



Administration for Children and Families

Administration on Children, Youth and Families – Family and Youth Services Bureau

Standing Notice of Funding Opportunity for Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education

HHS-2024-ACF-ACYF-SRAE-0044

Application Due Date for FY 2024: **June 3, 2024**

Application Due Date for FY 2025: **October 1, 2024**

Signature

Standing Announcement for Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education

HHS-2024-ACF-ACYF-SRAE-0044

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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Executive Summary:

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Administration on Children, Youth and Families (ACYF), Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) is accepting mandatory formula grant applications from states and territories for the development and implementation of the Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Program. The purpose of the Title V State SRAE program is to fund states/territories to implement education exclusively on sexual risk avoidance that teaches participants to voluntarily refrain from non-marital sexual activity and other risky behaviors. This announcement sets forth the application requirements, the application process, and other administrative and fiscal requirements on how to apply for funding in fiscal year (FY) 2024 and FY 2025.

To qualify for funding in FY 2024, states must submit an application and state plan for review and approval prior to the award of funds. Applications for FY 2024 may be awarded with restrictions on the drawdown of awarded funds until the post-award state plans have been approved by FYSB.

States are expected to submit program plans that are medically accurate; complete; age-appropriate based on adolescent learning and developmental theories for the age group receiving the education; and be culturally appropriate, recognizing the experiences of youth from diverse communities, backgrounds, and experiences.

All programs incorporated by a state must ensure that sexual risk avoidance education has a holistic approach and demonstrate societal benefits with the focus being on the future. These projects must focus on the social, psychological, and health gains to be realized by refraining from non-marital sexual activity and engaging in healthy relationships.

I. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A. Statutory Authority

The Title V SRAE program is authorized and funded by section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710) as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-103) and extended by division B, title I, section 142 of the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (Public Law No 118-35), and the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024.

B. Background

Congress amended section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710) in FY 2018 to enable states, territories, or other entities to implement education exclusively on sexual risk avoidance (SRA). Title V State SRAE supports funding to states and territories to provide education to youth that normalizes the optimal health behavior of avoiding non-marital sexual activity. The program is designed to teach youth personal responsibility, self-regulation, goal setting, healthy decision-making, a focus on the future, and the prevention of youth risk behaviors, such as drug and alcohol usage, without normalizing teen sexual activity.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) data collected in 2021, the proportion of high school students who had ever had sexual intercourse significantly decreased for all youth, from 2011 through 2021 [1]. There were also decreased reports of those who had ever had sex among each racial and ethnic group [1].

In 2022, the birth rate for youth ages 15-19 declined by 3 percent to 13.5 births per 1,000 females from 13.9 births per 1,000 females in 2021 [2]. Additionally, the birth rate for teenagers declined for both younger (aged 15–17) and older (aged 18–19) teenagers 5.5 and 25.6 births per 1,000 females, respectively [2]. Although there has been a significant decline in the teen birth rate for all groups, disparities still exist. The latest CDC data indicate that young people ages 15 to 24 account for over half of new sexually transmitted diseases reported annually [3]. Adolescents who are at greatest risk of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and unintended pregnancies are a complex and dynamic group. Thus, a targeted and holistic approach is essential to preventing teen pregnancy and other risk behaviors.

C. Title V State SRAE Program Overview

SRAE Goal and Objectives

The goal of the Title V State SRAE program is to provide messages to youth that normalize the behavior of avoiding non-marital sexual activity. The objectives of the Title V State SRAE program are to:

1. Implement curricula and/or strategies that include medically accurate and complete information based on adolescent learning and developmental theories for the age group receiving the education.
2. Select SRA curricula and/or strategies that are culturally and linguistically appropriate; inclusive; and recognize the experiences of youth from diverse communities, backgrounds, and experiences.
3. Teach SRA skills through methods that do not normalize teen sexual activity.
4. Target youth ages 10 to 19.

Title V State SRAE Program Requirements

States are expected to design SRAE projects that address the following requirements:

1. Goals and Logic Model(s)
2. Medically Accurate and Culturally and Age-Appropriate Approaches
3. Evidence-Based Strategies
4. Positive Youth Development (PYD) Framework including Leading in Partnership with Youth and Young Adults/Meaningful Youth Engagement
5. Equity
6. Youth Populations Served
7. Linkages and Referrals to Health care and Other Services
8. Local Evaluation (optional)
9. National Evaluation
10. Performance Measures
11. Sustainability Plan

Goal(s) and Logic Models

States should submit the goal(s) and logic models for all state-led programs or subrecipient programs in their post-award state plans. Logic models demonstrate how the process (specified inputs, activities, and outputs) will lead to the enumerated outcomes, and ultimately, the achievement of the goal(s). Where possible, applicants should specify short- and long-term goals and provide the following:

- Up to six outcomes that clearly state expected results or benefits of the intervention proposed and link with the goal(s).
- A logic model demonstrating how proposed inputs and activities will lead to the outputs, outcomes, and the ultimate achievement of the goal(s).

- Proposed outcomes that are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, time-framed, inclusive, and equitable (S.M.A.R.T.I.E.).

Further information on sources available for developing programs and logic models is provided in *Appendix B*.

Medically Accurate and Culturally and Age-Appropriate Approach

Title V State SRAE projects must provide information that is medically accurate and complete. Medical information must be verified or supported by the weight of research. The research must be conducted in compliance with accepted scientific methods and published in peer-reviewed journals, where applicable, or comprise information that leading professional organizations and agencies with relevant expertise in the field recognize as accurate, objective, and complete. Program materials, such as texts, supplements, workbooks, videos, flyers, handouts, posters, and flash cards, should be in accordance with the latest, scientifically supported information.

For states that provide information on contraception, the information must be medically accurate and complete and ensure that youth understand that contraception offers physical risk reduction, but not risk elimination; the education cannot include demonstrations, simulations, or distribution of contraceptive devices.

States must use culturally sensitive interventions that incorporate the norms, beliefs, and values of the target population into the intervention [5]. The proposed project should demonstrate competence in providing socially, linguistically, and culturally appropriate interventions with the population served. Youth participation in the Title V State SRAE programs must be voluntary.

States must ensure that SRAE projects are inclusive of youth who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and/or questioning, intersex, asexual, and two-spirit (LGBTQIA2S+). Proposed projects should have inclusive programming and environments that create equitable access to resources and opportunities for such youth. These programs help youth who identify as LGBTQIA2S+ feel safe, respected, engaged, and valued for who they are and enables grant recipients to be more sensitive and responsive to their needs. Project materials, practices, and services should not discriminate, alienate, exclude, or stigmatize LGBTQIA2S+ youth and their families.

Title V State SRAE projects must provide age-appropriate information and activities. The topics, messages, and teaching methods implemented by the project must be consistent with the developmental and social maturity of the program participants and emphasize sexual delay until marriage as normative behavior.

States will be required to take appropriate action to correct any medically inaccurate or age-inappropriate information discovered by FYSB during the grant project period. As requested, states must submit curricula for FYSB to conduct a medical accuracy review and respond to requests to make modifications to ensure curricula and other program implementation materials are medically accurate and complete.

Evidence-Based Strategies

States are not required to choose from a prescribed list, as there is no mandated list of curricula required by FYSB for Title V State SRAE. All curricula used by funded recipients, as well as their subrecipient(s), must be compliant with the Title V State SRAE statute (https://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/ssact/title05/0510.htm) and use an evidence-informed approach and/or effective strategies to educate youth on how to avoid risks that could lead to non-marital sexual activity.

To ensure effective programming, the Title V State SRAE program must, at a minimum, implement evidence-informed programming that complies with the following requirements:

- Provide data that demonstrate how the selected intervention and overall proposal systematically applies core curriculum components that have been found to be effective in positive youth behavior change that leads to preventing and reducing teen pregnancies, STIs, and sexual activity.
- Teach the benefits associated with personal responsibility, self-regulation, goal setting, healthy decision making, healthy relationships, avoiding poverty through self-sufficiency and emotional maturity, resisting sexual coercion and dating violence, and other youth risk behaviors, such as drug and alcohol usage.
- Provide formal training for facilitators/educators on the program strategies, approaches, and interventions. This training must be delivered by professionals who can provide follow-up technical assistance (TA) to facilitators.
- Link program participants to services with local community partners and other agencies that support the health, safety, and well-being of program participants.
- Ensure that all education and research in sexual risk avoidance must be the exclusive purpose of the grant.
- Demonstrate that interventions and/or strategies selected must be medically accurate; age-appropriate with regard to the developmental stage of the intended audience; and inclusive and culturally and linguistically appropriate, recognizing the experiences of youth from diverse communities, backgrounds, and experiences.

Many of these required components have been identified in assessment tools, such as the [CDC Health Education Curriculum Assessment Tool](#), that provide critical elements for success in implementing programs to positively change youth behavior. There may be other tools and resources available to assess curricula.

FYSB encourages states to review evidence-informed or evidence-based programs to determine whether the interventions can be adapted, subject to copyright restrictions; implemented with fidelity; and adhere to the core curriculum components to meet the requirements of programs designed for this grant. More information on evidence-based programs may be found on the [Teen Pregnancy Prevention Evidence Review](#) website. The selected interventions must be evidence-informed or have evidence of effectiveness with the populations served and adhere to the following requirements:

In accordance with the Title V State SRAE legislation (42 U.S.C. 710)(b)(3)), interventions must address the following topics:

- a) The holistic, individual, and societal benefits associated with personal responsibility, self-regulation, goal setting, healthy decision-making, and a focus on the future.
- b) The advantage of refraining from non-marital sexual activity to improve the future prospects and physical and emotional health of youth.
- c) The increased likelihood of avoiding poverty when youth attain self-sufficiency and emotional maturity before engaging in sexual activity.
- d) The foundational components of healthy relationships and their impact on the formation of healthy marriages and safe and stable families.
- e) The effect of other youth risk behaviors, such as drug and alcohol usage, on increasing the risk for teen sex.
- f) The Strategies on how to resist and avoid, and receive help regarding, sexual coercion and dating violence, recognizing that—even with consent—teen sex remains a youth risk behavior.

For programs that provide information on contraception, the information must be medically accurate and complete, and ensure students understand that contraception offers physical risk reduction, but not risk elimination. Education involving contraception cannot include demonstrations, simulations, or distribution of contraceptive devices.

Curricula and any related materials must be in accordance with 45 CFR § 87.3, Equal Treatment for Faith Based Organizations. For more information, please reference the Administrative and National Policy Requirements, which can be found on the ACF website at: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/administrative-and-national-policy-requirements#chapter-2>.

PYD Framework including Leading in Partnership with Youth and Young Adults/Meaningful Youth Engagement

States must demonstrate in their state plan the incorporation of PYD as part of any risk avoidance strategies to help participants build healthy life skills and protective factors that mitigate the impact of past and future negative factors, empower participants to make healthy decisions, provide tools and resources to prevent pregnancy and STIs, and prevent youth engagement in other risky behaviors. The program approach should also include service linkages to local community partners that support the safety and well-being of the population served. For more information on the key principles of PYD, please see: [Key Principles of Positive Youth Development | Youth.gov](#) or <https://aspe.hhs.gov/execsum/positive-youth-development-united-states-research-findings-evaluations-positive-youth-development-programs>. For information on integrating PYD into programs, please see: [Integrating Positive Youth Development into Programs | Youth.gov](#).

Leading in partnership with youth and young adults with lived experience or meaningful youth engagement is an important component of the overarching PYD strategy. Meaningful youth engagement views youth as equal partners with adults in the decision-making process rather than mere beneficiaries of programs [6]. Programs and activities are developed with youth, rather than

for youth [6]. This kind of equal partnership is based on a shared unified vision for a partnership in which both adults and young people are fully engaged and are open to change in how things are done. Programs that are developed in partnership with youth are more likely to be effective at engaging the population and, therefore, to have a greater impact [6]. Involving youth as partners in making decisions that affect them increases the likelihood that the decisions will be accepted, adopted, and become part of their everyday lives. For additional information on youth partnership, please see: [Involving Youth in Positive Youth Development | Youth.gov](#).

States should demonstrate in their state plan ways in which they plan to incorporate meaningful youth engagement as part of their larger PYD approach. This online assessment tool ([1|youth.gov](#)) can assist state organizations and community partnerships in determining how they engage youth in programs, whether youth are becoming more engaged in the community, and if certain strategies are helping to retain youth.

Equity

According to CDC data, a disproportionate number of Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, and American Indian/Alaska Native teens have significantly higher than the national average of teen birth rates. Although teen birth rates have declined between 1991 and 2020, teen birth rates for White non-Hispanic teens were 10.4, Hispanic teens were 23.5, non-Hispanic Black teens were 24.4, and American Indian/Alaska were 25.7 in 2020 [7]. Certain geographic areas of the United States have disproportionate rates of teen births, such as rural areas, Southern States and counties, and territories.

To address these disproportionate rates, SRAE recipients should include at least some of these populations. Advancing equity in SRAE programs requires a concerted, multi-pronged, multi-level effort assessing whether there are disparities in access to programs for different populations, and collaboration with young people and communities including people with lived experiences.

Programs must provide services to youth populations between the ages of 10 and 19. Programs may target services to youth populations who are vulnerable, including, but not limited to, the following groups:

- Youth living in under-resourced regions and areas with high rates of teen births and STIs
- Youth populations who are historically and culturally underrepresented and underserved, especially Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, and American Indian/Alaska Native teens; and teens from rural areas and territories
- Youth in, or aging out of, foster care or adjudication systems
- Youth who are victims of trafficking
- Youth who have run away or left home without permission
- Youth experiencing homelessness
- Youth who identify as LGBTQIA2S+

Applicants must describe how their program plans coordinate, communicate, and engage with community-based organizations whose mission is to reach such populations. Applicants must also describe staff development and training opportunities to increase knowledge of the communities most impacted by teen births, including by geography, gender, race, and equity.

Youth Populations Served

Title V State SRAE programs must provide services to youth populations between the ages of 10 and 19. In addition, SRAE programs may target services to youth populations who are vulnerable to include, but not limited to, the following: youth living in under-resourced regions and areas with high rates of teen births and STIs; youth populations that are culturally underrepresented, especially Hispanic, African American, or Native American teenagers; youth in, or aging out of foster care, or adjudication systems; youth who are victims of trafficking; youth who have runaway or left home without permission; youth experiencing homelessness; youth who identify as LGBTQIA2S+; and other youth populations that are vulnerable or underserved.

Linkages and Referrals to Health care and Other Services

Linkages and referrals to health care and other services are important components of supporting youth holistically. Such services may include healthcare; educational services (e.g., tuition for formal K-12/ General Educational Development classes); career development; counseling services (e.g., substance abuse including alcohol, tobacco cessation, mental health issues, and intimate partner violence); public benefits, including Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and other relevant benefit programs; and should be youth-friendly. As needs are identified, recipients should provide referrals for necessary services but may not pay for the services themselves with FYSB funding. Title V State SRAE programs may only provide education to youth on SRA. Funds may not be used to provide separate services such as those mentioned above.

Local Evaluation

States have the option to conduct a local evaluation of their Title V State SRAE projects. States that choose to conduct local evaluations must provide a description of the plan to conduct recipient-specific evaluations, also called “local evaluations.” The purpose of local evaluations is to contribute to the evidence base for SRAE programming and provide an opportunity for recipients to learn whether desired outcomes are being achieved; target areas for improved program quality; and/or examine whether the program(s) being implemented is effective. States may only propose one local evaluation. The evaluation plan must answer one or more specific research question(s) related to the programming implemented and funded by the grant. The research question(s) should drive the local evaluation, including its design, methods, data collection, and analyses.

ACF is interested in supporting high-quality, well-designed local evaluations from which programs will learn and expand the evidence base. ACF will work in collaboration with states to disseminate information about the evaluation findings. In accordance with legislation, any

SRAE evaluation conducted or supported must be:

- Rigorous;
- Evidence-based; and
- Designed and conducted by independent researchers who have experience in conducting and publishing research or evaluation studies in peer-reviewed outlets.

(See *Section E. Glossary Terms* for definitions.)

States that propose to conduct a local evaluation should ensure that the evaluation:

- Answers important questions of interest to the state and to the larger field of SRA education;
- Includes an appropriate evaluation design;
- Addresses SRA outcomes; specifically, sexual activity or other sexual risk behaviors, or reducing pregnancy among youth;
- Addresses relevant positive youth development outcomes, including self-regulation;
- Meets expectations of rigor that ACF provides through a system of TA for recipients and their local evaluators;
- Establishes scientific methods for measuring the impact of an intervention or program model in changing behavior (specifically, sexual activity or other sexual risk behaviors, or reducing pregnancy among youth); or
- Adheres to other evidence-based methodologies established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary.

Three types of methodologies are permitted for local evaluations:

- Impact evaluations: (a) efficacy/effectiveness studies that have a control/comparison group that either receives no services or services distinct from the intervention group, and (b) measure behavioral outcomes beyond the period directly following the end of programming, when feasible;
- Comprehensive needs assessments: scientific/systematic investigations that identify needs and challenges around a given issue, determine root causes, identify current barriers to addressing the need, and set priorities for future actions; and
- Descriptive studies: studies that both document and link program implementation (i.e., activities/components/program delivery) and participant outcomes.

Well-conducted evaluations require time for planning, implementation, analysis, reporting, and dissemination activities. States are advised to develop evaluation timelines that are sufficient for conducting impact studies, comprehensive needs assessments, or descriptive studies that document and link program implementation and participant outcomes. FYSB also recommends applicants review current SRAE evaluation resources to inform the evaluation plan, including research questions and evaluation design. These resources can be found at:

<https://sraene.com/search-resources>.

Local evaluations should be designed and conducted by independent researchers, called “local evaluators”, who have experience in conducting evaluations of youth-focused programs in the community and publishing research in peer-reviewed outlets. The expertise of the evaluator should match the methodology for the proposed local evaluation. Examples of independent evaluators may be universities, research organizations, evaluation consultants, or other institutions with experience in conducting high-quality evaluations of community programs.

In order to maximize learning from these projects, ACF will provide TA and/or training on evaluation planning, implementation, analysis, reporting, and dissemination to states conducting local evaluations, and to their local evaluators. As part of the TA, recipients may also be asked to complete standardized forms and templates describing their evaluation plans and submit evaluation updates. These forms and templates are subject to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA). ACF will obtain OMB approval prior to requiring states to complete the forms and/or templates. ACF will review and provide suggestions to states to improve plans prior to the initiation of local evaluation activities. Improvements may include reconsiderations of evaluation design and funding.

Upon completion of local evaluations, states are required to submit a final report to ACF. The final report template is subject to OMB approval under PRA, which ACF will obtain prior to use. Although ACF may provide technical support to states that propose local evaluations, the states will ultimately decide what data are to be collected and maintain oversight of the entity conducting the evaluation, as well as the subrecipient(s) that they select to participate in the evaluation.

Applicant funding levels will not be affected if a local evaluation is not proposed. Applicants should carefully assess whether they have the capacity and sufficient funding allocated to conduct a local evaluation within the short project period.

If the applicant chooses to conduct a local evaluation, describe the amount of funding that will be allocated towards conducting an evaluation, within the allowable amount (up to 20 percent of total budget).

Performance Measurement

All grant recipients and sub-recipient(s), including their implementation sites, will be required to collect and submit information on program implementation through a common set of performance measures. This requirement applies to any community partners that agree to host a site or recruit program participants (e.g., school districts, non-profits). The purpose of the performance measures is to monitor and provide feedback about whether recipients are implementing SRAE programs as intended and to demonstrate progress towards expected objectives. Performance measures also create a foundation for program improvement efforts, prompted by federal, recipient, and program providers’ examination of the data. Performance measures provide information based upon the three categories of data collection listed below, while rigorous evaluations assess program effectiveness and impact.

SRAE performance measures will be distributed to funded grant recipients who will be required to collect and submit the measures twice a year. FYSB has defined measures at the recipient, provider, and program levels. For some performance measures, grant recipients provide data about activities they undertake directly at the recipient level. For other measures, data are based on information about each separate provider that serves youth directly (i.e., provider level) or each program model that a provider is implementing (i.e., program level). A program model is defined as the core curriculum plus other lessons or activities that may be integrated with the core curriculum to meet the SRAE requirements. In addition, data are also collected directly from the youth through participant entry and exit surveys. Ultimately, grant recipients are responsible for submitting performance measures from the recipient, provider, and program levels to ACF/FYSB.

The following are the three categories of SRAE performance measures for data collection and submission:

1. Structure, cost, and support for program implementation;
2. Attendance, reach, and dosage; and
3. Participants' characteristics, behaviors, program experiences, and perceptions of effects (through participant entry and exit surveys).

Applicants applying for funds must indicate their agreement to collect the SRAE performance measures and submit the data to FYSB. Recipients will be expected to check local and state laws, policies, and procedures to ensure the feasible collection of performance measures data and obtain any necessary permissions (e.g., formal agreements with partners, Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval, copies of school district approvals) to collect these data. In some jurisdictions, IRB approval is not required for performance measures data collection. If an IRB determines approval is not required for performance measures data collection, the grant recipient must obtain a Letter of Determination from IRB. The letter should be submitted to the grant recipient's Federal Project Officer for their records.

Grant recipients are responsible for ensuring all subrecipients and implementation sites collect and submit the SRAE performance measures. FYSB will provide training on how to conduct performance measures data collection and submission. Grant recipients may develop additional indicators of program performance, as needed, including adding items to the participants' entry or exit surveys. However, all FYSB OMB-approved items must be administered first, in the order presented in the approved survey before any additional items are added. Any additional survey items should be added at the end of the OMB-approved survey and should not be submitted to ACF/FYSB.

For more information about the SRAE performance measures, including definitions, survey instruments, and data collection tools, please see www.sraepas.com.

NOTE: Consistent with the PRA of 1995, (44 U.S.C. 3501-3521), under this NOFO, ACF will not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information covered by such Act, unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. ACF has obtained OMB approval (OMB Control Number 0970-0536; Expiration Date January 31, 2025) under PRA to request and collect performance measures.

National Evaluation

FYSB may select a subset of projects, such as state-led programs or subrecipient programs, funded under this NOFO to participate in one or more rigorous federal evaluations. All states and subrecipients will be required to participate, if selected, and must give their assurance that they will participate. As part of these national evaluation efforts, recipients and subrecipients may also be required to complete surveys, standardized forms, and templates. These instruments are subject to OMB approval under the PRA. FYSB will obtain OMB approval prior to launching any evaluations.

Sustainability Plan

States are to develop a sustainability plan that includes their subrecipients and collaborating partners. The plan should detail how the proposed project activities will continue after federal funding ends. States are encouraged to have their funded providers develop a plan to sustain key elements of their grant-supported projects (e.g., strategies, or services and interventions) that have been effective in improving practices and outcomes for youth and families.

D. SRAE Post Award Requirements

The acceptance of federal funds under this NOFO will signify agreement by the recipient that it will include in their application/state plan the following assurances:

- Have the project fully functioning within 90 days following the Notice of Award (NOA) for the grant.
- Formally train facilitators/educators in the selected program components and strategies by professionals who can provide follow-up TA to facilitators/educators.
- FYSB requires all grant recipients to prepare the Disparity Impact Statement (DIS) as part of a data-driven, quality improvement approach to advance equity using grant programs. The DIS helps grant recipients identify populations that are underserved who are at risk of experiencing health disparities related to adolescent pregnancy. The aim is to increase inclusion of such populations in FYSB-funded grants, achieve health equity for populations that are vulnerable to disparities, and help systems better meet the needs of these populations. Guidance for preparing a DIS statement may be found [here](#).
- Provide diversity, equity, and inclusion trainings for facilitators/educators.
- Provide SRAE programming to youth populations who are vulnerable to include, but not limited to, the following: youth living in under-resourced regions and areas with high rates of teen births and STIs; youth who are culturally underrepresented, especially Hispanic, African American, or Native American teenagers; youth in, or aging out of, foster care or adjudication systems; youth who are victims of trafficking; youth who have runaway or left home without permission; youth experiencing homelessness; youth who identify as LGBTQIA2S+; and other vulnerable or underserved youth populations.
- Budget the annual costs of sending at least two key staff persons to attend the 3-day Annual Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program Grantee Conference to be held in San Francisco, California in 2024. The 2025 location is not determined.

- Budget the annual costs for at least two staff to attend a minimum of one of two topical training sessions offered each year of the project in areas such as Washington, DC; Portland, Oregon; and Boston, Massachusetts, or through a virtual platform.
- Collect and report on OMB-approved federal SRAE performance measures (recipient, partners, and subrecipient(s)).
- For states and subrecipients conducting local evaluations, participate in training and TA provided by the federal government and follow related guidance provided by ACF/FYSB.
- Participate in a recipient orientation webinar. The webinar will be held shortly after the official award date.
- Develop a sustainability plan with any proposed subrecipients and collaborating partners to create self-sufficiency and continue program activities after federal funding ends.
- Agree to participate in the national evaluation, if selected.
- Participate in a medical accuracy review of selected curricula sponsored by FYSB.

E. Glossary of Terms

The terms Age-Appropriate, Medically Accurate and Complete, Rigorous, and Youth are defined according to the legislation at 42 U.S.C. 710(e). All other terms are defined by applicable research for the purposes of this NOFO unless a citation or source is shown.

Activities—All the actions needed to prepare for and carry out the program. This includes program and financial management, intervention activities, training activities, and staff debriefings.

Age-Appropriate—Information that is suitable (in terms of topics, messages, and teaching methods) to the developmental and social maturity of the particular age or age group of children or adolescents, based on developing cognitive, emotional, and behavioral capacity typical for the age or age group [Section 510(e)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710(e)(1)].

Comprehensive Needs Assessment—Scientific/systematic investigations that identify needs and challenges in an area, determine root causes, identify current barriers to addressing the needs, and set priorities for future actions.

Dating Violence—Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: the length of the relationship; the type of relationship; and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship [Section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291)].

Effectiveness—The impact of a program under conditions that are likely to occur in a real-world implementation.

Equity—The consistent and systematic treatment of all individuals in a fair, just, and impartial manner, including individuals who belong to communities that have been denied such treatment, such as Black, Latino, Indigenous and Native American, Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander persons and other persons of color; members of religious minorities; women and

girls; LGBTQIA+ persons; persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; persons who live in U.S. territories; persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality; and individuals who belong to multiple such communities ([Executive Order on Further Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government](#)).

Evidence-Based—Interventions, strategies, approaches, and/or program models that have been evaluated using rigorous evaluation design, such as randomized controlled or high-quality quasi-experimental trials, and that have demonstrated positive impacts for youth, families, and communities. Examples of evidence-based programs can be found at <https://youth.gov/evidence-innovation/tpper>.

Evidence-Informed—Interventions, strategies, approaches, and/or program models that bring together the best available research, professional expertise, and input from youth and families to identify and deliver services that have promise to achieve positive outcomes for youth, families, and communities.

Goal Setting—The process of deciding what to accomplish and devising a plan to achieve the desired result(s).

Healthy Relationships—Peer, romantic, marriage, family, and other interactions that are based on trust, honesty, and respect and allow adolescents to feel supported, connected, and independent. In healthy relationships, key elements are communication, appropriate boundaries, empathy, effective conflict resolution, and resistance of peer pressure.

Impact Evaluation—Efficacy/effectiveness study with a control/comparison group receiving no services or distinct services from the intervention group.

Implementation—The process of introducing and using interventions in real-world service settings, including how interventions or programs are adopted, sustained, and taken to scale.

Inclusivity—Celebrating and amplifying perspectives, voices, and values of such youth who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent inequities.

Meaningful Youth Engagement—Engaging youth as equal partners meaningfully and authentically in the discovery, planning, implementation, and evaluation stages of youth-serving programs.

Medically Accurate and Complete—Medical information that is verified or supported by the weight of research conducted in compliance with accepted scientific methods and (a) published in peer-reviewed journals, where applicable, or (b) comprising information that leading professional organizations and agencies with relevant expertise in the field recognize as accurate, objective, and complete [Section 510(e)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710(e)(2))].

Objectives—The specific and measurable actions that support the expected result of the program.

OPDIV—An operating Division or an HHS administrative unit led by an Assistant Secretary and reporting directly to the Secretary.

Outcomes—The intended effects of the implemented program or program elements, such as an increase in knowledge, development of skills, and behavior changes.

Performance Measures—Indicators that are designed to collect data for program monitoring, improvement, and reporting purposes.

PYD—PYD is an intentional, prosocial approach that engages youth within their communities, schools, organizations, peer groups, and families in a manner that is productive and constructive; recognizes, utilizes, and enhances young people’s strengths; and promotes positive outcomes for young people by providing opportunities, fostering positive relationships, and furnishing the support needed to build on their leadership strengths.

Rigorous—With respect to research or evaluation, using established scientific methods for measuring the impact of an intervention or program model in changing behavior (specifically sexual activity or other sexual risk behaviors) or reducing pregnancy among youth, or other evidence-based methodologies established by the Secretary [Section 510(e)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710(e)(3))].

Self-Regulation—The act of managing thoughts and feelings to enable goal-directed actions, including a variety of actions necessary for success in school, relationships, and the workplace.

Youth—One or more individuals who have attained age 10 but not age 20 [Section 510(e)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710(e)(4))].

F. REFERENCES

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[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2023). Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2020. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/std/statistics/2020/2020-SR-4-10-2023.pdf>

[4] Healthy Teen Network in Partnership with Child Trends (2015). *Referrals and Linkages to Youth Friendly Health Care Services*. (Contract No. #GS-10F-0030/HHSP23320130043G). Washington, DC: Office of Adolescent Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Retrieved online at: https://rhntc.org/sites/default/files/resources/oah_youth_friendly_2015-8-28.pdf

[5] Hodge, D. R., Jackson, K. F., & Vaughn, M. G. (2010). Culturally Sensitive Interventions and Health and Behavioral Health Youth Outcomes: A Meta-Analytic Review. *Social Work in Health Care* 49:5, 401-423. Retrieved online at: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00981381003648398>

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[7] Osterman, M. J. K., Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., Driscoll, A. K., & Valenzuela, C.P. (2022). *Births: Final data for 2020* (National Vital Statistics Reports Volume 70, Number 17). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved online at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr70/nvsr70-17.pdf>

II. FEDERAL AWARD INFORMATION

A. Expenditure Period

Each FY allocation will remain available for expenditure by the state through the end of the succeeding FY. For example, FY 2024 allocations through this announcement would remain available for expenditure by the state until September 30, 2025. FY 2025 allocations through this announcement will remain available for expenditure by the state through September 30, 2026.

Recipients cannot request to carry over funds beyond the grant award expenditure period. The chart below provides a timeline of the budget periods for FY 2024 and FY 2025 awards.

<u>FY</u>	<u>Applicant/Recipient Action Required</u>	<u>Project Period End Date for Obligation</u>	<u>Fund Expenditure</u>
2024	Submit application to receive FYSB approval.	September 30, 2025	All obligated funds must be expended by December 30, 2025.
2025	Recipient will submit Letter of Intent and applicant will submit an application to receive ACF approval.	September 30, 2026	All obligated funds must be expended by December 30, 2026.

The process for fulfilling requirements necessary to use FY 2024 or FY 2025 Title V State SRAE funding requires the submission of an application for funding, which will include the

federally required standard application documents, assurances, and other documents as outlined in *Section IV.D. Forms, Assurances, and Certifications* of this NOFO. The application also includes the implementation plan as outlined in *Section IV. E. Application and Submission Information, The Project Description*.

States are eligible to apply for FY 2024 and FY 2025 funding under this announcement. States will not be required to submit full applications after the initial funding year, unless there are material changes made to the program. Instead, states receiving funding in FY 2024 will be required to submit a written letter of intent and updated state plan to receive funding for FY 2025. ACF will provide states with guidance for submitting any updates to their applications and state plans. States planning to conduct a local evaluation must include with their letter of intent, an updated evaluation plan as part of the request for FY 2024 and FY 2025 funding.

States that do not submit an application in FY 2024 are eligible to apply for funding in FY 2025 and will be required to submit both an application and state plan on the due date found on the cover page of this announcement.

In states where Title V State SRAE awards were not made in FY 2024 or FY 2025, unexpended annual state allotments for FY 2024 and FY 2025 will be utilized to award competitive grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same state in FY 2024 and FY 2025. A separate NOFO will be published regarding these discretionary grants, per the Title V SRAE legislation.

Anticipated Total Funding

A total of \$60 million is available for FY 2024 awards, and it is anticipated that \$60 million will be available for awards in FY 2025.

Allocations

Grants awarded to each state are determined by a formula using the state's proportion of low-income children compared to the total number of low-income children in the U.S., based on the most recent Census data for children in poverty. For each FY, the estimated allotment for each state or territory will be updated based on the most current available census data and will be communicated to states by October of the preceding FY. Census data are unavailable for the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. Thus, the allocations for these three entities are based on the amounts allocated to them by HHS in prior FYs. **See *Appendix A* for FY 2024 and FY 2025 allotments.**

Approved Application

States that apply for FY 2024 are anticipated to receive grant awards by July 19, 2024

Funding Restrictions

Funds under this announcement cannot be used for the following purposes:

- To supplant or replace current public or private funding;
- To supplant ongoing or usual activities of any organization involved in the project;
- To purchase or improve land, or to purchase, construct, or make permanent improvements to any building;
- To reimburse pre-award costs;
- To support planning efforts and other activities associated with the development of the application; or
- For fundraising, political education, or lobbying activities.

Approval Status

Upon completion of the review of the application, ACF will make notification to the recipient on the approval status. The NOA will be issued by the ACF Office of Grants Management.

B. Terms and Conditions

General Terms and Conditions applicable to mandatory award programs and additional financial requirements specific to this program can be found at:

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/main/Non-discretionary%20General%20Terms%20and%20Conditions%202023%20update.pdf>

III. ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

A. Eligible States/Territories

For purposes of this announcement, 59 entities are eligible, including all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

The authorized representative, established under state law, shall apply for, and administer the Title V State SRAE Program. A signed letter from the authorized representative must accompany each application; it should include documentation or a citation establishing the authorized representative's authority to apply for and administer Title V State SRAE Program funds on behalf of the state.

Sub-awards

States are allowed to use awarded funding to make sub-awards. Sub-awards should be clearly identified to a subrecipient that meets the requirement as outlined under Part 75 (45 CFR § 75.352). States are required to verify the medical accuracy of all materials used by subrecipients.

B. Additional Information on Eligibility

Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) and System for Award Management (SAM)

All applicants must have a UEI and an active registration with SAM (<https://www.sam.gov>) prior to applying to a funding opportunity.

HHS requires all entities that plan to apply for, and ultimately receive, federal funds from any HHS Agency to:

- Be registered in SAM prior to submitting an application or plan;
- Maintain an active SAM registration with current information until the process is complete. If you receive an award, your SAM registration must be active throughout the life of the award. It must be renewed every 365 days to keep it active;
- Provide its UEI in each application or plan it submits; and
- Ensure any proposed subrecipient(s) have obtained and provided to the recipient their UEI(s) prior to making any subawards (**Note:** Subrecipients are not required to complete full SAM registration).

ACF is prohibited from making an award until an applicant has complied with these requirements. At the time an award is ready to be made, if the intended recipient has not complied with these requirements, ACF:

- May determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive an award; and
- May use that determination as a basis for making an award to another applicant.

IV. APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

A. Application Submission Requirements

Mandatory grant recipients are required to use the [Online Data Collection System \(OLDC\) within GrantSolutions](#), to submit the Application for Federal Assistance Standard Form (SF)-424 Mandatory Form (SF-424M) and upload all required documents. The form is available to applicants and recipients at <https://www.grants.gov/forms/forms-repository/sf-424-mandatory-family>. ACF will not accept paper applications or those submitted via email or facsimile, without an exemption.

Application and State Plan Checklist

FY 2024 Title V State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Program	
Application for Funding and State Plan Checklist	
FY 2024– June 3, 2024	
FY2025– October 1, 2024	
1.	Application for Federal Assistance SF-424M–Mandatory
2.	Project/Performance Site Location(s) SF-P/PSL
3.	Budget Information–SF-424A Non-Construction Programs
4.	Assurances–SF-424B Mandatory Non-Construction Programs
5.	Letter from the Authorized Representative (Transmittal Letter)
6.	Table of Contents
7.	State Plan Abstract
8.	State Plan/Program Narrative
9.	Budget Narrative/Justification
10.	Appendices
11.	Certification Regarding Lobbying
12.	Protection of Human Subjects Assurance Identification/IRB
13.	SF-LLL – Disclosure of Lobbying Activities, if applicable

FY 2024 and FY 2025 applicants are to submit all documents in the order listed in the checklist.

B. Request an Exemption from Required Electronic Submission

To request an exemption from required electronic submission, please refer to ACF’s [“Policy for Requesting an Exemption from Required Electronic Application Submission”](#) for complete guidance.

C. Formatting Requirements for Paper Format Applications Only

All application materials must be submitted on 8.5- inch by 11-inch white paper with 1-inch margins.

All elements of the application submission must be in double-spaced format in 12-point Times New Roman or Courier font.

- The Project Description (Section IV. E.) must not exceed 65 pages.
- Tables and/or charts are permitted throughout the application.
- Clearly number all pages (including forms, project description, and appendices) in one serial number set, handwritten if necessary.
- Include a table of contents.
- Submit an original and one copy.
- Submit all documents in the order listed in the Application for Funding and State Application Checklist.
- Mail application to the Program Office contact listed in this announcement.

D. Forms, Assurances, and Certifications

Applicants seeking financial assistance under this announcement must submit the listed Standard Forms (SFs), assurances, and certifications. All required Standard Forms, assurances, and certifications are available at the [Grants.gov Forms Repository](#).

Forms/Certifications	Description	Where Found
SF-424M (Mandatory Form)	This is a required Standard Form. Application for Federal Assistance–Mandatory	Available at https://www.grants.gov/forms/form-s-repository/sf-424-mandatory-family
Certification Regarding Lobbying (Grants.gov Lobbying Form)	Required of all applicants at the time of their application. If not available at the time of the application, it must be submitted prior to the award of the grant.	Available at https://www.grants.gov/forms/form-s-repository/sf-424-mandatory-family
SF-LLL-Disclosure of Lobbying Activities	If any funds have been paid, or will be paid, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to	"Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying" is available at https://www.grants.gov/forms/form-s-repository/sf-424-mandatory-family

	<p>insure or guarantee a loan, the applicant shall complete and submit the SF-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions. Applicants must furnish an executed copy of the Certification Regarding Lobbying prior to award.</p>	
<p>SF-Project/Performance Site</p> <p>Location(s) (SF-P/PSL)</p>	<p>Referenced in <i>Section IV Application and Submission Information</i></p>	<p>Form is available at https://www.grants.gov/forms/form-s-repository/sf-424-mandatory-family</p>
<p>Protection of Human Subjects Assurance Identification/IRB Certification/Declaration of Exemption (Common Rule)</p>	<p>Submission of the required information and forms is due with the application package by the date</p>	<p>Form is available at http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/assurances/forms/index.html.</p> <p>General information about HHS Protection of Human Subjects regulations can be obtained at http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/. Applicants may also contact OHRP by email (ohrp@csophs.dhhs.gov).</p>
<p>Letter from the Authorized Representative (Transmittal Letter)</p>	<p>The transmittal letter signed by the Authorized Representative must include the Code of Federal Domestic Assistance Number 93.235 and "State Sexual Risk Avoidance Education" as the program to which the application is responding. The letter should also include the Payment Management System (PMS) EIN associated with the applicant organization's account; ex. 1-123456789-</p>	<p>Must be submitted with the application package by the due date found on the cover page of this announcement.</p>

	A1. Documentation or a citation of the authority of the authorized representative to apply for and administer funds on behalf of the state should also be included in the letter. The transmittal letter should be included with all copies of the application. If states are proposing a local evaluation, the letter should also identify the type or method of evaluation that is proposed.	
Budget Information– Non-Construction Programs–SF-424A		https://www.grants.gov/forms/form-s-repository/sf-424-mandatory-family
Assurances for Non– Construction Programs (SF-424B Mandatory)		https://www.grants.gov/forms/form-s-repository/sf-424-mandatory-family

E. The Project Description

The project description provides the majority of information by which the state plan addresses the activity for which federal funds are being requested and must be consistent with the goals and objectives of the program as described in *Section I. Program Description*. Supporting documents must be included to provide clear and succinct details on planned program activities.

Project Abstract

States will include an abstract of no more than 600 words of the post-award state plan. The abstract will provide an overview of the plan and will form the basis for the application summary in grants management documents. The abstract may also be distributed to provide information to the public and Congress and represents a high-level summary of the project. As a result, applicants must prepare a clear, accurate, concise abstract that can be understood without reference to other parts of the state plan and that provides a description of the proposed project, including the following: brief statement of the project; whether it is a local, county-wide, or

state-wide project; mechanism for delivering services (e.g., sub-awards to local organizations through a competitive bid process); geographic area to be served (urban, rural, suburban); description of population served and number of youths to be served; a short description of the intervention to be implemented; overarching goal(s); any evaluation plans; and monitoring strategies. States should include the following information on the first page of the project abstract (this information is not included in the 600-word maximum).

Include the following information in the abstract:

Contact and Grant Request Information

State:

Fiscal Year:

Grant allocation amount:

	Prefix	First and Last Name	Suffix	Title	Telephone	Email Address
Contact Person						
Project Director						
Authorized Representative						

Description of Problem and Need

This section requires the applicant to establish a simple needs assessment of problems related to non-marital sexual activity and other risky behaviors as identified in the Title V SRAE legislation. The state must clearly identify the physical, economic, social, financial, institutional, and/or other problem(s) requiring a solution. The need for assistance, including the nature and scope of the problem, must be demonstrated, and the principal and subordinate objectives of the project must be clearly and concisely stated. Any relevant data based on planning studies should be included or referred to in the endnotes/footnotes. Incorporate demographic data and participant/beneficiary information, as well as data describing the needs of the population served and the proposed service area. The discussion may also include brief descriptions of existing programs and/or gaps therein to address the problem. However, the applicant should avoid detailed descriptions of these programs. The goal is not to describe all programs and activities in the state, but rather to demonstrate that the applicant has assessed how best to use the available grant funds.

Goal(s)

As outlined in the *Section I. C. Program Description, Title V State SRAE Program Overview, Goals(s) and Logic Models*, describe the goal(s) and outcomes of all planned activities. FYSB encourages the use of logic models and the inclusion in the proposal of any logic models that have been developed that support the implementation plan.

Logic Model

Applicants are expected to submit a logic model for designing and managing their project. A logic model is a one-page diagram that presents the conceptual framework for a proposed project and explains the links between program elements. While there are many versions of logic models, for the purposes of this announcement the logic model must summarize the following:

- Goals of the project (e.g., objectives, reasons for proposing the interventions, if applicable);
- Assumptions (e.g., beliefs about how the program will work and its supporting resources. Assumptions should be based on research, best practices, and experience);
- Inputs (e.g., organizational profile, collaborative partners, key staff, budget);
- Population served (e.g., the individuals to be served);
- Activities (e.g., approach, listing key interventions, if applicable);
- Outputs (i.e., the direct products or deliverables of program activities); and
- Outcomes (i.e., the results of a program, typically describing a change in people or systems).

Implementation Plan

The implementation plan is a critical part of the program narrative and, therefore, of the state plan. States must demonstrate in their state plan that the implementation plan is based on the problem and the need for reaching the proposed population(s). They should also develop and identify goals, activities, mechanisms, and a short set of broad steps that will be used to implement the activities. For each step, include the responsible party, the expected outputs, and the start and end dates.

States should involve service recipients in this process and describe how they were involved. Also, they should describe how the state proposes to involve service recipients in the actual implementation of the proposed plan.

A state's plan should include any potential barriers to the implementation plan, including any state and local laws restricting implementation, and how the state proposes to overcome those barriers.

If the state plans to develop formal partnerships, describe the mechanisms that will be used and the types of services the partners will provide. Formal partners are those with whom the state will establish legal agreements such as grants, contracts, interagency agreements, memoranda of agreement, or memoranda of understanding. States should also include a plan for monitoring the

effective management and coordination of activities with subrecipients, partners, and other stakeholders to ensure program integrity to the proposed plan and the priorities of the state and of FYSB.

Description of Programmatic Assurances

Educational materials used by awardees and subrecipients must be reviewed for medical accuracy. Education must be based on adolescent learning and developmental theories for the age group receiving the education and be culturally appropriate, recognizing the experiences of youth from diverse communities and backgrounds.

For each of the requirements related to legislative priorities, states must describe measures (i.e., contract language, report requirements, and site visits) that the state will use to ensure compliance.

States will be required to take appropriate action to correct any inaccurate information discovered by FYSB during the state plan review process or at any time during the grant project period(s).

Medically Appropriate Materials and Culturally and Age-Appropriate Approaches

States should describe how interventions will address the trauma needs of vulnerable youth and will ensure all curricula, services, and materials are inclusive; medically accurate; culturally, linguistically, and age appropriate; and voluntary.

Evidence-Based Strategies

The program model should incorporate an evidence-based or evidence-informed approach that has demonstrated impacts on youth refraining from sexual activity. These selected interventions must have evidence of effectiveness with populations served and address each topic outlined in *Section I.C. Program Description, Title V State SRAE Program Overview, Evidence-Informed Interventions and Strategies*. Applicants must identify all methods utilized that will ensure facilitators/educators who will deliver the program(s) have been or will be formally trained in the proposed SRA program model and/or strategies.

PYD Framework including Leading in Partnership with Youth and Young Adults/Meaningful Youth Engagement

States should describe a plan for incorporating a PYD approach, including targeting risk and protective factors in young people's lives that are known to influence sexual activity, and address the trauma needs of vulnerable youth. States should demonstrate in their state plan ways in which they plan to incorporate meaningful youth engagement as part of their larger PYD approach.

Equity

Describe how the project will recruit and retain populations who are vulnerable. The applicant must describe how they will coordinate, communicate, and engage with community-based organizations whose mission is to reach vulnerable populations, including people with lived experience. Applicants must also describe staff development and training opportunities to increase knowledge of the communities most impacted by teen births, including by geography, gender, race, and equity. Provide a description of the types and frequency of diversity, equity, and inclusion training that will be conducted throughout the project period.

Youth Populations Served

State plans must identify how they will target SRAE to youth ages 10 to 19. The plan must include a description of the proposed target groups in detail and demonstrate how and why they were chosen. In cases where groups have equal needs, the state may describe how infrastructure, systems, local support, feasibility, and service recipient participation were considered in identifying target populations.

Linkages and Referrals to Healthcare and Other Services

State plans should describe youth and family service referrals to other providers of healthcare services (e.g., substance abuse, including alcohol). For youth such linkages and referrals should be youth-friendly. [Youth-friendly services](#) are those that attract young people, respond to their needs, and retain young people for continuing care [4]. Youth-friendly services are based on a comprehensive understanding of what young people want and need (rather than being based only on what providers believe youth need) [4]. The description should identify referral resources, include information about how referrals will be made to other services and programs, and how follow up and tracking will take place to ensure linkage to identified services. Referral resources should include, but not be limited to, substance use and abuse and mental health services. Referrals cannot be made to family planning organizations that provide abortions. For additional information on linkages and referrals, please see: [Referrals and Linkages to Youth-Friendly Health Care Services](#).

Local Evaluation (Optional)

States may use up to 20 percent of their allotment to build the evidence-base for SRAE by conducting or supporting a local evaluation. *See Section I.C., Program Description, Title V SRAE Program Overview, Local Evaluation* for details on funding allotment requirements for evaluation.

States that plan to conduct a local evaluation must describe a brief plan to implement the evaluation. The plan must include the proposed research questions, the planned rigorous evaluation design, how an independent evaluator will be procured (including the types of experience of the independent evaluator), and the proposed evaluation infrastructure. Plans should be clearly described with an understanding that modifications may be required after an evaluator is officially hired and/or federal government-sponsored TA is provided. *See Section I.C. Program Description, Title V State SRAE Program Overview, Local Evaluation* to assist

with the development of the evaluation plan. Recipients proposing to complete a local evaluation must indicate their agreement to submit a final report to ACF.

National Evaluation:

Applicants must clearly state their assurance/agreement that the state and subrecipient will participate, if selected for national evaluation(s). Plans must discuss the recipients' willingness to participate, if selected, and authorized representatives must affirm this understanding in their plan.

Performance Measurement

FYSB plans to use OMB-approved performance measures data to monitor the extent to which the programs are being implemented according to the SRAE legislation. Recipients applying for funds must indicate their agreement to collect information related to the performance measures and submit the data to FYSB. FYSB will only collect data that have received OMB approval under PRA from recipients. Recipients are encouraged to develop additional indicators of program performance for their internal data collection needs, as desired. See *Section I. Program Description, Performance Measurement*.

Objective Performance Measures

Describe at least two program-related, objective outcome measures that the state proposes to use to measure its success in reaching key goals. Outcome measures are those designed to measure behaviors, attitudes, knowledge, beliefs, attendance, reach, and dosage of service recipients served. The outcome measures must take into consideration how education on SRAE is a means of preventing teen pregnancy, STIs, and other risky behavior. SRAE primarily teaches the benefits associated with delaying sexual activity until marriage, including personal responsibility; self-regulation; goal setting; healthy decision-making; healthy relationships; avoiding poverty; and resisting sexual coercion, dating violence, and other youth risk behaviors, such as drug and alcohol usage.

States may develop additional performance measures, including both outcome and output measures. Output measures are those designed to measure the success of the program staff in implementing activities, such as the number of program recipients or communities served.

Sustainability Plan

States are encouraged to develop a sustainability plan that includes their subrecipient and collaborating partners. The plan must detail how the proposed project activities will continue after federal funding ends. States should have their funded providers develop and plan to sustain

key elements of their grant-supported projects (e.g., strategies or services and interventions that have been effective in improving practices and outcomes for youth and families).

Service Recipient Involvement

Briefly describe how the state proposes to make the plan public within the state, after its transmittal to FYSB, in such a manner as to facilitate comment from the public (including service recipients and any federal or other public agency). For example, the state may post the proposed plan on the web, hold listening sessions or town hall meetings, establish or continue an advisory board for the program, or send the plan to interested groups.

Budget Information–Non-Construction Projects–SF-424A

States will submit one budget information form with this application, which will be reviewed in light of their proposed activities for the budget period. For section B of the Budget Information Form (SF-424A), applicants must submit a *detailed* budget justification for each line item within the object class categories (6a-j) on a supplemental sheet(s) of paper. The budget justification should include detailed sub-categories of section 6a-j. The budget narrative must thoroughly describe how the proposed categorical costs are derived. For in-kind contributions, the source of the contribution and how the valuation of that contribution was determined must also be described.

Whether direct or indirect, all costs must be allowable, allocable, reasonable, and necessary under the new applicable uniform administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for HHS awards. Awards issued under this announcement are subject to 45 CFR Part 75 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for HHS Awards. The Code of Federal Regulations is available at www.gpo.gov. Any fees as program income must be used toward the goals and objectives of the project. The budget narrative must also include a breakdown of the allocation of federal funding. For further information on Budget guidance, see *Appendix C*.

Complete sections A (Budget Summary) through F (Other Budget Information) of the SF-424A. The SF-424A is available at the: Grants.gov Forms Repository web site.

F. Paperwork Reduction Disclaimer

As required by the Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. 3501-3521, the public reporting burden for the Application, State Plan, and Performance Progress Report is estimated to average 80 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and reviewing the collection of information. The Application, State Plan, and Performance Progress Report are approved under OMB Control Number 0970-0551, which expires on November 30, 2026. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

G. Funding Restrictions

Special Note: *Annual appropriations legislation for the HHS limits the salary amount that may be awarded and charged to ACF grants and cooperative agreements. Award funds issued under this funding opportunity may not be used to pay the salary of an individual at a rate in excess of Executive Level II. For the Executive Level II salary, please see “Executive & Senior Level Employee Pay Tables” under <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/>. The salary limitation reflects an individual's base salary exclusive of fringe benefits, indirect costs, and any income that an individual may be permitted to earn outside of the duties of the applicant organization. This salary limitation also applies to subawards and subcontracts under an ACF grant or cooperative agreement.*

V. AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

A. Administrative and National Policy Requirements

For the terms and conditions that apply to all mandatory grants, as well as ACF program-specific terms and conditions, go to: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/grants/mandatory-formula-block-and-entitlement-grants>.

An application funded with the release of federal funds through a grant award does not constitute or imply compliance with federal regulations. Funded organizations are responsible for ensuring that their activities comply with all applicable federal regulations. SRA grants are subject to requirements at Sections 503 (relating to payment), 507 (relating to criminal penalties for false statements), and 508 (relating to nondiscrimination) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 703, 707, and 708).

B. Reporting

Recipients are required to submit post-award performance progress reports and financial reports. Program reporting forms for mandatory grant programs must be submitted electronically through the OLDC at: <https://home.grantsolutions.gov/home/>.

Please see *Section IV. Application and Submission Information* for more information on required electronic submission, as well as exemption from this requirement.

Financial reporting forms must be submitted electronically to the Division of Payment Management through the Payment Management System. Paper copies will not be accepted.

C. Performance Progress Reports (PPR)

State SRAE recipients will be required to submit progress reports semi-annually. Reports will be due 30 days after the conclusion of the reporting period. Recipients **must** submit their reports online through the OLDC at: <https://home.grantsolutions.gov/home/>.

Failure to submit reports on time may be a basis for withholding grant funds, suspension, or termination of the grant. In addition, all funds reported after the obligation period will be recouped.

PPR requirements are approved under OMB control number 0970-0551, which expires November 30, 2026.

D. Federal Financial Reports (FFR)

Recipients must submit FFR for each grant award using the Standard Form 425 (SF-425). The following table lists the due dates for the first and final FFR for FY 2024 and FY 2025 grant awards.

Fiscal Year	Project and Expenditure Period	Report Period End Date	FFR Due Date First Report	FFR Due Date Final Report
FY 2024	10/01/2023-09/30/2025	09/30/2025	12/30/2024	01/30/2026
FY 2025	10/01/2024-09/30/2026	09/30/2026	12/30/2025	01/30/2027

F. Property Reporting

ACF has implemented the use of the SF-428 *Tangible Property Report* and the SF-429 *Real Property Status Report* for all recipients. Both standard forms are available at: <https://www.grants.gov/forms/forms-repository/sf-424-mandatory-family>.

VI. AGENCY CONTACT

Program Office Contact

MeGan Hill
 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
 Administration for Children and Families
 Administration on Children, Youth and Families
 Family and Youth Services Bureau
 330 C Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20201
 Tel: (301) 348-3565
 Email: megan.hill@acf.hhs.gov

Grants Management Contact

Trang Le
Grants Management Specialist
Administration for Children and Families
Office of Grants Management
Division of Mandatory Grants
330 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20201
Tel: (202) 690-7053
Email: trang.le@acf.hhs.gov

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—ESTIMATED ALLOTMENTS FOR FY 2024 and FY 2025

APPENDIX B—RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING PROGRAMS AND LOGIC MODELS

APPENDIX C—BUDGET GUIDANCE

APPENDIX A—ALLOTMENTS FOR FY 2024 & FY 2025**

States/Territories	Allocation
ALABAMA	\$ 1,166,016
ALASKA	\$ 103,907
ARIZONA	\$ 1,309,082
ARKANSAS	\$ 735,423
CALIFORNIA	\$ 6,486,657
COLORADO	\$ 689,521
CONNECTICUT	\$ 436,737
DELAWARE	\$ 164,378
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$ 139,244
FLORIDA	\$ 3,583,508
GEORGIA	\$ 2,388,247
HAWAII	\$ 192,757
IDAHO	\$ 287,541
ILLINOIS	\$ 2,104,804
INDIANA	\$ 1,182,721
IOWA	\$ 431,730
KANSAS	\$ 438,859
KENTUCKY	\$ 1,044,928
LOUISIANA	\$ 1,367,491
MAINE	\$ 175,738
MARYLAND	\$ 891,806
MASSACHUSETTS	\$ 805,845
MICHIGAN	\$ 1,793,410
MINNESOTA	\$ 659,724
MISSISSIPPI	\$ 897,426
MISSOURI	\$ 1,040,778
MONTANA	\$ 154,369
NEBRASKA	\$ 282,920
NEVADA	\$ 611,703
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$ 109,885
NEW JERSEY	\$ 1,352,324
NEW MEXICO	\$ 529,812
NEW YORK	\$ 3,553,611
NORTH CAROLINA	\$ 1,953,909
NORTH DAKOTA	\$ 89,873
OHIO	\$ 2,260,392
OKLAHOMA	\$ 946,712
ORGEON	\$ 538,793

PENNSYLVANIA	\$	2,120,281
RHODE ISLAND	\$	144,746
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$	1,050,677
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$	149,500
TENNESSEE	\$	1,295,176
TEXAS	\$	6,858,807
UTAH	\$	362,184
VERMONT	\$	57,082
VIRGINIA	\$	1,154,846
WASHINGTON	\$	943,029
WEST VIRGINIA	\$	347,526
WISCONSIN	\$	798,897
WYOMING	\$	82,477
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$	71,778
FEDERATED STATES of MICRONESIA	\$	47,492
GUAM	\$	78,913
MARSHALL ISLANDS	\$	13,501
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	\$	44,341
PALAU	\$	21,000
PUERTO RICO	\$	1,415,984
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$	39,182
Total Allocation	\$	60,000,000

APPENDIX B—RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING PROGRAMS AND LOGIC MODELS

A potential resource for identifying and creating relevant programs geared toward outcomes is the CDC's *10 Steps to Promoting Science-Based Approaches to Teen Pregnancy Prevention using Getting to Outcomes* (see <https://www.cdc.gov/teenpregnancy/practitioner-tools-resources/psba-gto-guide/index.html>). This guide provides a clear 10-step process to assessing the needs of a community, selecting a program, implementing it, and tracking progress. States and subrecipients are encouraged to review these steps in developing their approaches and their logic models.

Another helpful resource is the CDC webpage devoted to Program Evaluation at the [Office of the Associate Director for Program](http://www.cdc.gov/eval/resources/)-Program Evaluation see (<http://www.cdc.gov/eval/resources/>). This federal website offers links to many online resources focused on logic model development including templates and sample documents.

These resources are intended to be used as a guide for developing logic models. The specific program examples within are not meant to be examples that meet the criteria for this NOFO.

Logic Model Format

A logic model is a diagram that shows the relationship between the program components and activities and desired process and outcome objectives. It is a visual way to present and share understanding of the relationships among the resources available to implement the proposed intervention, the strategies/activities planned for implementation, and the outputs and outcomes expected. The outputs are often expressed as S.M.A.R.T.I.E. process objectives. A potential resource for creating S.M.A.R.T.I.E. objectives is the CDC's National *Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program Writing Effective Objectives* (see <https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/nbccedp/pdf/smartie-objectives-508.pdf>). All states and/or subrecipients must create logic models that provide an overview of the entire program/activity for the duration in which it is expected to occur. The logic models must detail how inputs (e.g., resources) will be used to fund activities for the achievement of specific process and outcome objectives enumerated and ultimately the achievement of the goal(s) statement.

APPENDIX C-BUDGET GUIDANCE

Program Application Budget Related Documents

SF-424A Form Budget Information–Non-Construction Programs

Budget and Budget Narrative Documents

1. **Budget**–This should be in a spreadsheet or table format. Both the federal and non-federal budget items should be clearly marked. The budget should reflect the budget cost categories outlined in SF-424A (i.e., personnel, benefits, travel expenses, equipment, supplies, contractual, other, indirect costs, matching and in-kind contributions) and identify all line items within each category. Programs should provide a specific itemization of the budget.

2. **Budget Narrative**–The programs should provide a justification supporting the need to allocate funds for items in the spreadsheet or table format of the itemized budget. The justification should provide a clear description of how the budget items directly relate to the completion of project activities. In the contractual category, indicate if the sub-award was awarded competitively or non-competitively. If the sub-award is a sole-source/non-competitive award, provide a brief explanation of the rationale for the selection of the subrecipient(s).

Budget Categories

The components of the budget and budget narrative are the line-item categories and the type of funding (federal and non-federal share), as indicated below:

Personnel

Description: Costs of employee salaries and wages. See 45 CFR § 75.430 for more information on allowable personnel costs. Do not include the personnel costs of consultants, contractors and subrecipients under this category.

Justification: For each position, provide: the name of the individual (if known), their title; time commitment to the project in months; time commitment to the project as a percentage or full-time equivalent; annual salary; project salary; wage rates; etc. Identify the project director or principal investigator, if known at the time of application.

Fringe Benefits

Description: Costs of employee fringe benefits are allowances and services provided by employers to their employees in addition to regular salaries and wages. For more information on Fringe Benefits please refer to 45 CFR § 75.431. **Do not include** the fringe benefits of consultants, contractors, and subrecipients because those costs should be listed under the "Contractual" category as part of the total value of the contract or agreement.

Typically, fringe benefit amounts are determined by applying a calculated rate for a particular class of employee (full-time or part-time) to the salary and wages requested. Fringe rates are often specified in the approved indirect cost rate agreement. Fringe benefits may be treated as a direct cost or indirect cost in accordance with the applicant's accounting practices. Only fringe benefits as a direct cost should be entered under this category.

Justification: Provide a breakdown of the amounts and percentages that comprise fringe benefit costs such as health insurance, Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes, retirement, taxes, etc.

Travel

Description: Costs of project-related travel (i.e., transportation, lodging, subsistence) by employees of the applicant organization who are in travel status on official business. Travel by non-employees such as consultants, contractors or subrecipients should be included under the Contractual line item. Local travel for employees in non-travel status should be listed on the Other line. Travel costs should be developed in accordance with the applicant's travel policies and 45 CFR § 75.474.

Justification: For each trip show: the total number of travelers; travel destination; duration of trip; per diem; mileage allowances, if privately owned vehicles will be used to travel out of town; and other transportation costs and subsistence allowances. If appropriate for this project, travel costs for key project staff to attend ACF-sponsored workshops/conferences/recipient orientations should be detailed in the budget justification.

Equipment

Description: "Equipment" means tangible personal property (including information technology systems) having a useful life of more than one year and a per-unit acquisition cost that equals or exceeds the lesser of: (a) the capitalization level established by the organization for the financial statement purposes, or (b) \$5,000. (Note: Acquisition cost means the net invoice unit price of an item of equipment, including the cost of any modifications, attachments, accessories, or auxiliary apparatus necessary to make it usable for the purpose for which it is acquired. Ancillary charges, such as taxes, duty, protective in-transit insurance, freight, and installation, shall be included in, or excluded from, acquisition cost in accordance with the organization's regular written accounting practices.) See 45 CFR § 75.439 for more information.

Justification: For each type of equipment requested provide: a description of the equipment; the cost per unit; the number of units; the total cost; and a plan for use on the project; as well as use and/or disposition of the equipment after the project ends.

Supplies

Description: Tangible personal property other than those included under the Equipment category. A computing device is a supply if the acquisition cost is less than the lesser of \$5,000, or the capitalization level established by the non-federal entity for financial statement purposes,

regardless of the length of its useful life. See 45 CFR § 75.2, 75.321, and 75.453 for more information.

Justification: Specify general categories of supplies and their costs. Show computations and provide other information that supports the amount requested.

Contractual

Description: Cost of all contracts and subawards except those that should be placed under other categories such as equipment, supplies, construction, etc. Include third-party evaluation contracts, procurement contracts, and subawards. Recipients are required to use 45 CFR §§ 75.326-.340 procurement procedures, and subawards are subject to the requirements at 45 CFR §§ 75.351-.353. Costs related to professional and consultant services rendered by persons who are members of a particular profession or possess a special skill, and who are not officers or employees, must be listed in the Other category. (Typically, these arrangements will take the form of a consultant agreement directly with an individual as opposed to a contract with a company that employs the consultant. The latter case must still be listed under Contractual line item).

If applicable and charged as a direct cost, include cost of third-party renting or leasing agreements for equipment; and third-party renting or leasing agreements for real property by address for each building, facility, administrative office, space, structure, land, and other real property.

Justification: Indicate whether the proposed agreement qualifies as a subaward or contract in accordance with 45 CFR § 75.351. Provide the name of the contractor/subrecipient (if known), a description of anticipated services, a justification for why they are necessary, a breakdown of estimated costs, and an explanation of the selection process. In addition, for subawards, the applicant must provide a detailed budget and budget narrative for each subaward, by entity name, along with the same justifications referred to in these budget and budget justification instructions.

For contracts, demonstrate that procurement transactions will be conducted in a manner to provide, to the maximum extent practical, open, and free competition. Applicants must justify any anticipated procurement action that is expected to be awarded without competition and exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold stated in 48 CFR § 2.101(b). Recipients may be required to make pre-award review and procurement documents, such as requests for proposals or invitations for bids, independent cost estimates, etc., available to ACF.

If applicable and charged as a direct cost, for each real property proposed or claimed for rent or lease include: the rent amount with calculation; terms of lease; maintenance and repair amounts with details on each type of expense proposed and its associated cost; minor A&R with specifics for each type of proposed expense and its associated cost; show the computation and provide other information that supports the amount requested. Only when allowable and with prior approval, describe the financing costs (including interest) including terms for the real property address. For applicable ACF programs with real property authority, see [ACF Property](#)

Guidance. Do not include real property owned by the recipient or arrangements considered “less-than-arms-length,” “sale and lease back,” “finance lease” per Financial Accounting Standards Board, “financed purchase” per Government Accounting Standards Board standards because these costs (e.g., depreciation costs) if charged as (1) a direct cost, should be listed under the “Other” category or (2) an indirect cost as with any indirect costs, as part of their indirect cost pool that is used to calculate an indirect cost rate). These costs must be treated as either direct or indirect costs, not both. For more information, see 45 CFR §75.2, 75.414, 75.430-75.431, 75.434, 75.436, 75.439, and 75.452.

Other

Description: Enter the total of all other costs. Such costs, where applicable and appropriate, may include, but are not limited to: individual consultant costs; local travel; insurance (when not included under the Fringe category); food (when allowable); medical and dental costs (non-personnel); professional service costs (e.g., audit charges); depreciation of real property and equipment (when not treated as an indirect cost), printing and publications, training costs (such as tuition and stipends), staff development costs, and administrative costs (when not treated as an indirect cost). Please note costs must be allowable per 45 CFR Part 75 Subpart E.

Justification: Provide a breakdown of costs, computations, a narrative description, and a justification for each cost under this category.

If applicable and charged as a direct cost, include depreciation by real property address for each building, facility, administrative office, structure, land, and other real property proposed for use and depreciation of equipment proposed for use. For each real property owned by the recipient or less-than-arms-length lease intended to be proposed or claimed for use provide, if applicable, and in accordance with 45 CFR §§75.436 and 75.465: the allocable percentage and total dollar amount; the depreciation amount with type of method and calculation used; tax amount; insurance amount and what it covers; maintenance and repair amounts with details on each type of expense proposed and its associated cost; minor A&R with specifics for each type of proposed expense and its associated cost; the ownership type (e.g., owned, leased, or intent to lease); show the computation and provide other information that supports the amount requested. For more information, please see [ACF Property Guidance](#). Do not include costs of third-party renting or leasing real property and equipment because those costs should be under the Contractual category.

Indirect Charges

Description: Indirect or Facilities & Administration (F&A) (F&A means those costs incurred for a common or joint purpose benefitting more than one cost objective, and not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefitted, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved. F&A costs are generally used by institutions of higher education). Typical examples of indirect or F&A costs include but are not limited to depreciation on buildings and equipment, equipment and capital improvements, operation and maintenance expenses, and general administration and expenses, such as the salaries and expenses of personnel administration and accounting. For more information, see 45 CFR §75.2, 75.414, 75.430-75.431, 75.434, 75.436,

and 75.439. Enter the total amount of indirect costs. This category has one of two methods that an applicant can select. An applicant may only select one.

1. The applicant currently has an indirect cost rate approved by HHS or another cognizant federal agency.

Justification: An applicant must enclose a copy of the current approved rate agreement. If the applicant is requesting a rate that is less than what is allowed under the program, the authorized representative of the applicant organization must submit a signed acknowledgement that the applicant is accepting a lower rate than allowed. Choosing to charge a lower rate will not be considered during the merit review or award selection process.

2. Per 45 CFR § 75.414(f) Indirect (F&A) costs, "any non-Federal entity [i.e., applicant] that has never received a negotiated indirect cost rate, ... may elect to charge a *de minimis* rate of 10% of modified total direct costs which may be used indefinitely. As described in Section 75.403, costs must be consistently charged as either indirect or direct costs but may not be double charged or inconsistently charged as both. If chosen, this methodology once elected must be used consistently for all Federal awards until such time as the non-Federal entity chooses to negotiate for a rate, which the non-Federal entity may apply to do at any time."

Justification: This method only applies to applicants that have never received an approved negotiated indirect cost rate from HHS or another cognizant federal agency. Applicants awaiting approval of their indirect cost proposal may request the 10 percent *de minimis* rate. When the applicant chooses this method, costs included in the indirect cost pool must not be charged as direct costs to the award.

Commitment of Non-Federal Resources

Description: Amounts of non-federal resources that will be used to support the project as identified in Block 18 of the SF-424. This line should be used to indicate required and/or voluntary committed cost sharing or matching, if applicable.

For all federal awards, any shared costs or matching funds and all contributions, including cash and third-party in-kind contributions, must be accepted as part of the recipient's cost sharing, or matching when such contributions meet all of the criteria listed in 45 CFR § 75.306. For awards that require matching by statute, recipients must meet the required level of cost sharing. Recipients that have voluntarily decided to contribute cost sharing when it is not required, or at a higher level than required, will be held accountable for the proposed cost-sharing, if accepted by ACF and included in the NOA. **A recipient's failure to provide cost sharing that has been accepted by ACF may result in the disallowance of federal funds.**

Justification: If an applicant is relying on cost share or match from a third-party, then a firm commitment of these resources (letter(s) or other documentation) is required to be submitted

with the application. Detailed budget information must be provided for every funding source identified in Item 18. "Estimated Funding (\$)" on the SF-424.

Applicants are required to fully identify and document in their applications the specific costs or contributions they propose in order to meet a matching requirement. Applicants are also required to provide documentation in their applications on the sources of funding or contribution(s). In-kind contributions must be accompanied by a justification of how the stated valuation was determined. Matching or cost sharing must be documented by budget period (or by project period for fully funded awards).

Indirect Cost Rate Agreement

Website of contacts for assistance in obtaining an indirect cost rate agreement:

<https://www.hhs.gov/about/agencies/asa/psc/indirect-cost-negotiations/index.html>