington	\$ 31,476,645	\$ 32,369,395	\$ 65,497,925	\$ -	\$ 96,974,570	\$ 97,867,320
Wisconsin	\$ 26,999,794	\$ 27,657,812	\$ 40,919,897	\$ -	\$ 67,919,691	\$ 68,577,709

Qualifying Title IV-E Agencies*1	FY 2019 Title IV-E Foster Care Capped Allocations - Calculated Federal Shares				Line 29a, Column C	Line 29b, Column C
	Maintenance Payments - FY 2020 FMAP Rate *2	Maintenance Payments - FY 2021 FMAP Rate *2	Administration - 50% FFP Rate	Training - 75% FFP Rate	FY 2020 Funding Certainty Baseline*5	FY 2021 Funding Certainty Baseline*6
West Virginia	\$ 39,101,653	\$ 39,887,714	\$ 10,701,209	\$ -	\$ 49,802,861	\$ 50,588,923
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	\$ 214,579	\$ 218,373	\$ 288,798	\$ -	\$ 503,376	\$ 507,171
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$ 1,244,415,992</b>	<b>\$ 1,279,378,961</b>	<b>\$ 1,326,069,370</b>	<b>\$ 7,565,504</b>	<b>\$ 2,578,050,866</b>	<b>\$ 2,613,013,836</b>

\*1- Title IV-E agencies with a title IV-E foster care demonstration project that was operational through September 30, 2019.

\*2- Calculated using average of quarterly applicable Federal Medical Assistance Payment (FMAP) rates in effect for specified FY as per section 9 of Division X of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

\*3- Colorado's capped allocations differ slightly from amounts in Table 1 of its approved terms and conditions since those amounts are shown by state fiscal year rather than as shown by federal fiscal year.

\*4- Ohio's project did not utilize a capped allocation. Therefore, per section 602(c)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Family First Transition Act, the project's final cost neutrality limit for fiscal year 2018 was utilized. As per Ohio's approved terms & condition's, the state's FY 2018 final computed allocation is displayed on this table.

\*5- Calculated based on actual average quarterly FMAP rates in effect (including application of COVID-19 health emergency period enhanced FMAP rate (+6.2 percentage points) in three quarters) during FFY 2020.

\*6- Calculated using average quarterly FMAP rates based on expected continued application of COVID-19 health emergency period enhanced FMAP rate (+6.2 percentage points) in all four quarters of FFY 2021. A revision will be needed should this health emergency period designation not be in place for one or more quarters in FFY 2021.