



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FISCAL YEAR

2024

**ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

***JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR
APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES***



MESSAGE FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to present the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) FY 2024 budget request. As the nation's largest human services administration, ACF works every day with urgency to strengthen the well-being of our nation's children and families so all families can thrive. ACF's budget request advances our commitment to prevention, equity, and a whole family approach through investments that:

Increase child and family safety and well-being –

- **Child welfare:** Shift focus from placement to prevention. Increase services that focus on family preservation. Expand supports for grandparents and other kinship caregivers, prevent and combat racial disparities and disparate outcomes, provide new funding for legal representation, continue community-based child abuse prevention, and support families affected by caregiver substance-use disorder.
- **Family violence:** Increase support for survivors of domestic violence and their children by establishing a new cash assistance program, increasing resources for the Domestic Violence hotline, and building a demonstration program to support survivors experiencing housing instability, substance use coercion, and child welfare involvement.
- **Human services disaster response:** Provide comprehensive support during times of emergencies.

Strengthen the early childhood sector to meet the needs of children and families – Support increased access to affordable, high-quality child care for families. Funds the Child Care and Development Block Grant at a historic level of \$9 billion and proposes \$600 billion over 10 years to support expanded access to high quality child care and preschool. Moves the field toward a thriving wage for all staff, including a down payment to create pay parity between Head Start educators and elementary school staff with similar qualifications, as well as a cost of living adjustment for Head Start.

Build economic stability – Increase base funding for heating and cooling assistance to low-income households through the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

Create greater opportunity for youth, young adults and young parents – Further strengthen flexible support for youth who are exiting or have exited foster care and support youth in maintaining safe and stable housing through a new demonstration program to build community-based prevention approaches.

Fulfill our nation-to-nation commitment to tribes – Respond to challenges by funding new tribal programs to preserve indigenous languages and creating a demonstration program to strengthen youth mental health by embedding trauma-informed mental health support across youth-engaging systems.

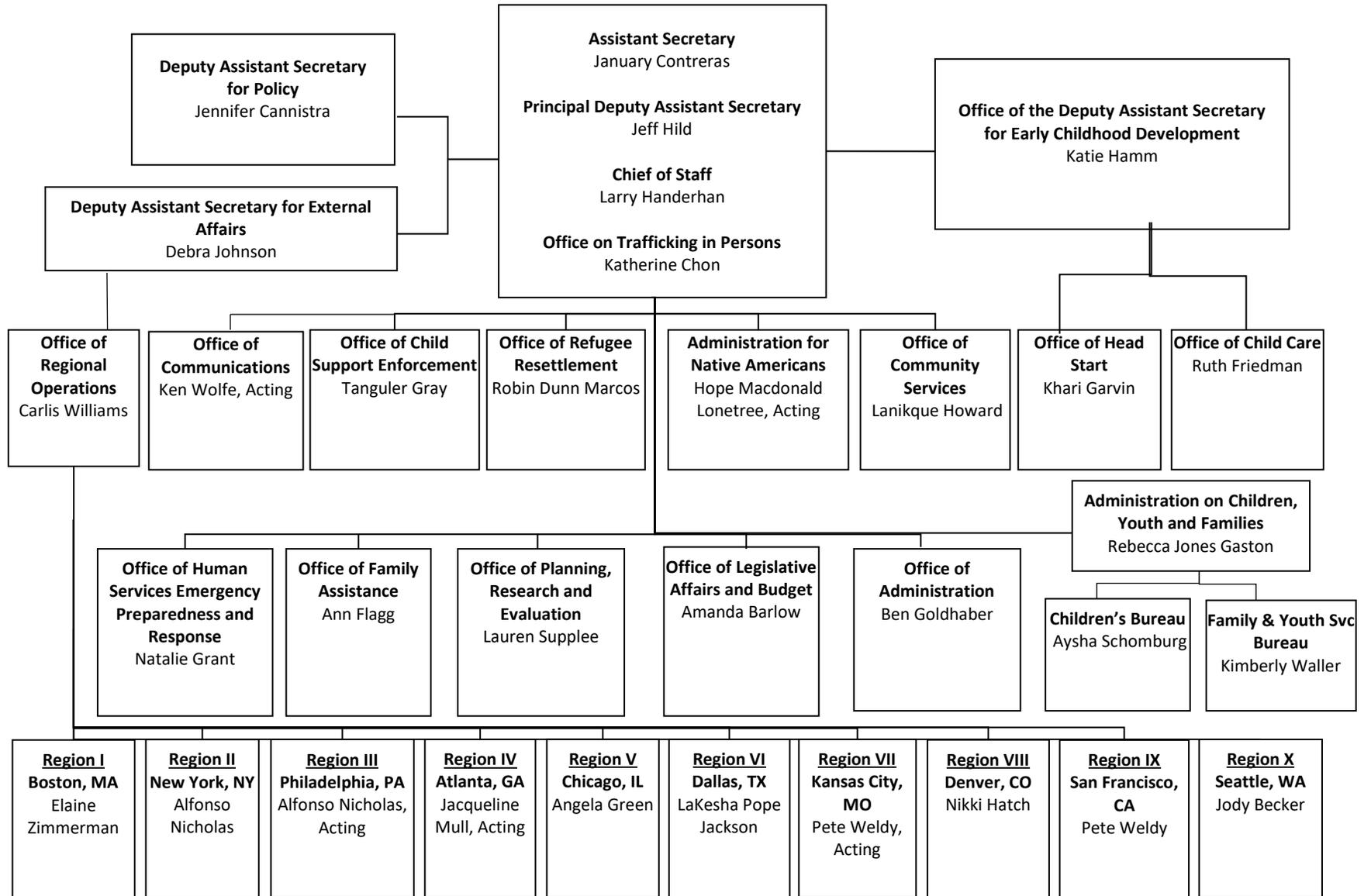
Support for Refugees and Unaccompanied Children – Continues to rebuild the refugee resettlement infrastructure and provides support for up to 125,000 refugees. Ensures resources to care for all unaccompanied children referred to ACF and continues to expand critical child welfare services, including post-release services.

On behalf of all those we serve, I thank you for your support of ACF and the services and programs we deliver to strengthen the well-being of children, individuals, and families throughout our country.

January Contreras
Assistant Secretary
for Children and Families

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**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**



JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2024 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

INTRODUCTION AND MISSION

The mission of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is to foster health and well-being by providing federal leadership, partnership, and resources for the compassionate and effective delivery of human services. ACF administers programs carried out by state, territorial, county, city, and tribal governments, as well as by private, non-profit, and community- and faith-based organizations designed to meet the needs of a diverse cross-section of society.

OVERVIEW OF THE REQUEST

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for ACF, including both mandatory and discretionary appropriations, is \$94.4 billion in budget authority, an increase of \$23.6 billion from the FY 2023 enacted level. ACF's budget focuses on substantial investments in early childhood programs, a cross-cutting effort to provide delivery of services with a whole-family approach, and ensuring that there is enough funding to assist the projected number of incoming refugees and asylees. This year's President's Budget maintains innovative proposals such as cash payments for survivors of domestic violence and advancing equity in the nation's child welfare systems.

The ten-year \$600 billion proposal to provide free universal preschool and expanded access to high quality child care for more families is a historic investment not only for children and their future success but also for working parents and will boost the country's long-term growth potential.

In particular, this President's Budget reflects the importance of investing in and improving child welfare programs. Funding for prevention programs would increase, an important effort to keep children from entering the foster care system unless absolutely necessary. If removal from biological parents is needed, it would prioritize placing children with relatives or a close family friend instead of a group home. The request would increase spending for programs that address the effects of substance-use disorder on families and that work to improve the legal process for children in the child welfare system, including additional funding to provide legal representation for children and parents. These proposals combine with others to reduce child abuse and help families stay together.

OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE

ACF's mission demands that it continually innovate, improve, and learn. Through evaluation and the use of data and evidence, ACF and its partners learn systematically so that federally funded human services can be provided as effectively as possible. When resources and authority have been available, ACF has a strong record of conducting rigorous, relevant evaluations to inform policy and practice.

ACF's evaluation policy affirms its commitment to promoting rigor, relevance, transparency, independence, and ethics in evaluations and to using evidence from evaluations to inform policy and practice. To reflect Administration priorities, ACF updated its evaluation policy in the fall of 2021 to strengthen language related to equity, diversity, and inclusion.

ACF routinely uses evidence to inform program improvement across the agency. For example, when ACF's Office of Head Start significantly revised its Program Performance Standards, the regulations that define the standards and minimum requirements for Head Start services, the revisions drew from decades of research and the recommendations in the Final Report of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Head

Start Research and Evaluation. ACF's Office of Child Care drew on research and evaluation findings related to eligibility re-determination, continuity of subsidy use, use of funds dedicated to improving the quality of programs, and other information to inform regulations related to the 2014 Child Care and Development Block Grant reauthorization.

ACF uses performance management as a framework for linking agency-wide goals with program priorities and targeting resources to meet the needs of children and families. ACF is working within HHS in order to include agency goals in the larger HHS Strategic Plan for FY 2022 – 2026. With a strong focus on outcomes, ACF's performance management framework has proven to be an effective way to highlight and build upon exceptional achievements and to target areas for improvement. ACF aims for coordinated and results-oriented management and operations across all of its programs. ACF also incorporates program-related performance metrics into Senior Executive Staff performance plans to promote accountability at all levels.

ACF develops performance measures that can be used by program managers, leadership, outside stakeholders, and ultimately Congress to assess and communicate the progress that ACF accomplishes from year to year in achieving its strategic goals and objectives. Most ACF programming supports HHS Strategic Plan Goal 3: Strengthen Social Well-Being, Equity, and Economic Resilience.

The following are performance highlights from some of ACF's major program areas:

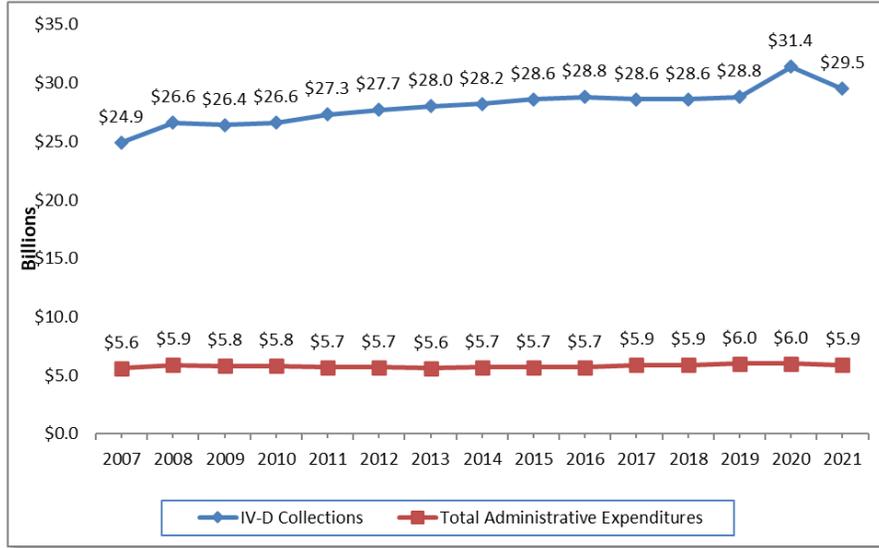
Child Support Enforcement

The following Child Support performance measures support HHS Strategic Objective 3.1: *Encourage self-sufficiency and personal responsibility, and eliminate barriers to economic opportunity*:

- In FY 2021, the Child Support Enforcement program distributed \$29.5 billion in collections. Of that amount, 96 percent was sent directly to families.¹
- Through its work, in FY 2021, the Child Support Enforcement program produced \$5.27 for every \$1 states and the federal government spent on the program.

¹ All FY 2021 Child Support Enforcement data should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2007-2021

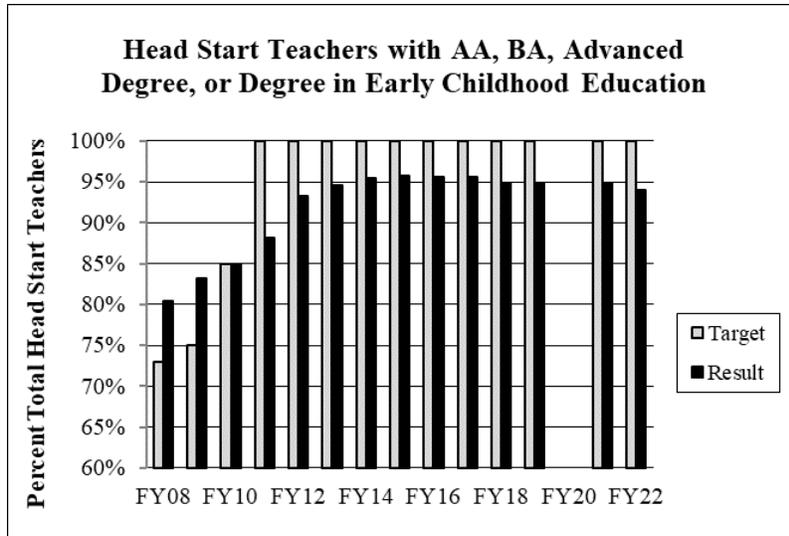


Source: OCSE Preliminary and Annual Reports to Congress

Early Care and Education

The following performance measures for the Head Start program support HHS Strategic Objective 3.2: *Strengthen early childhood development and expand opportunities to help children and youth thrive equitably within their families and communities:*

- In FY 2022, 94 percent of Head Start preschool teachers had an AA, BA, Advanced Degree, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education, falling short of the FY 2022 target of 100 percent but remaining stable relative to recent year’s results. Since FY 2011, the Head Start Reauthorization requires that all Head Start preschool center-based teachers have at least an AA degree or higher with evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience for early childhood education. Additionally, in FY 2022, 70 percent of Head Start preschool teachers held a BA degree or higher in early childhood education or a related field.

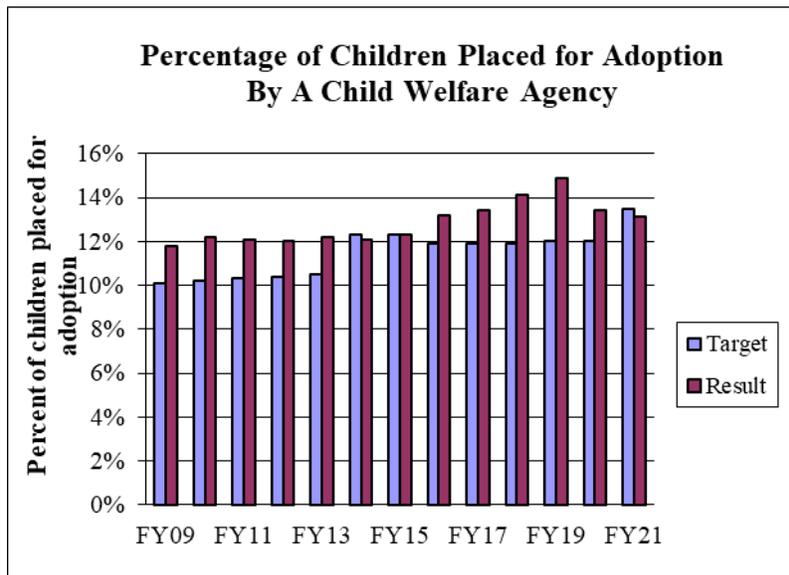


Source: Head Start Program Information Report

Foster Care

The following performance measures for the Foster Care program support HHS Strategic Objective 3.2: *Strengthen early childhood development and expand opportunities to help children and youth thrive equitably within their families and communities:*

- In FY 2021 (the most recent actual results available), the adoption rate for children in the public child welfare system was 13.1 percent, with approximately 53,326 children placed for adoption by a child welfare agency, falling just short of the FY 2021 target of 13.5 percent.



Source: Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)

- ACF oversees two performance measures to monitor overall progress on moving children from Foster Care into permanent living situations, including reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. Historical data show that, between FY 2004

and 2014, of those children who exited care in less than 24 months, over 90 percent exited to permanent homes. In FY 2021, this number was 91.6 percent. For children who had been in care for 24 more months or longer, 84 percent of children achieved permanency in FY 2021.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

All Purpose Table

FY 2024 (in thousands)

| Program | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:</u> | | | | |
| LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: | | | | |
| LIHEAP Block Grants Budget Authority | \$3,795,704 | \$1,490,400 | \$4,090,500 | \$2,600,100 |
| Technical Assistance and Program Support | \$4,600 | \$9,600 | \$20,500 | \$10,900 |
| LIHEAP Program Level | \$0 | \$2,500,000 | \$0 | -\$2,500,000 |
| <i>Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (non-add)</i> | <i>\$100,000</i> | <i>\$100,000</i> | <i>\$100,000</i> | <i>\$0</i> |
| Total, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program | \$3,800,304 | \$4,000,000 | \$4,111,000 | \$111,000 |
| REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE: | | | | |
| Transitional and Medical Services | \$564,000 | \$564,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$436,000 |
| Unaccompanied Children | \$5,506,258 | \$5,506,258 | \$5,506,258 | \$0 |
| REA Contingency Fund | \$0 | \$326,000 | \$2,776,277 | \$2,450,277 |
| Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs | \$29,755 | \$30,755 | \$39,497 | \$8,742 |
| Refugee Support Services | \$307,201 | \$307,201 | \$686,000 | \$378,799 |
| Survivors of Torture | \$18,000 | \$19,000 | \$27,000 | \$8,000 |
| CR Emergency Supplemental | \$2,500,000 | \$1,775,000 | \$0 | -\$1,775,000 |
| Division M Emergency Supplemental Program Level | \$0 | \$2,400,000 | \$0 | -\$2,400,000 |
| Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance | \$8,925,214 | \$10,928,214 | \$10,035,032 | -\$893,182 |
| CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT | \$6,165,330 | \$8,021,387 | \$9,000,000 | \$978,613 |
| CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS: | | | | |
| Head Start | \$11,036,820 | \$11,996,820 | \$13,111,586 | \$1,114,766 |
| Preschool Development Grants | \$290,000 | \$315,000 | \$360,000 | \$45,000 |

| Program | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs | \$120,283 | \$125,283 | \$136,803 | \$11,520 |
| Service Connection for Youth on the Streets | \$20,000 | \$21,000 | \$22,000 | \$1,000 |
| CAPTA State Grants | \$95,091 | \$105,091 | \$125,000 | \$19,909 |
| Child Abuse Discretionary Activities | \$36,000 | \$38,000 | \$42,000 | \$4,000 |
| Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention | \$65,660 | \$70,660 | \$90,000 | \$19,340 |
| Child Welfare Services | \$268,735 | \$268,735 | \$278,900 | \$10,165 |
| Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration | \$18,984 | \$18,984 | \$101,000 | \$82,016 |
| Adoption Opportunities | \$48,000 | \$51,000 | \$51,000 | \$0 |
| Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$0 |
| Social Services Research and Demonstration | \$44,504 | \$142,860 | \$37,512 | -\$105,348 |
| Native American Programs | \$58,762 | \$60,500 | \$87,499 | \$26,999 |
| Community Services Block Grant | \$755,000 | \$770,000 | \$770,000 | \$0 |
| Community Economic Development | \$21,383 | \$22,383 | \$23,615 | \$1,232 |
| Rural Community Development | \$11,000 | \$12,000 | \$12,276 | \$276 |
| National Domestic Violence Hotline | \$15,500 | \$20,500 | \$27,360 | \$6,860 |
| Family Violence Prevention and Services | \$200,000 | \$240,000 | \$491,869 | \$251,869 |
| Chafee Education and Training Vouchers | \$43,257 | \$44,257 | \$48,257 | \$4,000 |
| Disaster Human Services Case Management | \$1,864 | \$1,864 | \$8,000 | \$6,136 |
| Federal Administration | \$212,500 | \$218,500 | \$239,988 | \$21,488 |
| Total, Children & Families Services Programs | \$13,438,343 | \$14,618,437 | \$16,139,665 | \$1,521,228 |
| | | | | |
| PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES | \$82,515 | \$86,515 | \$106,000 | \$19,485 |
| | | | | |
| TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A | \$32,411,706 | \$32,754,553 | \$39,391,697 | \$6,637,144 |
| Additions to Program Level | \$0 | \$4,900,000 | \$0 | -\$4,900,000 |
| Total Discretionary Program Level | \$32,411,706 | \$37,654,553 | \$39,391,697 | \$1,737,144 |

| Program | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|---------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|

MANDATORY PROGRAMS:

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:

| | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| State Child Support Administrative Costs | \$3,510,065 | \$3,455,872 | \$3,840,888 | \$385,016 |
| Federal Incentive Payments to States | \$610,767 | \$670,143 | \$706,913 | \$36,770 |
| Access and Visitation Grants | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$0 |
| <i>Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement</i> | <i>\$4,130,833</i> | <i>\$4,136,015</i> | <i>\$4,557,801</i> | <i>\$421,786</i> |
| Payments to Territories-Adults | \$53,000 | \$33,000 | \$33,000 | \$0 |
| Repatriation | \$10,600 | \$13,405 | \$17,162 | \$3,757 |
| Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A. | \$4,194,433 | \$4,182,420 | \$4,607,963 | \$425,543 |
| Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations | \$4,590,398 | \$4,413,644 | \$4,809,310 | \$395,666 |

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including programs authorized under Title XX):

| | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|
| Social Services Block Grant | \$1,603,100 | \$1,603,100 | \$1,603,100 | \$0 |
| Health Profession Opportunity Grants | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A. | \$1,603,100 | \$1,603,100 | \$1,603,100 | \$0 |

PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES:

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families | \$325,335 | \$325,335 | \$625,335 | \$300,000 |
| Personal Responsibility Education Program | \$70,725 | \$70,725 | \$75,000 | \$4,275 |
| Sexual Risk Avoidance Education | \$70,725 | \$70,725 | \$0 | -\$70,725 |
| Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A, Mandatory | \$466,785 | \$466,785 | \$700,335 | \$233,550 |
| Total, PSSF Appropriation (including mandatory and discretionary) | \$549,300 | \$553,300 | \$806,335 | \$253,035 |

| Program | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE, PREVENTION, & PERMANENCY: | | | | |
| Foster Care | \$5,828,733 | \$6,188,822 | \$6,957,822 | \$769,000 |
| Adoption Assistance | \$3,907,789 | \$4,128,000 | \$4,706,000 | \$578,000 |
| Guardianship Assistance | \$324,573 | \$345,000 | \$330,000 | -\$15,000 |
| Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood | \$142,905 | \$142,894 | \$242,894 | \$100,000 |
| Foster Care Funding Certainty | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated) | \$2,956 | \$2,948 | \$2,947 | -\$1 |
| Prevention (Pre-Appropriated) | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$0 |
| Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A. | \$10,207,956 | \$10,808,664 | \$12,240,663 | \$1,431,999 |
| CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: | | | | |
| Training & Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated) | \$11,615 | \$11,615 | \$11,615 | \$0 |
| Federal Parent Locator Service (Pre-Appropriated) | \$23,231 | \$23,231 | \$23,231 | \$0 |
| Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A. | \$34,846 | \$34,846 | \$34,846 | \$0 |
| TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES: | | | | |
| State Family Assistance Grants | \$16,434,255 | \$16,434,255 | \$16,434,255 | \$0 |
| Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants .. | \$149,036 | \$149,037 | \$149,043 | \$5 |
| Program Integrity and Improvement Fund | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000 | \$5,000 |
| Contingency Fund | \$608,000 | \$608,000 | \$603,000 | -\$5,000 |
| Territories -- Family Assistance Grants | \$77,618 | \$77,618 | \$77,618 | \$0 |
| Matching Grants to Territories | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$0 |
| Tribal Work Programs | \$7,633 | \$7,633 | \$7,633 | \$0 |
| Welfare Research | \$44,670 | \$44,670 | \$44,670 | \$0 |
| Census Bureau | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$0 |
| Total, TANF, B.A. | \$17,346,211 | \$17,346,212 | \$17,346,218 | \$5 |

| Program | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| CHILD CARE ENTITLEMENT | \$3,550,000 | \$3,550,000 | \$3,550,000 | \$0 |
| EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION | | | | |
| Universal Preschool | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000,000 | \$5,000,000 |
| Affordable Child Care for America | \$0 | \$0 | \$9,900,000 | \$9,900,000 |
| Total, Early Care and Education Proposals | \$0 | \$0 | \$14,900,000 | \$14,900,000 |
| TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A. | \$37,403,331 | \$37,992,028 | \$54,983,125 | \$16,991,097 |
| TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A. | \$32,411,706 | \$32,754,553 | \$39,391,697 | \$6,637,144 |
| TOTAL, B.A. | \$69,815,037 | \$70,746,581 | \$94,374,822 | \$23,628,241 |
| Nonrecurring Expenditure Fund | \$100,000 | \$50,000 | \$0 | -\$50,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Full-Time Equivalent by Source Table
 FY 2024

| Program | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS: | | | | |
| LIHEAP | 0 | 16 | 27 | 11 |
| Refugee Assistance | 38 | 41 | 101 | 60 |
| Unaccompanied Children | 220 | 372 | 587 | 215 |
| Anti-Trafficking in Persons | 7 | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| Survivors of Torture | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | 32 | 71 | 111 | 40 |
| Head Start | 70 | 76 | 76 | 0 |
| Preschool Development Grant | 4 | 14 | 14 | 0 |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs | 5 | 8 | 12 | 4 |
| Service Connection for Youth on the Streets | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Family Violence Prevention and Services | 10 | 17 | 21 | 4 |
| Community Services Block Grant | 8 | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Chafee Education & Training Vouchers | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Disaster Human Services Case Management | 4 | 6 | 14 | 8 |
| Federal Administration | 903 | 848 | 871 | 24 |
| Research and Evaluation (Proposal) | 0 | 0 | 65 | 65 |
| Total, Discretionary Programs | 1,305 | 1,498 | 1,931 | 434 |
| Mandatory Programs | | | | |
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families | 7 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Personal Responsibility Education Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sexual Risk Avoidance Education | 6 | 9 | 0 | -9 |
| Foster Care Prevention & Permanency | 5 | 10 | 9 | -1 |
| Children's Research & Technical Assistance | 76 | 81 | 81 | 0 |
| Welfare Research | 17 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| Temporary Assistance for Needy Families | 15 | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| LIHWAP | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Total, Mandatory Programs | 132 | 146 | 136 | -10 |
| Total, FTE | 1,437 | 1,644 | 2,067 | 424 |
| Reimbursable Program, Project or Activity: | | | | |
| Home Visiting | 7 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Total, Reimbursable Ceiling FTE | 7 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Total, Ceiling FTE | 1,452 | 1,666 | 2,090 | 424 |
| Total, Civilian FTE | 1,425 | 1,636 | 2,060 | 424 |
| Total, Commissioned Corps FTE | 27 | 30 | 30 | 0 |

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

FY 2024 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For [making payments under] *carrying out* subsections (b) and (d) of section 2602 of the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.), [\$1,500,000,000]

\$4,111,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a) of such Act, not more than [\$9,600,000] *\$20,500,000* may be reserved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for technical assistance, training, and monitoring of program activities for compliance with internal controls, policies and procedures, and to supplement funding otherwise available for necessary administrative expenses to carry out such Act, and the Secretary may, in addition to the authorities provided in section 2609A(a)(1), use such funds through contracts with private entities that do not qualify as nonprofit organizations:

Provided further, That all but \$884,848,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading [in this Act and in the second paragraph under this heading in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023] shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 202[3]4 was less than \$1,975,000,000: *Provided further*, That, after applying all applicable provisions of section 2604 of such Act and the previous proviso, each State or territory that would otherwise receive an allocation, [from the amount appropriated under this heading in this Act together with the amount appropriated in the second paragraph under this heading in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023,] that is less than 97 percent of the amount that it received under this heading for fiscal year 202[2]3 from amounts appropriated in Public Law [117–103]117-328 shall have its allocation increased to that 97 percent level, with the portions of other States' and territories' allocations that would exceed 100 percent of the amounts they respectively received in such fashion for fiscal year [2022]2023 being ratably reduced. *Provided further, that notwithstanding any provision of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.), of the amounts received by a State, territory, or tribe under this heading for fiscal year 2024, not more than 2.7 percent of such amounts may be used for the activities described in section 2912 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2):*

Provided further, That of the total amount of funds available to a State, territory, or Tribe for the activities described in section 2912 of the American Rescue Plan Act, not more than 15 percent of such amounts shall be available for administrative expenses.

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|--|
| <i>carrying out</i> | This language change will allow for administrative costs, including staff salaries, to be paid for with LIHEAP program funding. |
| [in this Act and in the second paragraph under this heading in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023] | This language can be deleted since it refers to FY 2023 supplemental funding. |
| [from the amount appropriated under this heading in this Act together with the amount appropriated in the second paragraph under this heading in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023,] | This language can be deleted since it refers to FY 2023 supplemental funding. |
| <i>Provided further, that notwithstanding any provision of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 8621 et seq.), of the amounts received by a State, territory, or tribe under this heading for fiscal year 2024, not more than 2.7 percent of such amounts may be used for the activities described in section 2912 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2): Provided further, That of the total amount of funds available to a State, territory, or Tribe for the activities described in section 2912 of the American Rescue Plan Act, not more than 15 percent of such amounts shall be available for administrative expenses.</i> | Language allows LIHEAP grantees to use up to 2.7 percent of their FY 2024 LIHEAP funds to assist low-income households with their water and waste-water utility bills in accordance with section 2912 of P.L. 117-2. Language also allows grantees using LIHEAP funds for water and waste-water assistance to use up to 15-percent of such funding for administrative expenses. |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 Budget Request |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act | Such Sums | \$4,000,000,000 | Such Sums | \$4,111,000,000 |
| 2. Leveraging/REACH Incentive Fund, Section 2602(d) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act | Such Sums | \$0 | Such Sums | \$0 |
| 3. Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Section 2602(e) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act | Such Sums | \$0 | Such Sums | \$0 |
| 4. Training and Technical Assistance, Section 2609A(a) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act | Such sums | \$9,600,000 (non-add) | Such sums | \$20,500,000 (non-add) |
| Total request level | | \$4,000,000,000 | | \$4,111,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

| Program | Last Year of Authorization | Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in FY 2023 |
|---|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program | 2007 | \$5,100,000,000 | \$2,161,170,000 | \$4,000,000,000 |
| Leveraging/REACH Incentive Fund | 2007 | \$30,000,000 (\$50,000,000 if amount appropriated for Block Grant is not less than \$1.4B) | \$27,225,000 | \$0 |
| Energy Emergency Contingency Fund | 2007 | \$600,000,000 | \$181,170,000 | \$0 |
| Technical Assistance and Program Support | 2007 | \$300,000 | \$297,000 | 9,600,000 (non-add) |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 2015 | | | | |
| Block Grants | 2,550,000,000 | | | 3,390,304,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 200,000,000 | | | |
| Energy Reduction Burden Grants | 50,000,000 | | | |
| Total | 2,800,000,000 | | | 3,390,304,000 |
| 2016 | | | | |
| Block Grants | 3,190,304,000 | 3,365,304,000 | 3,390,304,000 | 3,390,304,000 |
| Utility Innovation | 200,000,000 | | | |
| Transfer | | | | -19,473,000 |
| Total Discretionary | 3,390,304,000 | 3,365,304,000 | 3,390,304,000 | 3,370,831,000 |
| Mandatory | [1,130,000,000] | | | |
| 2017 | | | | |
| Block Grants | 3,000,304,000 | 3,490,304,000 | 3,390,304,000 | 3,390,304,000 |
| Mandatory Contingency Fund | [769,000,000] | | | |
| 2018 | | | | |
| Block Grants | | 3,390,304,000 | 3,390,304,000 | 3,640,304,000 |
| 2019 | | | | |
| Block Grants | | 3,640,304,000 | 3,690,304,000 | 3,690,304,000 |
| Transfer | | | | -36,903,040 |
| Total | | | | 3,653,400,960 |
| 2020 | | | | |
| Block Grants | | 3,840,304,000 | 3,690,304,000 | 3,740,304,000 |
| 2021 | | | | |
| Block Grants | | 3,765,304,000 | 3,740,304,000 | 3,750,304,000 |
| Transfer | | | | -37,503,040 |
| Total | | | | 3,712,800,960 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 2022 | | | | |
| Block Grants | 3,850,304,000 | 3,900,304,000 | | 3,750,304,000 |
| IIJ Act Grants | | | | 100,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 3,850,304,000 |
| 2023 | | | | |
| Block Grants | 3,975,304,000 | 4,000,000,000 | | 4,000,000,000 |
| IIJ Act Grants | | | | 100,000,000 |
| Supplemental Funds | | | | 2,000,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 6,100,000,000 |
| 2024 | | | | |
| Block Grants | 4,111,000,000 | | | |
| IIJ Act Grants | | | | 100,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 100,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Annual, Budget Authority | \$3,800,304,000 | \$4,000,000,000 | \$4,111,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated, Budget Authority | \$100,000,000 | \$100,000,000 | \$100,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Activity | \$3,900,304,000 | \$4,100,000,000 | \$4,211,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority | \$3,900,304,000 | \$4,100,000,000 | \$4,211,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -\$328,429 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 323,063 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Obligations | \$3,900,298,634 | \$4,100,000,000 | \$4,211,000,000 |

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Block Grant | | | |
| Grants to States | \$3,795,704,000 | \$1,490,400,000 | \$4,090,500,000 |
| Technical Assistance and Program Support | 4,600,000 | 9,600,000 | 20,500,000 |
| Subtotal, Block Grant | 3,800,304,000 | 1,500,000,000 | 4,111,000,000 |
| LIHEAP Program Level | 0 | \$2,500,000,000 | 0 |
| Total, LIHEAP | \$3,800,304,000 | \$4,000,000,000 | \$4,111,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Summary of Changes

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$4,000,000,000 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$4,111,000,000 |
| Net change | \$111,000,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Increases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Grants to States: Increase for grants above 2023 Enacted. | \$1,490,400,000 | \$2,600,100,000 |
| 2) Training & Technical Assistance: Expanded T&TA with additional Program Support. | \$9,600,000 | \$10,900,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | \$2,611,000,000 |
| Total, Increases | | \$2,611,000,000 |
| <u>Decreases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) LIHEAP Program Level: Supplemental funding is not being requested for FY 2024. | 2,500,000,000 | (\$2,500,000,000) |
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | (\$2,500,000,000) |
| Total, Decreases | | (\$2,500,000,000) |
| Net Change | | \$111,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$3,800,304,000 | \$4,000,000,000 | \$4,111,000,000 | \$111,000,000 |
| Total, Pre-appropriated Budget Authority | \$100,000,000 | \$100,000,000 | \$100,000,000 | \$0 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 2602(b), (d) and (e) of the Low Income Energy Assistance Act of 1981
2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated
Allocation Method.....Formula Grants/Contracts

General Statement

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) appropriation primarily provides home heating and cooling assistance to low-income households. LIHEAP may include funding for the regular block grant, Energy Emergency Contingency Fund, Leveraging Incentive program, and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge program.

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) originally authorized LIHEAP through August 1, 1999. Block grant funds are allocated to the states, the District of Columbia, territories, and tribes according to a formula prescribed in the LIHEAP statute, as amended by the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-558). The Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-501) established a Leveraging Incentive program to reward grant recipients under LIHEAP that have acquired non-federal home energy resources for households with low income. LIHEAP was last reauthorized through FY 2007 in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58).

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

LIHEAP provides federally funded assistance in managing costs associated with home energy bills, energy crises, and weatherization and energy-related minor home repairs. Grant recipients are allowed flexibility in determining payment levels and types of payments, including payments to vendors on behalf of eligible households, energy vouchers, and/or direct cash payments. Most states elect to provide benefits in the form of direct payments to vendors on behalf of recipient households. Grant recipients may also provide weatherization assistance, which is an optional service, with up to 15 percent of their LIHEAP funding, or 25 percent with prior written approval from ACF. More specifically, LIHEAP funds can be used to provide low-cost residential weatherization and other cost-effective energy-related home repairs. LIHEAP weatherization funds provide low-cost home improvements that make homes more energy efficient, lower home energy utility bills, and improve health outcomes. Grant recipients may use funds on home energy audits, insulation, replacement of heating and cooling systems and hot water tanks, and other energy efficiency upgrades or minor home repairs. State and territory grant recipients may use up to 10 percent of the funds to support planning and administrative costs. Tribal grant recipients follow a different calculation, which allows on average slightly more than 10 percent of the funds to be used for planning and administrative costs. LIHEAP grant recipients are required to remain at or below this cost

cap for LIHEAP planning and administrative expenses across all federal resources, including funds needed to administer LIHEAP weatherization and other applicable federal programs.

At least 90 percent of the total LIHEAP funds in each fiscal year must be obligated by the grant recipients during that fiscal year. LIHEAP grant recipients are allowed to carry over 10 percent of funding to cover obligations in the following fiscal year. Any remaining LIHEAP funding in excess of this 10 percent that will not be used by the grant recipient during that fiscal year shall be returned to HHS for reallocation to LIHEAP grant recipients during the following fiscal year. If reallocated, the LIHEAP block grant allocation formula will be used to distribute the funds. No funds may be allotted to entities that are not direct LIHEAP grant recipients during the current fiscal year.

In FY 2022, LIHEAP issued 206 grants. Preliminary data for FY 2021 indicate that all states and the District of Columbia provided an estimated \$2.88 billion for heating assistance, 24 states provided an estimated \$564 million for cooling assistance, 49 states provided an estimated \$1.27 billion for crisis assistance, and 49 states provided an estimated \$516 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repairs. These same data show an estimated 4.9 million households received assistance with heating costs, more than 766,000 households received cooling assistance, and 58,079 households received weatherization assistance funded by federal LIHEAP dollars. On average, estimated heating benefits ranged from the lowest state average of \$128 to the highest of \$1,672 for regular LIHEAP funds and \$68 to \$1,557 for benefits from FY 2021 LIHEAP supplemental appropriations. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 83.3 percent of the HHS Poverty Guidelines.

The FY 2020 through FY 2023 appropriations included a provision limiting annual decreases in allocations such that no state shall receive less than 97 percent of the prior year's grant amount, and any offsetting reductions are to be made from states and territories that received allocations over 100 percent of the prior year's grant amount.

LIHEAP training and technical assistance funding supports monitoring, program integrity improvement, and compliance with internal controls, policies, and procedures by grant recipients. In FY 2023, Congress provided \$9.6 million for training and technical assistance, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2022 level.

In FY 2021, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation of \$4.5 billion in the American Rescue Plan Act (P.L. 117-2) to support existing grant recipients. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, five U.S. territories, and almost all Native American tribes and tribal organizations that were current LIHEAP grantees in FY 2021 received a supplemental award. A total of 200 grants were awarded with these funds, which were used by the grantees through FY 2022 for any purpose normally authorized under the federal LIHEAP statute.

In FY 2021, Congress provided \$100 million for every year from FY 2022 through FY 2026 as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P. L. 117-58). The funding for FYs 2022 and 2023 have been issued to the grantees.

In FY 2023, Congress provided \$2 billion in supplemental funding to LIHEAP. The first \$1 billion was provided in the Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023 (P. L. 117-180). The second \$1 billion was provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P. L. 117-328). The entire \$2 billion has been issued to grantees. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023

(P.L. 117-328) provided a total of \$4 billion in regular LIHEAP funds, \$1.5 billion in Title II of Division H and \$2.5 billion in Title VIII of Division L.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2020 | \$3,740,304,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$900,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$3,712,800,960 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$4,500,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$3,800,304,000 |
| 2022 IIJA | \$100,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$4,000,000,000 |
| 2023 IIJA | \$100,000,000 |
| 2023 Supplemental | \$2,000,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$4,111,000,000 |

In FY 2022, 206 grants were awarded with a range of \$1,955 to \$387.3 million and an average of \$19 million, not including funding from the supplemental appropriation. In FY 2023, 206 grants are expected to be awarded with a range of \$2,354 to \$390 million and an average of \$19 million, not including funding from supplemental appropriations.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for LIHEAP is \$4.1 billion, an increase of \$111.0 million from the FY 2023 enacted level, which reflects the amount for the base program provided in two different appropriations. The increase includes an additional \$100.1 million for grant recipients and an additional \$10.9 million to expand training and technical assistance and enhance program support operations.

Expanded activities planned for the training and technical assistance set-aside of \$20.5 million in the FY 2024 President’s Budget include an outreach campaign, with a focus on continuing to reach those households with young children and elderly household members. Additional training and technical assistance activities will focus on holistic case management to ensure households are receiving referrals to a network of programs, such as the Community Services Block Grant program, the Rural Community Development Program, and the Department of Energy’s Weatherization Assistance Program, along with other new initiatives such as the Low Income Community Solar Subscription Platform.

The FY 2024 Budget continues the process of addressing the climate crisis. As outlined in Executive Order 14008, Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, ACF will continue to evaluate the LIHEAP program’s disaster management flexibilities, state administrative data, data collected through the Residential Energy Consumption Survey, and optional use of funds for low-cost residential weatherization provision to identify the appropriate actions the agency can take to support this policy objective going forward. Furthermore, LIHEAP is a part of the Justice40 initiative and is required to show that at least 40 percent of the federal resources are invested in disadvantaged communities. ACF plans to calculate the Justice40 benefits by analyzing national program data on vulnerable households (such as those with young children, the elderly, or a member with a disability), prevention of home energy supply interruptions, and reconnections of home energy supply using LIHEAP funds. LIHEAP is one of several HHS programs participating in the Justice40 initiative.

Since the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP) expires at the end of FY 2023, the Budget charts a course toward expanding LIHEAP to advance the goals of both LIHEAP and LIHWAP. Specifically, the Budget includes a proposal authorizing grantees to use up to 2.7 percent of their regular LIHEAP appropriations for water assistance. Up to 15 percent of this set-aside may be used for administration of the water assistance program. The FY 2024 Budget includes an increase for LIHEAP over FY 2023, providing sufficient funding to ensure that the flexibility to use a portion of the funds for water assistance does not decrease current funding levels for energy assistance.

Performance Analysis

The LIHEAP Program targets energy assistance to low-income households with the highest energy needs. ACF measures the extent to which LIHEAP meets this mandate through targeting indices, which show the extent to which the program reaches selected households over others. ACF annually calculates LIHEAP reciprocity targeting index scores at the national level as a measure of program targeting. The targeting index measures are ratios that compare the percent of LIHEAP heating reciprocity households that are members of the target group to the percent of all LIHEAP income-eligible households that are members of the target group. These indices measure (1) reciprocity targeting to elderly households, (2) reciprocity targeting to young-child households, (3) benefit targeting to high-energy burden households, and (4) energy-burden reduction targeting to high-energy burden households.

Regarding annual measure 1A, in FY 2019, LIHEAP achieved a reciprocity targeting index score of 86, exceeding that year's target of 85 for targeting assistance to low-income households with at least one older individual 60 years or more. For FY 2020, ACF met that target achieving a reciprocity targeting index of 86 again. In FY 2021, ACF exceeded the target and achieved a reciprocity targeting index of 87. For FY 2022 through FY 2024, ACF aims to maintain the previous year's targeting index result.

Overall, the reciprocity targeting index scores indicate that income eligible households with elderly members faced greater difficulty in enrolling in LIHEAP as compared to income eligible households with young children. A review of the literature indicates that other federal social programs find it challenging to serve eligible elderly households, especially in comparison to households with young children. This could be due to the fact that many elderly households are less likely to ask for assistance, even when they are eligible and need assistance. Program participation barriers appear to be most significant when elderly households have not made previous use of public assistance programs. For this reason, ACF is a federal partner with the Benefits Access Center's Federal Advisory Committee (previously known as the National Center for Outreach and Benefit Enrollment) that is funded by the Administration for Community Living. LIHEAP is one of five federal benefit programs for which the Center is seeking to develop innovative ways to increase enrollment of the elderly. The Committee includes the Social Security Administration, Housing and Urban Development, Administration on Aging/Administration for Community Living, Food and Nutrition Service, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. ACF also has representatives on the federal interagency Healthy Homes Work Group and the Weatherization Assistance Program Interagency Workgroup on Client Eligibility through the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Energy, respectively, to coordinate outreach across federal programs on reaching low income populations and others to improve the condition of homes, such as weatherization and lead safety.

In FY 2021, LIHEAP set ambitious reciprocity targeting index score targets for the other measures highlighted in the table below. During the FY 2024 program year, LIHEAP will work with grant recipients to enhance procedures designed to improve the program's ability to target high burden

households and households with individuals who are vulnerable. As such, the FY 2025 performance statistics should show that LIHEAP at least maintained the level of targeting.

With respect to the indicators related to Restoration of Home Energy Service and Prevention of Loss of Home Energy Service, the FY 2021 data show that there was a continued reduction in the rate at which LIHEAP restored service and prevented the loss of service compared to pre-pandemic years. That was a direct result of the restriction on service terminations in many states during 2020 and 2021. Recent research indicates that most pandemic-related service termination restrictions were eliminated as of the Spring of 2022. As such, it is expected that LIHEAP will need to be used to restore service and prevent loss of service for many more households during FY 2023 and FY 2024.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <u>1A</u> : Increase the reciprocity targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 87 Target: 86 (Target Exceeded) | Maintain Prior Result | Maintain Prior Result | N/A |
| <u>1B</u> : Increase the reciprocity targeting index score for LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 109 Target: 112 (Target Not Met) | Maintain Prior Result | Maintain Prior Result | N/A |
| <u>1C</u> : Increase the benefit targeting index score for high-burden households. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 111 Target: 112 (Target Not Met) | Maintain Prior Result | Maintain Prior Result | N/A |
| <u>1D</u> : Reduce energy burden among the most energy burdened households. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 86 Target: 86 (Target Met) | Maintain Prior Result | Maintain Prior Result | N/A |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <u>1E</u> : Maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 200,401 Target: 269,241 (Target Not Met) | Maintain Prior Result | Prior Result +10% | N/A |
| <u>1F</u> : Increase prevention of loss of home energy services. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 1,431,814 Target: 1,422,899 (Target Exceeded) | Maintain Prior Result | Prior Result +10% | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Block Grant

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$3,795,704,000 | 206 | \$3,990,400,000 | 206 | \$4,090,500,000 | 206 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$3,795,704,000 | 206 | \$3,990,400,000 | 206 | \$4,090,500,000 | 206 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$1,483,601 | 6 | \$3,610,000 | 6 | \$3,980,000 | 6 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$417,477 | 2 | \$1,650,000 | 2 | \$1,750,000 | 2 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$1,066,124 | 4 | \$1,960,000 | 4 | \$2,230,000 | 4 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$3,111,033 | 1 | \$5,990,000 | 1 | \$16,520,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$147,886 | 1 | \$152,250 | 1 | \$154,000 | 1 |
| Other | \$2,963,147 | | \$5,837,750 | | \$16,366,000 | |
| Total | \$3,800,298,634 | 213 | \$4,000,000,000 | 213 | \$4,111,000,000 | 213 |

Notes:

1. Program support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, and monitoring/on site review.
2. FY 2022 funds include \$323,063 in reallocated funds from tribes' FY 2021 available balances.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Formula Grants

CFDA#

93.568

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$63,381,877 | \$62,438,280 | \$63,289,928 | \$851,648 |
| Alaska | 11,502,204 | 12,119,784 | 12,492,823 | 373,039 |
| Arizona | 29,904,379 | 33,132,622 | 33,483,861 | 351,239 |
| Arkansas | 33,519,341 | 35,577,189 | 36,258,720 | 681,531 |
| California | 201,620,232 | 247,795,003 | 252,998,739 | 5,203,736 |
| Colorado | 60,590,323 | 58,772,614 | 58,192,657 | (579,957) |
| Connecticut | 74,066,319 | 75,785,349 | 77,898,885 | 2,113,536 |
| Delaware | 13,706,396 | 13,977,454 | 14,258,568 | 281,114 |
| District of Columbia | 11,638,678 | 12,263,584 | 12,641,052 | 377,468 |
| Florida | 102,488,863 | 113,552,754 | 114,756,532 | 1,203,778 |
| Georgia | 81,045,874 | 89,794,950 | 90,746,871 | 951,921 |
| Hawaii | 5,307,752 | 7,814,195 | 7,956,104 | 141,909 |
| Idaho | 21,321,019 | 22,465,793 | 23,157,279 | 691,486 |
| Illinois | 175,038,462 | 180,915,300 | 186,780,377 | 5,865,077 |
| Indiana | 78,764,540 | 81,795,078 | 84,455,633 | 2,660,555 |
| Iowa | 55,826,209 | 57,571,665 | 59,451,780 | 1,880,115 |
| Kansas | 37,486,579 | 38,982,790 | 39,855,643 | 872,853 |
| Kentucky | 58,108,753 | 58,791,217 | 60,163,629 | 1,372,412 |
| Louisiana | 56,553,922 | 58,258,175 | 59,157,027 | 898,852 |
| Maine | 39,232,535 | 40,459,175 | 41,780,447 | 1,321,272 |
| Maryland | 78,549,475 | 81,451,766 | 83,091,581 | 1,639,815 |
| Massachusetts | 135,686,435 | 138,652,936 | 142,868,036 | 4,215,100 |
| Michigan | 164,113,258 | 171,442,640 | 177,015,608 | 5,572,968 |
| Minnesota | 118,998,851 | 122,719,456 | 126,727,100 | 4,007,644 |
| Mississippi | 37,304,605 | 38,139,284 | 38,883,507 | 744,223 |
| Missouri | 84,537,809 | 86,028,284 | 88,359,405 | 2,331,121 |
| Montana | 21,689,079 | 22,853,615 | 23,557,037 | 703,422 |
| Nebraska | 32,898,732 | 34,666,104 | 35,733,664 | 1,067,560 |
| Nevada | 14,714,529 | 16,302,994 | 16,475,823 | 172,829 |
| New Hampshire | 28,374,832 | 29,898,341 | 30,818,597 | 920,256 |
| New Jersey | 126,904,333 | 134,028,647 | 138,004,950 | 3,976,303 |
| New Mexico | 21,317,201 | 21,214,099 | 21,706,678 | 492,579 |
| New York | 380,914,703 | 392,824,340 | 405,652,791 | 12,828,451 |
| North Carolina | 108,276,899 | 113,201,684 | 115,121,590 | 1,919,906 |
| North Dakota | 21,699,486 | 22,864,580 | 23,568,340 | 703,760 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 158,282,429 | 163,683,144 | 168,874,417 | 5,191,273 |
| Oklahoma | 43,076,341 | 41,784,051 | 41,980,339 | 196,288 |
| Oregon | 37,976,894 | 42,177,295 | 43,467,393 | 1,290,098 |
| Pennsylvania | 204,737,950 | 211,119,405 | 218,013,653 | 6,894,248 |
| Rhode Island | 24,633,822 | 25,956,470 | 26,755,397 | 798,927 |
| South Carolina | 51,420,121 | 54,030,731 | 54,746,305 | 715,574 |
| South Dakota | 19,569,353 | 20,620,078 | 21,254,754 | 634,676 |
| Tennessee | 74,310,928 | 73,985,760 | 75,366,610 | 1,380,850 |
| Texas | 170,534,018 | 188,943,533 | 190,946,534 | 2,003,001 |
| Utah | 26,323,215 | 27,736,570 | 28,590,288 | 853,718 |
| Vermont | 21,267,947 | 22,409,870 | 23,099,636 | 689,766 |
| Virginia | 99,966,876 | 103,858,084 | 105,860,388 | 2,002,304 |
| Washington | 64,672,465 | 65,174,176 | 67,149,633 | 1,975,457 |
| West Virginia | 32,343,833 | 34,080,446 | 35,129,427 | 1,048,981 |
| Wisconsin | 107,116,054 | 110,465,131 | 114,072,587 | 3,607,456 |
| Wyoming | 10,170,657 | 10,715,617 | 11,045,425 | 329,808 |
| Subtotal, States | \$3,733,487,387 | \$3,925,292,102 | \$4,023,714,048 | \$98,421,946 |
| Indian Tribes | 43,246,046 | 45,169,027 | 46,333,452 | 1,164,425 |
| American Samoa | 313,823 | 329,840 | 338,337 | 8,497 |
| Guam | 688,045 | 723,164 | 741,793 | 18,629 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 238,977 | 251,174 | 257,644 | 6,470 |
| Puerto Rico | 17,079,101 | 17,950,862 | 18,413,280 | 462,418 |
| Virgin Islands | 650,621 | 683,831 | 701,446 | 17,615 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$18,970,567 | \$19,938,871 | \$20,452,500 | \$513,629 |
| Total States, Tribes & Territories | \$3,795,704,000 | \$3,990,400,000 | \$4,090,500,000 | \$100,100,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 4,594,634 | 9,600,000 | 20,500,000 | 10,900,000 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$4,594,634 | \$9,600,000 | \$20,500,000 | \$10,900,000 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$3,800,298,634 | \$4,000,000,000 | \$4,111,000,000 | \$111,000,000 |

Note: State allocations in all years are subject to change based on tribal agreements; all final state allocations will be included on the HHS/ACF Office of Community Services web site.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

FY 2024 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For necessary expenses for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, and for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (“TVPA”), and the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998, [~~\$6,427,214,000~~]~~\$7,258,755,000~~ of which [~~\$6,377,459,000~~]~~\$7,192,258,000~~ shall remain available through September 30, [~~2025~~]~~2026~~ for carrying out such sections 414, 501, 462, and 235: *Provided*, That amounts available under this heading to carry out the TVPA shall also be available for research and evaluation with respect to activities under such Act: *Provided further*, That the limitation in section 205 of this Act regarding transfers increasing any appropriation shall apply to transfers to appropriations under this heading by substituting “15 percent” for “3 percent”: *Provided further*, That the contribution of funds requirement under section 235(c)(6)(C)(iii) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 shall not apply to funds made available under this heading: *Provided further*, That for any month in fiscal year [~~2023~~]~~2024~~ that the number of unaccompanied children referred to the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 exceeds [~~13,000~~]~~10,000~~, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, an additional [~~\$27,000,000~~]~~\$30,000,000~~, to remain available until September 30, [~~2024~~]~~2026~~, shall be made available for obligation for every 500 unaccompanied children above that level (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 500), for carrying out such sections 462 and 235 *and for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980: Provided further*, That

amounts made available pursuant to the preceding proviso are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2024.

In addition, if the number of Cuban and Haitian entrants (as such term is defined in section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980) who entered the United States in fiscal year 2023, when combined with the number of aliens of any nationality who were granted asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act in that fiscal year, exceeded 150,000 for such fiscal year, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General of the United States, an additional \$5,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, shall be made available for obligation for every such additional 1,000 Cuban and Haitian entrants and asylees (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 1,000), for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 and for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading in this paragraph are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2024.

In addition, if the number of Cuban and Haitian entrants (as such term is defined in section 501(e) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980) who enter the United States in fiscal year 2024, when combined with the number of aliens of any nationality granted asylum under section 208 of the Immigration and Nationality Act in such fiscal year, exceeds 75,000 for such fiscal year, as determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Attorney General of the United States, an additional \$5,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, shall be made available for obligation for every such additional 1,000 Cuban and Haitian

entrants and asylees (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 1,000), for carrying out section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 and for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980: Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this paragraph shall be made available, on a pro rata basis, in any month or quarter during fiscal year 2024 in which the combined number of Cuban and Haitian entrants and asylees described in this paragraph for that fiscal year exceeds 75,000: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading in this paragraph are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2024.

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|--|
| <i>and for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980:</i> | Allows funds triggered by referrals of unaccompanied children to also be used for refugee assistance. |
| <i>Provided further, That amounts made available pursuant to the preceding proviso are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2024.</i> | Designates such funding as emergency spending. |
| <i>In addition, if the number of Cuban and Haitian entrants ... by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980</i> | Appropriates additional discretionary funding if the combined number of Cuban Haitian entrants and people granted asylum exceeds 150,000 in FY 2023. If arrivals reach this level, an additional \$5.5 million is provided for every additional 1,000 Cuban Haitian entrants and asylees. Funds may be used to provide services to both refugees and unaccompanied children. |
| <i>Provided, That amounts made available under this heading in this paragraph are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2024.</i> | Designates such funding as emergency spending. |
| <i>In addition, if the number of Cuban and Haitian entrants ... by section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980:</i> | Appropriates additional discretionary funding if the combined number of Cuban Haitian entrants and people granted asylum exceeds 75,000 in FY 2024. If arrivals reach this level, an additional \$5.5 million is provided for every additional 1,000 Cuban Haitian entrants and asylees. Funds may be used to provide services to both refugees and unaccompanied children. |
| <i>Provided, That amounts provided under this heading in this paragraph shall be made available, on a pro rata basis, in any month or quarter during fiscal year 2024 in which the combined number of Cuban and Haitian entrants and asylees described in this paragraph for that fiscal year exceeds 75,000:</i> | If referrals exceed 75,000 in FY 2024, additional funding may be provided monthly or quarterly |
| <i>Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading in this paragraph are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2024.</i> | Designates such funding as emergency spending. |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980. | | | | |
| a) Transitional and Medical Services | Such sums | 564,000,000 | Such sums | 1,000,000,000 |
| b) Refugee Support Service | Such sums | 307,201,000 | Such sums | 686,000,000 |
| 2) Sections 107(b) and (f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. | Such sums | 30,755,000 | Such sums | 39,497,000 |
| 3) Section 5(b) (1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998. | Such sums | 19,000,000 | Such sums | 27,000,000 |
| 4) Section 462(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and section 235 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008. | Such sums | 5,506,258,000 | Such sums | 5,506,258,000 |
| 5) Section 107(f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. | 8,000,000 | 0 | Such sums | 0 |
| 6) REA Contingency Fund | Authorized in appropriation language | 326,000,000 | | 2,776,277,000 |
| 7) CR Emergency Supplemental | Authorized in appropriation language | 1,775,000,000 | | 0 |
| 8) Division M Emergency Supplemental | Authorized in appropriation language | 2,400,000,000 | | 0 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

| Program | Last Year of Authorization | Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in FY 2023 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Transitional and Medical Services | FY 2002 | Such sums | 227,243,000 | 564,000,000 |
| Refugee Support Services | FY 2002 | Such sums | 212,912,000 | 307,201,000 |
| Survivors of Torture | FY 2007 | 25,000,000 | 9,817,000 | 19,000,000 |
| Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs | FY 2021 | 28,755,000 | 28,755,000 | 30,755,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2015 | 1,486,129,000 | | | 1,559,884,000 |
| 2016 | 1,624,612,000 | 1,429,884,000 | | 1,674,691,000 |
| 2017 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,184,860,000 | 1,674,691,000 | 1,674,691,000 | 1,674,691,000 |
| Transfer | | | | 466,590,000 |
| Total | | | | 2,141,281,000 |
| 2018 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 1,456,755,000 | 1,022,811,000 | 1,506,691,000 | 1,864,936,000 |
| Transfer | | | | 186,493,600 |
| Total | | | | 2,051,429,600 |
| 2019 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 1,792,311,000 | 1,864,936,000 | 1,905,201,000 | 1,905,201,000 |
| Supplemental | | | | 2,876,552,000 |
| Transfer | | | | 285,780,150 |
| 2020 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 1,804,066,000 | 2,511,701,000 | 1,870,201,000 | 1,908,201,000 |
| Mandatory | | | | |
| Contingency Fund | 738,000,000 | | | |
| Total | | | | 1,908,201,000 |
| 2021 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 2,456,380,000 | 1,911,201,000 | 1,832,760,000 | 1,910,201,000 |
| Transfer | | | | 2,346,780,150 |
| Supplemental | | | | 1,913,483,405 |
| Mandatory | 200,000,000 | | | |
| Total | | | | 6,170,464,555 |
| 2022 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 4,404,947,000 | 4,504,947,000 | | 4,825,214,000 |
| Supplemental | | | | 4,100,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 8,925,214,000 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2023 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 6,327,843,000 | 7,979,346,000 | | 6,427,214,000 |
| Mandatory | \$1,813,734,750 | | | |
| CR Supplemental | | | | 1,775,000,000 |
| Supplemental | | | | 2,400,000,000 |
| REA Contingency Fund | | | | 326,000,000 |
| Total | | | | \$10,928,214,000 |
| 2024 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 7,258,755,000 | | | |
| REA Contingency Fund | 2,776,000,000 | | | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Annual, Budget Authority | \$8,925,214,000 | \$10,928,214,000 | \$10,035,032,000 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$8,925,214,000 | \$10,928,214,000 | \$10,035,032,000 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -213,125 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 652,260,151 | 792,047,395 | 869,442,664 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 52,068,172 | 796,200,000 | 268,010,179 |
| Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -792,047,395 | -869,442,664 | -275,000,000 |
| Total Obligations | \$8,837,281,803 | \$11,647,018,731 | \$10,897,484,843 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Transitional and Medical Services | \$564,000,000 | \$564,000,000 | \$1,000,000,000 |
| Refugee Support Services | 307,201,000 | 307,201,000 | 686,000,000 |
| Survivors of Torture | 18,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 27,000,000 |
| Unaccompanied Children | 5,506,258,000 | 5,506,258,000 | 5,506,258,000 |
| REA Contingency Fund | 0 | 326,000,000 | 2,776,277,000 |
| Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs | 29,755,000 | 30,755,000 | 39,497,000 |
| CR Emergency Supplemental | 2,500,000,000 | 1,775,000,000 | 0 |
| Division M Emergency Supplemental | 0 | 2,400,000,000 | 0 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$8,925,214,000 | \$10,928,214,000 | \$10,035,032,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Summary of Changes

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$10,928,214,000 |
| (Obligations) | \$11,647,018,731 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$10,035,032,000 |
| (Obligations) | \$10,897,484,843 |
| Net change | -\$893,182,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Increases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Transitional and Medical Services: Request for FY 2024 reflects needs based on estimated arrivals. | \$564,000,000 | \$436,000,000 |
| 2) Refugee Support Services: Request for FY 2024 reflects needs based on estimated arrivals. | \$307,201,000 | \$378,799,000 |
| 3) Survivors of Torture: Requested funding for FY 2024. | \$19,000,000 | \$8,000,000 |
| 4) Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs: Requested funding for FY 2024. | \$30,755,000 | \$8,742,000 |
| 5) REA Contingency Fund: 2024 Proposal | \$326,000,000 | \$2,450,277,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | \$3,281,818,000 |
| Total, Increases | | \$3,281,818,000 |
| <u>Decreases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) CR Emergency Supplemental: No supplemental funding is being requested in FY 2024. | \$1,775,000,000 | -\$1,775,000,000 |
| 2) Division M Emergency Supplemental: No emergency funding is being requested in FY 2024. | \$2,400,000,000 | -\$2,400,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | -\$4,175,000,000 |
| Total, Decreases | | -\$4,175,000,000 |
| Net Change | | -\$893,182,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$8,925,214,000 | \$10,928,214,000 | \$10,035,032,000 | -\$893,182,000 |
| Total, Obligations | \$8,837,281,803 | \$11,647,018,731 | \$10,897,484,843 | -\$749,533,888 |

General Statement

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance account supports services for refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, victims of torture, Special Immigrant Visa holders, trafficking victims, and humanitarian parolees from Afghanistan to Ukraine helping them to become employed and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. As a result of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the account also is responsible for coordinating and implementing the care and placement of unaccompanied children who are apprehended by immigration authorities. The FY 2024 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance is \$7.2 billion, as well as an estimated \$2.8 billion available through a contingency fund, bringing total funding to \$10.0 billion, a decrease of \$893 million from the FY 2023 enacted level.

The authorization for the assistance to refugees was initially established in the Immigration and Nationality Act (P.L. 82-414). Other laws expanded the populations eligible for these benefits. This includes certain Cuban and Haitians under the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-422), victims of torture under the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-320), and victims of trafficking under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), humanitarian parolees from Afghanistan under the Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43), and humanitarian parolees under the additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

Highlights of the FY 2024 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance include:

Transitional and Medical Services (+\$436 million) – Funding is increased to support 241,000 eligible FY 2024 arrivals and 12 months of cash and medical assistance for arrivals in FY 2023 and FY 2024. If arrivals exceed the level that can be supported with a \$1 billion appropriation, ACF will receive additional funding through the humanitarian entrant trigger of the proposed emergency contingency fund.

Refugee Support Services (+\$378.8 million) – The request will continue to help rebuild and support the refugee resettlement infrastructure and services. The funding is projected to serve up to 426,000 new arrivals, including up to 125,000 refugees, in addition to those continuing to receive services after the first year but who remain within the five-year eligibility period. If arrivals exceed the level that can be supported with a \$686 million appropriation, ACF will receive additional funding for RSS through the humanitarian entrant trigger of the emergency contingency fund.

Survivors of Torture (+\$8 million) – The request will support increased demands for complex mental health, medical, and legal service needs, as well as expand the capacity of the network to address wait lists for services, particularly in states with the highest caseloads, and increase capacity in locations where

it is currently non-existent or extremely limited. The increase will further support research to better understand the needs of survivors and ascertain outcomes of the program.

Anti-Trafficking In Persons Programs (+\$8.7 million) – The increased funding will expand case management services to reach unserved and underserved populations, deliver training and technical assistance to health care professionals, and strengthen public health and prevention responses to human trafficking.

Unaccompanied Children (-\$0) – The Administration requests \$5.5 billion, the same level as the FY 2023 enacted amount. With this funding, ACF will continue to effectively care for children referred by the Department of Homeland Security and implement service expansions. The funding will support a targeted standard capacity of roughly 16,000 beds to support a census of 13,000 to 13,500 children and allows ACF to continue expanding critical child welfare services. If arrivals exceed the level that can be supported with the \$5.5 billion appropriation, ACF will receive additional funding through the unaccompanied children trigger of the emergency contingency fund.

REA Contingency Fund (\$2.776 billion) – Beyond the base funding requests noted above, the President’s Budget includes an REA contingency fund that modifies and builds upon the one enacted in FY 2023, as it includes both UC and humanitarian event triggers.

Services for Reunified Families – The Budget continues a general provision that provides the authority for funds made available in this appropriation to be used to provide mental health and other supportive services for children and parents or legal guardians who were separated at the United States-Mexico border under the previous Administration. The Budget also includes a mandatory proposal that makes this population eligible for public benefits to the same extent as refugees while they are in parole status, meaning they would be eligible for public benefits like Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, and Supplemental Security Income, as well as the full range of benefits and services available to refugees.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Eligible Arrivals: FY 2003 – 2022¹

| Fiscal Year | State Dept. Refugee Ceiling | Refugees | Special Immigrant Visas ² | Cuban and Haitian entrants | Asylees | Trafficking Victims | Afghan Humanitarian Parolees | Unaccompanied Children ³ |
|-------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2003 | 70,000 | 28,346 | 0 | 11,836 | 26,372 | 150 | N/A | 4,792 |
| 2004 | 70,000 | 52,868 | 0 | 27,981 | 25,055 | 161 | N/A | 6,200 |
| 2005 | 70,000 | 53,813 | 0 | 17,573 | 23,544 | 227 | N/A | 7,800 |
| 2006 | 70,000 | 41,278 | 0 | 24,216 | 25,163 | 230 | N/A | 7,746 |
| 2007 | 70,000 | 48,281 | 101 | 18,492 | 25,000 | 302 | N/A | 8,212 |
| 2008 | 80,000 | 60,192 | 1,015 | 20,235 | 22,599 | 318 | N/A | 6,658 |
| 2009 | 80,000 | 74,654 | 2,657 | 20,022 | 21,755 | 381 | N/A | 6,089 |
| 2010 | 80,000 | 73,311 | 2,705 | 21,495 | 20,701 | 547 | N/A | 7,383 |
| 2011 | 80,000 | 56,424 | 1,259 | 23,672 | 24,634 | 566 | N/A | 6,560 |
| 2012 | 76,000 | 58,238 | 4,273 | 22,660 | 29,104 | 482 | N/A | 13,625 |
| 2013 | 70,000 | 69,926 | 2,871 | 30,031 | 25,952 | 527 | N/A | 24,668 |
| 2014 | 70,000 | 69,987 | 12,603 | 35,400 | 24,099 | 766 | N/A | 57,496 |

| Fiscal Year | State Dept. Refugee Ceiling | Refugees | Special Immigrant Visas² | Cuban and Haitian entrants | Asylees | Trafficking Victims | Afghan Humanitarian Parolees | Unaccompanied Children³ |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 2015 | 70,000 | 69,933 | 8,442 | 71,619 | 31,299 | 872 | N/A | 33,726 |
| 2016 | 85,000 | 84,995 | 14,359 | 87,112 | 25,149 | 797 | N/A | 59,170 |
| 2017 | 110,000 | 53,716 | 21,523 | 47,567 | 30,257 | 955 | N/A | 40,810 |
| 2018 | 45,000 | 22,491 | 12,209 | 16,186 | 41,129 | 892 | N/A | 49,100 |
| 2019 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 10,541 | 28,414 | 49,252 | 1,217 | N/A | 69,488 |
| 2020 | 18,000 | 11,841 | 11,439 | 7,899 | 31,879 | 1,072 | N/A | 15,381 |
| 2021 | 62,500 | 11,489 | 9,549 | 37,212 | 17,102 | 1,792 | 65,514 | 122,731 |
| 2022 | 125,000 | 25,638 | 12,520 | 251,095 | 37,196 | 2,790 | 14552 | 128,904 |

1. FY 2021 and 2022 data is not final; it is unreconciled and subject to change.

2. Arrivals include Iraq and Afghan SIVs and their family members.

3. For FY 2010, the number excludes 697 Haitian children served as a result of the Haitian Earthquake Repatriation effort.

Transitional and Medical Services

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$564,000,000 | \$564,000,000 | \$1,000,000,000 | \$436,000,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education and Assistance Act of 1980

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Reimbursement and Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Transitional and Medical Services (TAMS) program provides refugees and other eligible populations with time-limited assistance to purchase food and clothing, pay rent, use public transportation, and secure medical care. It provides time-limited medical assistance and supports domestic medical screenings for eligible populations. Additionally, this program provides a path to economic self-sufficiency by supplying resources for employment training and placement, case management services, and English language training in order to facilitate economic self-sufficiency and effective resettlement as quickly as possible. TAMS also supports foster care placement and services to unaccompanied refugee minors and other certain eligible populations of unaccompanied children in the U.S. Finally, the TAMS program funds overall coordination and administration of the refugee resettlement program by state refugee coordinators and refugee health coordinators, as well as their outreach and engagement with state and local stakeholders within 49 states and the District of Columbia.

Most TAMS recipients receive cash and medical assistance funded by the federal government and provided through states or replacement designees (in locations where states have chosen to not directly administer these services). State refugee program offices and replacement designees are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the program. Cash and medical assistance are provided for up to 12 months to income-eligible refugees, asylees, Cuban or Haitian entrants, trafficking victims, Iraqi or Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIVs) holders and, through FY 2023, select groups of humanitarian parolees from Afghanistan and Ukraine who are not eligible for and receiving mainstream benefits such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income, and Medicaid. The cash and medical assistance accounts for most of the funding for TAMS, and it is obligated through quarterly grants to states and replacement designees. The grants support new arrivals as well as individuals who arrived in the previous fiscal year who are still within their 12-month eligibility period.

An alternative to traditional cash benefits is the Matching Grant Program, in which participants receive services such as case management, job development, job placement and placement follow-up, and interim housing and cash assistance through grants awarded to participating national refugee resettlement agencies. These agencies provide a match (in cash and/or in-kind services) of one dollar for every two dollars of federal contribution. The purpose of the program is to help participants become employed and self-sufficient within the Matching Grant service period. In FY 2022, ACF extended the service period from 180 days from the date of eligibility for the program to 240 days, while also increasing the per capita award from \$2,850 to \$3,850 to support the extended service period. The extended service period allows service providers to focus on family self-sufficiency, strengthen support to women, address equity for underserved populations, and promote sustainable self-sufficiency by ensuring refugees have time to

participate in employment services that promote upward mobility, higher paying wages, and employment security. Participating refugees may not access other forms of public cash assistance while receiving benefits through this program but may be eligible for refugee medical assistance or Medicaid. ACF awards funds for Matching Grant on a quarterly basis.

In FY 2020, ACF announced the Wilson-Fish TANF Coordination Program (WF TC). This program funds the development and implementation of innovative approaches throughout a state to facilitate access by refugee families with children under the age of 18 through relevant, customized, and culturally and linguistically appropriate integrated services and resources. Examples of such services and resources include, but are not limited to, employment training, English language instruction, enhanced case management, and other social services. The WF TC program requires grantees' coordination with the state TANF office and the office of the State Refugee Coordinator, as well as the development and fostering of partnerships with other stakeholders. The current four-year grant began in FY 2021 and funds 21 states and private non-profit agencies across the country. ACF awards funds for these grants annually.

Some states and replacement designees are also reimbursed for providing foster care and other appropriate placement and services to Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM). Unaccompanied minors with the following immigration categories are eligible for the URM program: refugees, asylees, Cuban or Haitian entrants, victims of trafficking with a letter of eligibility, Special Immigrant Juveniles (SIJ) who meet certain criteria, recipients of U non-immigrant status (qualified victims of certain crimes), and certain unaccompanied Afghan and Ukrainian minors paroled into the United States. All minors enrolled in the URM Program are placed in licensed child welfare programs where they receive foster care placement and services up to age 21 in most states. They may also be eligible to receive transition to adulthood services up to age 23 and education benefits up to age 26, depending on the state. Through its network of providers, ACF offers specialized care for URM with reunification services, help for refugee youth to adapt to their new surroundings and new country, and assistance with preserving an adolescent's ethnic, religious, and cultural heritage. Funding for URM Program is included in the quarterly grants to states and replacement designees.

The State Department identifies and refers children to the URM Program from overseas who are eligible for admission to, and resettlement in, the United States as refugees, but who do not have a parent or a relative available and committed to providing for their long-term care. In addition, the URM Program serves certain unaccompanied children who are eligible, including asylees, Cuban or Haitian entrants, victims of a severe form of human trafficking, certain children with SIJ status, and certain unaccompanied Afghan and Ukrainian minors.

ACF received base appropriations of \$564 million per year in each of FYs 2022 and 2023 for TAMS. This funding is supporting services for approximately 105,000 arrivals in FY 2022 and 172,000 arrivals in FY 2023 in addition to those continuing to receive services after the first year but who remain within the 12-month eligibility period. ACF also received supplemental appropriations to support services for additional resettlement of people displaced from Afghanistan and Ukraine and higher than anticipated arrivals of other populations eligible for ACF benefits. ACF estimates that, in total, the funding for TAMS, including the supplemental appropriations, is supporting 473,000 arrivals in FY 2022 and an anticipated 557,000 arrivals in FY 2023.

ACF received three supplemental appropriations to support the resettlement of individuals from Afghanistan. The FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (P. L. 117-31) provided \$25 million for Afghan individuals granted Special Immigrant Visa status. ACF distributed \$20

million in FY 2021 among the ten states that received more than 250 Afghan SIV holders in FY 2019 and FY 2020. ACF awarded the remaining \$5 million in FY 2022. The Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43) provided \$1.680 billion for Operation Allies Welcome, while the Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-70) provided an additional \$1.264 billion. These appropriations support citizens or nationals of Afghanistan paroled into the United States as well as Afghans arriving with special immigrant status. As of January 31, 2023, ACF has obligated \$1.902 billion from these appropriations, \$525 million of which was through TAMS.

ACF also received supplemental appropriations to support the resettlement of individuals from Ukraine. The Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128) provided \$900 million for resettlement assistance and other benefits available to refugees to specific Ukrainian populations and other non-Ukrainian individuals in response to their displacement from Ukraine and entry into the United States. As of January 31, 2023, ACF has obligated \$645 million from this appropriation, \$120 million of which was through TAMS.

For FY 2023, ACF received two supplemental appropriations to continue to support people displaced from Ukraine resettling in the U.S. and historically high arrivals of other populations eligible for benefits. Congress appropriated \$1.775 billion for the overall Refugee and Entrant Assistance account in the FY 2023 Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-180), of which ACF plans to use \$225 million for TAMS. The FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328) included an additional \$2.4 billion for the Refugee and Entrant Assistance account, of which ACF plans to use \$1.053 billion for TAMS, including \$210 million for people displaced from Ukraine.

Funding received through all of these supplemental appropriations specifically supports additional capacity at the state level; provides cash and medical assistance; helps meet short-term and long-term housing needs; and provides case management, expanded medical and mental health services, additional legal assistance for Afghans, and supports to integrate youth into school districts. ACF also supplemented existing grants, published Notices of Funding Opportunities to create new grants, and awarded contracts using the Afghanistan and Ukraine supplemental appropriations.

The TAMS program receives funding from Congress that is available to obligate over a three-year period, allowing unused funds in one year to be carried over and obligated in the next two years. ACF obligated approximately \$597 million for the TAMS program in FY 2022, which included some funding available from prior years. ACF carried over \$15 million from FY 2022 to FY 2023. The availability of funds over multiple years helps ACF respond to fluctuating rates of arrivals of populations eligible for benefits. Supplemental funding provided to the Refugee and Entrant Assistance account in FYs 2021, 2022, and 2023, is available to obligate over a two-year period.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2020 | \$326,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$224,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$564,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$564,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$1,000,000,000 |

For FY 2022, ACF funded an estimated 95 grant awards, with an average award of \$6 million and a range of \$11,600 to \$200 million. For FY 2023, ACF will fund an estimated 95 grant awards, with an average of \$19.6 million and a range of \$37,000 to \$642 million.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for TAMS is \$1 billion, which is sufficient to support 241,000 eligible FY 2024 arrivals. The President's Budget also proposes a contingency fund described below. Including contingency funds, the President's Budget would support approximately 426,000 eligible arrivals in FY 2024, including up to 125,000 refugees as well as SIV holders, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and victims of trafficking. The request supports twelve months of cash and medical benefits. The refugee admissions ceiling for FY 2024 will be announced at a later date via Presidential Determination.

Arrivals of refugees and other eligible populations are inherently difficult to predict, especially in the cases of asylees and Cuban and Haitian entrants. To address this uncertainty and ensure that ACF can serve all eligible populations within a capped discretionary appropriation, the Budget proposes a contingency fund to provide additional funding to TAMS and the Refugee Support Services (RSS) program when arrivals of such populations exceed the level that can be supported with the \$1.7 billion requested for TAMS and RSS combined. Specifically, the contingency fund includes a trigger for humanitarian entrants that provides \$5.5 million for each increment of 1,000 asylees and Cuban and Haitian entrants (including a pro rata share for increments below 1,000) once the combined total of people granted asylum and people entering the United States as a Cuban or Haitian entrant exceeds 75,000 in the fiscal year. The humanitarian entrant trigger also looks back to FY 2023, providing additional funds in FY 2024 if total FY 2023 arrivals of asylees and Cuban and Haitian entrants exceeded 150,000. ACF estimates the contingency fund would support 185,000 arrivals in FY 2024, but this number is uncertain. Over recent years, the number of Cuban and Haitian entrants especially has been very volatile. For example, approximately 251,095 entrants arrived in 2022, while that number was only 28,643 in 2019, 8,585 in 2020 and 37,217 in 2021.

The Budget proposes legislative changes to allow special immigrant juvenile minors placed in the URM program access to the same benefits as refugees, to ensure children and youth in the URM program receive the same foster care services as children and youth in domestic foster care. Currently, despite placement in the URM program, minors with special immigrant status are barred from mainstream public benefits, such as Children's Health Insurance Program and Medicaid, in six of the fifteen states that operate URM programs, as well as federal student aid in a majority of states. ACF funding covers medical assistance for minors in the URM program with special immigrant juvenile status to address the gap in medical coverage but does not have authority or scope to fill in other gaps in benefits.

The Budget also proposes the delivery of comprehensive immigration-related legal assistance for children within the URM program. While the legal needs of children with asylee and refugee status are usually confined to adjustment of status to legal permanent residency one year after arrival, other URM children, such as victims of trafficking and Afghan and Ukrainian children who arrived as parolees, need comprehensive immigration-related legal assistance as they do not have a pathway to legal immigration status. The lack of such assistance and the state of uncertainty and instability that this creates for URM children prevents ACF from satisfactorily accomplishing the main URM program objective, that youth achieve permanency and have the life skills to live independently, navigate their communities, and

maintain their physical, social, emotional, and financial well-being and self-reliance. This proposal is estimated to cost \$1 million per year.

Additionally, the Budget proposes a technical fix to the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-422) to state that children and youth in the URM program must receive the same foster care services as children and youth in domestic foster care. Over the years, Congress has amended title IV-E in the Social Security Act to increase assistance and services to domestic foster care youth, but the Refugee Act does not reflect full alignment. This legislative fix will have a positive impact on equity for children and youth enrolled in the URM program by ensuring that the provision of services remain the same for all eligible populations. It will further clarify the law to ensure equitable treatment for children and youth in the URM program in relation to those youth in domestic foster care, as Congress intended.

Another Budget proposal is a legislative change to allow full-time students in an institution of higher education to access cash assistance, which is currently prohibited by statute. Since cash helps individuals meet their most basic needs, such as food, shelter, and transportation, the current disqualification means that refugees either delay pursuit of higher education or forgo it altogether. ACF proposes to eliminate this barrier to higher education, therefore facilitating the knowledge and skills development that will result in increased job opportunities and greater economic security for individuals and families. ACF estimates that there is no budget impact from this proposal because refugees who would benefit from this proposal already forgo pursuits of higher education.

Finally, the Budget proposes adjusting the statutory language that refugees attain economic self-sufficiency “as quickly as possible” by adding text noting the need to consider their long-term earning and integration potential in conjunction with their early attainment of self-sufficiency. The statutory emphasis onto economic self-sufficiency “as quickly as possible” is often conceptualized as “accept employment as quickly as possible,” which may undermine refugees’ ability to achieve economic self-sufficiency in the medium- and long-term by forcing them into a job that does not align with their skills or that does not offer a pathway to sustainable self-sufficiency. Changing this language will allow populations to focus on acquiring the skills necessary for a livable wage job and no longer sanction them for not accepting their first offer of employment while still ensuring refugee resettlement is focused on achieving successful integration and economic self-sufficiency, both in the short-term and in the long-term as well. ACF estimates that there is no budget impact from this proposal.

Funding for the program supports eligible populations through various programs and resources. An estimate of the obligations supported by this budget request for FY 2024 by major category and historical estimates for comparison are as follows:

| Major Category | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2024 Contingency Fund Estimate |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cash Assistance | \$159,000,000 | \$706,000,000 | \$224,000,000 | \$392,000,000 |
| Medical Assistance | \$125,000,000 | \$641,000,000 | \$220,000,000 | \$339,000,000 |
| Health Screening | \$89,000,000 | \$169,000,000 | \$164,000,000 | \$84,000,000 |
| URM | \$84,000,000 | \$98,000,000 | \$98,000,000 | \$0 |
| State administration | \$43,000,000 | \$43,000,000 | \$43,000,000 | \$0 |
| Matching Grant | \$77,500,000 | \$190,000,000 | \$190,000,000 | \$60,000,000 |
| Wilson-Fish | \$3,500,000 | \$18,000,000 | \$18,000,000 | \$0 |

| Major Category | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 2024 Contingency Fund Estimate |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Data Collection/Monitoring/Other | \$11,900,000 | \$23,000,000 | \$23,000,000 | \$0 |
| ORR Staffing | \$4,800,000 | \$20,000,000 | \$20,000,000 | \$0 |
| Total Estimated Obligations | \$597,700,000 | \$1,908,000,000 | \$1,000,000,000 | \$875,000,000 |

The FY 2023 estimate of obligations above uses resources from both the regular and supplemental appropriations.

For FY 2024, it is estimated there will be 95 grant awards with an average award of \$19 million and a range of \$37,000 to \$631 million.

Performance Analysis

FY 2021 saw a \$1.44 increase in the aggregate average wage from FY 2020. The FY 2021 average wage was \$14.54 per hour. ACF attributes this increase to focused collaboration with service providers and employers to improve the quality of jobs, as well as a favorable employment market. In addition, 82.61 percent of all employments in FY 2021 were full time, reflecting strong efforts to place refugees into quality jobs. ACF will continue to work with states to increase the number of refugees placed into full-time jobs through job training and job development to increase average wage outcomes. By FY 2024, ACF expects to maintain high performance in this area by continuing to meet or exceed an average wage of at least \$11.00 per hour for refugees placed in full-time jobs.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>15A</u> : Increase the percent of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment for those clients receiving cash assistance at employment entry. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 40.58% Target: 56.75% (Target Not Met) | 56.75% | 56.75% | Maintain |
| <u>15B</u> : Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: \$14.54 Target: \$10.25 (Target Exceeded) | \$10.75 | \$11.00 | +\$0.25 |
| <u>15C</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. <i>(Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (Efficiency)</i> | FY 2021: 24.87% Target: 21% (Target Exceeded) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>15D</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first 12 months (360 days) after arrival. <i>(Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (Developmental Outcome)</i> | N/A | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>15E</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugee women who are not dependent on RCA within the first 12 months (360 days) after arrival. <i>(Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (Developmental Equity Outcome)</i> | N/A | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>15i</u> : Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 2,010 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Annual measure 16A measures the percent of employable adults that are employed on the 180th day of their Matching Grant Program service period. This measure shifted to 240 days with the extension of the service period in FY 2022. The extension of the client service period will enable grant recipients to further emphasize basic integration services such as English language acquisition and provide more equitable employment services. The percentage of employable participants employed decreased slightly to 61 percent in FY 2022, the large numbers of Afghan and Ukrainian parolees, many of whom were required to wait for employment authorization documents, likely had the largest impact on this measure. ACF expects the extension of the client service period to yield additional improvements through FY 2024, especially for families with small children needing affordable and safe childcare. Additionally, the change in USCIS procedures that allow for Ukrainian and Afghan parolees to work and the new program for Cubans & Haitians to access parole is expected to increase Matching Grant enrollments and improve outcomes.

Annual measure 16B is the preliminary measure of achieving self-sufficiency (not dependent on any cash assistance) by day 160 of the Matching Grant Program service period, while 16C measures self-sufficiency again at 240 days. Economic self-sufficiency is reached when a family unit earns a total income at a level that enables a family unit to support itself without receipt of a cash assistance grant. The actual result for performance measure 16B in FY 2022 shows 62 percent of program participants achieve self-sufficiency at day 160, while measure 16C indicates that 76 percent of program participants were self-sufficient at the end of the 240-day program service period. Both of these measures remain below the pre-pandemic levels of FY 2019. ACF expects positive growth to continue through FY 2024 for the reasons noted above.

In FY 2022 ACF was able to disaggregate employment data by gender. This allows a baseline for women achieving employment through the Matching Grant program. Of the 9,785 employable adults in the program 3548 (36 percent) were women. Of the 5926 employable adults that achieved employment 996 (17 percent) were women.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>16A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who enter employment through the Matching Grant (MG) program as a subset of all MG employable (after 240 days). <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 61% Target: 62.43% (Target Not Met) | 61.61% | Prior Result +1% | TBD |
| <u>16B</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months (180 days) after arrival. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 62% Target: 59.70% (Target Exceeded) | 61.61% | Prior Result +1% | TBD |
| <u>16.1LT and 16C</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 76% Target: 78.58% (Target Not Met) | 76.76% | Prior Result +1% | TBD |
| <u>16D</u> : Increase the percentage of refugee women that enter employment through the Matching Grant (MG) program as a subset of all MG employable (after 240 days). <i>(Developmental Equity Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 17% (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>16i</u> : Number of MG program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first eight months. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 14,440 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$581,092,237 | 94 | \$1,865,000,000 | 96 | \$964,827,679 | 96 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$577,564,768 | 73 | \$1,847,000,000 | 73 | \$946,827,679 | 73 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$3,527,469 | 21 | \$18,000,000 | 23 | \$18,000,000 | 23 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$274,785 | 1 | \$973,901 | 1 | \$987,536 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$274,785 | 1 | \$973,901 | 1 | \$987,536 | 1 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$16,701,199 | 2 | \$43,182,500 | 2 | \$42,194,964 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$592,409 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$2,219,180 | 1 | \$3,956,144 | 2 | \$5,935,087 | 2 |
| Other | \$13,889,610 | | \$39,226,356 | | \$36,259,877 | |
| Total | \$598,068,221 | 97 | \$1,909,156,401 | 99 | \$1,008,010,179 | 99 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, overhead costs, and monitoring/on-site review costs.
2. Funding for FY 2022 and FY 2023 includes prior year funding available for obligation.
3. Funding for FY 2023 includes supplemental appropriations.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Transitional and Medical Services

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.566**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$446,228 | \$1,478,587 | \$654,114 | (\$824,473) |
| Alaska | 603,390 | 1,999,346 | 884,493 | (1,114,853) |
| Arizona | 7,438,695 | 24,648,287 | 10,904,185 | (13,744,102) |
| Arkansas | 17,182 | 56,933 | 25,187 | (31,746) |
| California | 25,373,922 | 84,077,075 | 37,194,956 | (46,882,119) |
| Colorado | 11,165,742 | 36,997,943 | 16,367,564 | (20,630,379) |
| Connecticut | 411,014 | 1,361,904 | 602,494 | (759,410) |
| Delaware | 102,284 | 338,920 | 149,935 | (188,985) |
| District of Columbia | 1,836,523 | 6,085,361 | 2,692,110 | (3,393,251) |
| Florida | 200,053,407 | 662,881,579 | 293,252,961 | (369,628,618) |
| Georgia | 1,908,590 | 6,324,157 | 2,797,751 | (3,526,406) |
| Hawaii | 11,583 | 38,381 | 16,980 | (21,401) |
| Idaho | 2,184,193 | 7,237,373 | 3,201,750 | (4,035,623) |
| Illinois | 4,879,566 | 16,168,554 | 7,152,826 | (9,015,728) |
| Indiana | 1,745,242 | 5,782,899 | 2,558,303 | (3,224,596) |
| Iowa | 2,103,897 | 6,971,312 | 3,084,047 | (3,887,265) |
| Kansas | 1,995,656 | 6,612,651 | 2,925,379 | (3,687,272) |
| Kentucky | 15,233,133 | 50,475,338 | 22,329,844 | (28,145,494) |
| Louisiana | 3,070,261 | 10,173,381 | 4,500,614 | (5,672,767) |
| Maine | 1,735,306 | 5,749,976 | 2,543,739 | (3,206,237) |
| Maryland | 3,017,137 | 9,997,353 | 4,422,741 | (5,574,612) |
| Massachusetts | 9,615,851 | 31,862,344 | 14,095,620 | (17,766,724) |
| Michigan | 18,567,922 | 61,525,238 | 27,218,222 | (34,307,016) |
| Minnesota | 5,291,239 | 17,532,642 | 7,756,286 | (9,776,356) |
| Mississippi | 1,593,204 | 5,279,118 | 2,335,435 | (2,943,683) |
| Missouri | 585,290 | 1,939,371 | 857,961 | (1,081,410) |
| Montana | 397,070 | 1,315,701 | 582,055 | (733,646) |
| Nebraska | 2,972,632 | 9,849,884 | 4,357,502 | (5,492,382) |
| Nevada | 3,664,259 | 12,141,607 | 5,371,340 | (6,770,267) |
| New Hampshire | 856,370 | 2,837,602 | 1,255,330 | (1,582,272) |
| New Jersey | 8,486,307 | 28,119,574 | 12,439,851 | (15,679,723) |
| New Mexico | 2,346,158 | 7,774,048 | 3,439,170 | (4,334,878) |
| New York | 7,077,013 | 23,449,847 | 10,374,005 | (13,075,842) |
| North Carolina | 4,148,391 | 13,745,789 | 6,081,016 | (7,664,773) |
| North Dakota | 3,117,391 | 10,329,547 | 4,569,700 | (5,759,847) |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 2,518,701 | 8,345,773 | 3,692,096 | (4,653,677) |
| Oklahoma | 1,125,977 | 3,730,950 | 1,650,539 | (2,080,411) |
| Oregon | 349,651 | 1,158,577 | 512,544 | (646,033) |
| Pennsylvania | 7,975,241 | 26,426,145 | 11,690,693 | (14,735,452) |
| Rhode Island | 105,521 | 349,647 | 154,681 | (194,966) |
| South Carolina | 170,470 | 564,857 | 249,888 | (314,969) |
| South Dakota | 823,037 | 2,727,153 | 1,206,468 | (1,520,685) |
| Tennessee | 4,490,845 | 14,880,519 | 6,583,010 | (8,297,509) |
| Texas | 56,804,497 | 188,223,016 | 83,268,201 | (104,954,815) |
| Utah | 4,669,617 | 15,472,884 | 6,845,068 | (8,627,816) |
| Vermont | 313,526 | 1,038,875 | 459,589 | (579,286) |
| Virginia | 54,280,807 | 179,860,705 | 79,568,789 | (100,291,916) |
| Washington | 9,601,416 | 31,814,513 | 14,074,460 | (17,740,053) |
| West Virginia | 22,866 | 75,768 | 33,519 | (42,249) |
| Wisconsin | 2,767,748 | 9,170,996 | 4,057,168 | (5,113,828) |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$500,071,968 | \$1,657,000,000 | \$733,042,179 | -\$923,957,821 |
| Total States/Territories | \$500,071,968 | \$1,657,000,000 | \$733,042,179 | -\$923,957,821 |
| Other Grants | 81,020,269 | 208,000,000 | 226,785,500 | 18,785,500 |
| Other | 16,975,984 | 44,156,401 | 48,182,500 | 4,026,099 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$97,996,253 | \$252,156,401 | \$274,968,000 | \$22,811,599 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$598,068,221 | \$1,909,156,401 | \$1,008,010,179 | -\$901,146,222 |

Notes:

1. Funds for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.
2. FY 2023 includes funding from supplemental appropriations.
3. Other includes program support.
4. Other Grants are the Matching Grants and Wilson Fish grants.

Refugee Support Services

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$307,201,000 | \$307,201,000 | \$686,000,000 | \$378,799,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 414 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and Section 501 of the Refugee Education and Assistance Act of 1980

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Formula and Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Refugee Support Services (RSS) program provides services to address barriers to employment, focusing on employment-based English language training, case management, employment preparation, and job placement and retention services. RSS also includes related services, such as interpretation and translation, child care, healthcare, and citizenship and naturalization services. Services are provided to new arrivals in addition to those continuing to receive services after the first year but who remain within the five-year eligibility period.

In FY 2018, Congress enacted an appropriation combining Refugee Social Services, Refugee Targeted Assistance Grants, and the Preventative Health program into the single RSS appropriation. The program issues quarterly formula grants to states, or to privately run programs in certain states, based on the number of qualified entrants in the most recent fiscal years. Secondary migration of the populations from the state of initial resettlement is also considered in reaching the final numbers for formula allocations. Though these eligible populations include selected Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) holders, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and certain Afghan and Ukrainian parolees, among others, the term “refugee” will be used throughout the request to encompass all eligible populations.

ACF continues to reinforce a family-centered approach to service delivery through RSS. ACF requires the development and maintenance of a holistic Family Self-Sufficiency Plan (FSSP) for each refugee receiving RSS employability services and all of their family members. Through the FSSP, providers assess the needs of these refugees and develop a strategy to achieve economic self-sufficiency. Newly defined standards and data collection for the FSSP will strengthen program oversight and ensure that all members of refugee families are accessing services to advance on their path to self-sufficiency and longer-term integration.

In addition, RSS includes four set-aside programs for states, including the Refugee Health Promotion Program, which supports physical health and mental health among newly arriving and vulnerable refugees. This program is designed to streamline health promotion activities in refugee resettlement processes from arrival to self-sufficiency, as well as to coordinate and support community-based outreach, education, and orientation around health and mental health services. Other set-aside programs include the Refugee School Impact Program to facilitate successful integration and education of eligible children and youth from birth to 18, the Youth Mentoring Program to support educational and vocational goals for older youth age 15 to 24, and the Services to Older Refugees Program to provide connections for older refugees to mainstream services. ACF typically awards the funding for set-aside programs once per year.

RSS also includes competitive grants awarded annually to public and private non-profit agencies to address current critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations. Examples of competitive grants include the following:

- The Preferred Communities Program provides targeted long-term intensive case management to at-risk populations in need of additional assistance to support successful resettlement, such as single-headed households, women at risk, LGBTQ clients, those in need of physical and mental health vulnerabilities, and elderly refugees.
- The Individual Development Accounts Program supports financial literacy and planning, business development, and long-term goal setting, to include matched savings for a home purchase or educational need.
- The Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program improves the supply and quality of food through refugee farming projects. Such projects provide income opportunities for refugees in rural and urban areas and foster community interaction through community gardens and markets.
- The Microenterprise Development Program helps refugees develop, expand, or maintain their own businesses and become financially independent. Projects foster engagement with financial institutions and local governments in support of business development and community revitalization.
- Ethnic Community Self-Help Programs connect refugees to community-based resources focusing on longer-term employment, English language learning, and vocational needs.
- The Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Development Program helps recently arrived refugees start and run family child care businesses in their homes to earn income and build a sustainable business.
- The Refugee Career Pathways Program helps refugees obtain the necessary credentials, education, experience, and job skills to secure employment in professional and/or skilled career fields, including, for many, recertifying in the careers they had in their country of origin.
- The Employer Engagement Program promotes refugees' successful long-term employment and professional advancement while reducing barriers that allow for integration in the workforce through workplace-based training programs.

Finally, RSS awards funding to a technical assistance provider that provides webinars, online resources, individualized and group trainings, peer-to-peer exchanges, and other supports to all ACF-funded refugee program grantees and sub-grantees. This grant award is obligated annually.

ACF received appropriations of \$307.2 million per year in each of FYs 2022 and 2023 for RSS. This funding is supporting services for approximately 105,000 arrivals in FY 2022 and 172,000 arrivals in FY 2023 in addition to those continuing to receive services after the first year but who remain within the five-year eligibility period. ACF also received supplemental appropriations to support services for additional resettlement of people displaced from Afghanistan and Ukraine and higher than anticipated arrivals of other populations eligible for benefits. ACF estimates that in total funding for RSS, including the supplemental appropriations, is supporting 473,000 arrivals in FY 2022 and an anticipated 557,000 arrivals in FY 2023.

ACF received three supplemental appropriations to support the resettlement of individuals from Afghanistan. The FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-31) provided \$25 million for Afghan individuals granted special immigrant status. ACF distributed \$20 million in FY 2021 and awarded the remaining \$5 million in FY 2022. The Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-43) provided \$1.680 billion for Operation Allies Welcome while the Additional Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriation Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-70) provided an additional \$1.264 billion. These appropriations support citizens or nationals of Afghanistan who were paroled into the United States or who arrived with special immigrant status. As of January 31, 2023, ACF has obligated \$1.902 billion from these appropriations, \$1.380 billion of which was through RSS.

ACF also received supplemental appropriations to support the resettlement of individuals from Ukraine. The Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P. L. 117-128) provided \$900 million for resettlement assistance and other benefits to 100,000 Ukrainian and other non-Ukrainian individuals in response to their displacement from Ukraine and entry into the U.S. ACF has obligated \$645 million from this appropriation as of January 31, 2023, of which \$526 million was through RSS grants.

For FY 2023, ACF received two supplemental appropriations to continue to support people displaced from Ukraine resettling in the U.S. and historically high arrivals of other populations eligible for benefits. Congress appropriated \$150 million for RSS in the FY 2023 Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-180). The FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328) includes an additional \$2.4 billion for the Refugee and Entrant Assistance account, of which ACF plans to use \$1.15 billion for RSS, including \$501.4 million for people displaced from Ukraine. The funding received to support Afghan arrivals allowed ACF to specifically focus on addressing the unique immigration-related legal assistance needs of this population. This appropriation has been used to help Afghan newcomers adjust immigration status and reunify with family.

Funding received through both the Afghan and Ukrainian supplemental appropriations specifically supports additional capacity at the state level; increases the duration of cash and medical assistance; helps meet short-term and long-term housing needs; and fund case management, expanded medical and mental health services, and supports to integrate youth into schools. ACF also supplemented existing grants, published Notices of Funding Opportunities to create new grants, and awarded contracts using the Afghanistan and Ukraine supplemental appropriations.

The RSS program receives funding from Congress that is available to obligate over a three-year period, allowing unused funds in one year to be carried over and obligated in the next two years. ACF obligated approximately \$318 million for the RSS program in FY 2022, which included about \$12 million available from prior years. \$2.1 million was carried over from FY 2022 into FY 2023. The availability of funds over multiple years helps ACF respond to fluctuating rates of arrivals of populations eligible for benefits and recognizes that eligibility for services is not limited to the fiscal year in which individuals arrive.

Funding for the RSS program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020..... | \$235,201,000 |
| 2021..... | \$227,201,000 |
| 2022..... | \$307,201,000 |
| 2023..... | \$307,201,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget..... | \$686,000,000 |

For FY 2022, ACF awarded 175 grants with an average award of \$1.8 million and a range of \$17,000 to \$64 million. Most of the funding for RSS is obligated through quarterly grants to states with the remaining funds awarded annually for competitive grants.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request is estimated to provide \$1.27 billion, including an appropriation of \$686 million and estimated proposed contingency funds of \$588 million. This is an increase of \$379 million above the 2023 Enacted level for base funding but a decrease of \$335 million compared to the estimated \$1.6 billion that ACF expects to obligate for RSS in FY 2023 through the combination of base and supplemental funding. This request will continue to help rebuild and support the refugee resettlement infrastructure and services administered by states and replacement designees (in locations where states have chosen to not directly administer these services) through population-based formula grants awarded on a quarterly basis and competitive grants designed to address specific needs of both newly arriving and longer-term populations. This funding is projected to serve up to 426,000 new arrivals, including up to 125,000 refugees, in addition to those continuing to receive services after the first year but who remain within the five-year eligibility period. Funding from the humanitarian entrant provisions in the proposed contingency fund for the Refugee and Entrant Assistance appropriation (discussed in the Transition and Medical Services narrative) will be used to expand RSS services to reflect the pace of arrivals of Cuban and Haitian entrants and grants of asylum. Of the total 426,000 new arrivals in FY 2024, ACF estimates 185,000 arrivals will be supported by the contingency fund.

The FY 2023 allocations will be primarily based on populations that arrived during FY 2021 and FY 2022, using a two-year look-back period to account for variations in refugee arrivals during the coronavirus pandemic, as well as recent influxes of eligible populations. The Budget also includes a legislative proposal to allow ACF to take current fiscal year arrivals into account when calculating quarterly RSS formula funding for states and replacement designees, allowing the program to be more responsive to the most up-to-date refugee resettlement trends.

ACF intends to issue approximately 80 percent of the total funding through formula grants to states and replacement designees and the remaining 20 percent through competitive grants. For FY 2024, it is estimated that there will be 183 awards, with an average of \$9 million and a range of \$86,000 to \$322 million.

Performance Analysis

Performance measure 18C (below) is to increase the percentage of refugees retaining employment after 90 days. In FY 2021, ACF exceeded its target of 79 percent with an actual result of 83.19 percent. This improvement in retention may be attributed to service providers’ intensified efforts designed to increase refugee understanding of the importance of employment retention and favorable economic and

employment conditions. The program aims to continue to increase performance percent by promoting integration activities and sharing knowledge of best practices with states and replacement designees so that refugees will be better equipped to reach self-sufficiency and maintain recent performance to achieve the target of 79.75 percent in FY 2024.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>15C</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first eight months (240 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (<i>Efficiency</i>) | FY 2021: 24.87% Target: 21% (Target Exceeded) | N/A [1] | N/A | N/A |
| <u>15D</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on RCA within the first 12 months (360 days) after arrival. [2] (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>) | N/A | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>15E</u> : For refugees receiving Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), increase the percentage of refugee women who are not dependent on RCA within the first 12 months (360 days) after arrival. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (<i>Developmental Equity Outcome</i>) | N/A | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>18A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 42.82% Target: 51.00 (Target Not Met) | 51.50% | 51.50% | Maintain |
| <u>18B</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment with health benefits available as a subset of full-time job placements. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 71.88% Target: 67.00% (Target Exceeded) | 67.50% | 67.75% | 0.25 |
| <u>18C</u> : Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 83.19% Target: 79.00% (Target Exceeded) | 79.50% | 79.75 | 0.25 |
| <u>18i</u> : Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 17.947 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 18ii: Number of refugees entering full-time employment with health benefits available. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 10,658 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 18iii: Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 13,461 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[1] This performance measure is proposed to be discontinued following the reporting of FY 2022 data.

[2] In 2022, the Office of Refugee Resettlement changed the time frame for cash assistance benefits from eight months to twelve months. Therefore this developmental performance measure will adjust to capture this new timeline as of FY 2023 when the revised ORR-6 is implemented.

Resource and Program Data
Refugee Support Services

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$316,280,328 | 170 | \$1,602,242,395 | 183 | \$683,000,000 | 183 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$242,606,783 | 58 | \$1,213,342,395 | 58 | \$564,365,852 | 58 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$6,486,918 | 39 | \$69,500,000 | 34 | \$38,363,685 | 30 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$67,186,627 | 73 | \$319,400,000 | 91 | \$80,270,463 | 95 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$2,000,000 | 1 | \$7,500,000 | 1 | \$3,000,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$7,500,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$2,000,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$3,000,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$94,708 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$94,708 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$318,375,036 | 171 | \$1,609,742,395 | 184 | \$686,000,000 | 184 |

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2022 and FY 2023 includes prior year funding available for obligation.
2. Program Support includes funding for Grant Panel Review and IT support.
3. FY 2023 includes obligations for supplemental appropriations.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Refugee and Entrant Assistance - Refugee Support Services

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.566**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$60,973 | \$304,943 | \$140,567 | -\$164,376 |
| Alaska | 437,838 | 2,189,747 | 1,009,392 | -164,376 |
| Arizona | 4,632,741 | 23,169,596 | 10,680,325 | -12,489,271 |
| Arkansas | 490,889 | 2,455,069 | 1,131,695 | -1,323,374 |
| California | 25,643,357 | 128,249,391 | 59,118,218 | -69,131,173 |
| Colorado | 3,700,955 | 18,509,481 | 8,532,185 | -164,376 |
| Connecticut | 1,403,107 | 7,017,319 | 3,234,724 | -12,489,271 |
| Delaware | 57,901 | 289,579 | 133,485 | -1,323,374 |
| District of Columbia | 563,265 | 2,817,041 | 1,298,551 | -69,131,173 |
| Florida | 63,672,818 | 318,445,047 | 146,791,371 | -171,653,676 |
| Georgia | 4,020,862 | 20,109,423 | 9,269,698 | -10,839,725 |
| Hawaii | 50,000 | 250,064 | 115,271 | -134,793 |
| Idaho | 1,714,968 | 8,577,021 | 3,953,689 | -4,623,332 |
| Illinois | 4,002,859 | 20,019,385 | 9,228,195 | -10,791,190 |
| Indiana | 2,780,381 | 13,905,440 | 6,409,893 | -7,495,547 |
| Iowa | 2,108,733 | 10,546,346 | 4,861,475 | -5,684,871 |
| Kansas | 1,440,592 | 7,204,792 | 3,321,142 | -3,883,650 |
| Kentucky | 6,699,996 | 33,508,499 | 15,446,177 | -18,062,322 |
| Louisiana | 964,193 | 4,822,191 | 2,222,852 | -2,599,339 |
| Maine | 779,521 | 3,898,596 | 1,797,108 | -2,101,488 |
| Maryland | 5,619,877 | 28,106,531 | 12,956,069 | -15,150,462 |
| Massachusetts | 3,656,581 | 18,287,554 | 8,429,885 | -9,857,669 |
| Michigan | 4,380,432 | 21,907,730 | 10,098,651 | -11,809,079 |
| Minnesota | 3,420,873 | 17,108,715 | 7,886,483 | -9,222,232 |
| Mississippi | 52,472 | 262,427 | 120,968 | -141,459 |
| Missouri | 2,517,895 | 12,592,677 | 5,804,758 | -6,787,919 |
| Montana | 556,649 | 2,783,953 | 1,283,299 | -1,500,654 |
| Nebraska | 1,951,422 | 9,759,591 | 4,498,810 | -5,260,781 |
| Nevada | 2,561,046 | 12,808,486 | 5,904,237 | -6,904,249 |
| New Hampshire | 850,936 | 4,255,762 | 1,961,749 | -2,294,013 |
| New Jersey | 2,778,207 | 13,894,568 | 6,404,881 | -7,489,687 |
| New Mexico | 777,494 | 3,888,459 | 1,792,435 | -2,096,024 |
| New York | 7,347,481 | 36,746,747 | 16,938,890 | -19,807,857 |
| North Carolina | 3,953,425 | 19,772,152 | 9,114,229 | -10,657,923 |
| North Dakota | 745,633 | 3,729,113 | 1,718,984 | -2,010,129 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 4,142,002 | 20,715,277 | 9,548,975 | -\$11,166,302 |
| Oklahoma | 1,003,988 | 5,021,217 | 2,314,595 | (2,706,622) |
| Oregon | 2,084,946 | 10,427,381 | 4,806,636 | (5,620,745) |
| Pennsylvania | 4,041,496 | 20,212,619 | 9,317,269 | (10,895,350) |
| Rhode Island | 654,787 | 3,274,768 | 1,509,546 | (1,765,222) |
| South Carolina | 859,538 | 4,298,783 | 1,981,580 | (2,317,203) |
| South Dakota | 695,539 | 3,478,579 | 1,603,497 | (1,875,082) |
| Tennessee | 2,566,123 | 12,833,878 | 5,915,943 | (6,917,935) |
| Texas | 38,056,646 | 190,331,620 | 92,795,784 | (97,535,836) |
| Utah | 1,958,765 | 9,796,316 | 4,515,738 | (5,280,578) |
| Vermont | 537,262 | 2,686,993 | 1,238,605 | (1,448,388) |
| Virginia | 8,839,309 | 44,207,784 | 20,378,151 | (23,829,633) |
| Washington | 8,566,030 | 42,841,042 | 19,748,133 | (23,092,909) |
| West Virginia | 50,000 | 250,064 | 115,271 | (134,793) |
| Wisconsin | 2,153,980 | 10,772,639 | 4,965,788 | (5,806,851) |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$242,606,783 | \$1,213,342,395 | \$564,365,852 | -\$648,976,543 |
| Total States, Tribes & Territories | \$242,606,783 | \$1,213,342,395 | \$564,365,852 | -\$648,976,543 |
| Other Grants | 73,673,545 | 388,900,000 | 118,165,976 | (270,734,024) |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 2,000,000 | 7,500,000 | 3,468,172 | (4,031,828) |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$75,768,253 | \$396,400,000 | \$121,634,148 | -\$274,765,852 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$318,375,036 | \$1,609,742,395 | \$686,000,000 | -\$923,742,395 |

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2022 and FY 2023 includes prior year funding available for obligation.
2. Other Grants are the RSS competitive grants.
3. FY 2023 includes obligations from supplemental appropriations.

Survivors of Torture

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$18,000,000 | \$19,000,000 | \$27,000,000 | \$8,000,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 501(b) (1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grant

Program Description and Accomplishments

This program provides services and rehabilitation for survivors of torture through grants primarily to non-profit organizations that provide treatment, social services, and legal services to survivors of torture and training to service providers about the physical and psychological effects of torture. The Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-320) authorizes the provision of assistance for the rehabilitation of the victims of torture and was last updated by the Torture Victims Relief Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-165).

Through grant recipients, ACF provides assistance that includes medical, behavioral health, social, and legal services to qualifying individuals, including emergency housing assistance. To qualify, individuals must have experienced torture that occurred outside the U.S. committed by a person acting under the color of law and specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain or suffering upon another person within their custody or physical control.

It is estimated that 44 percent of refugees, asylees, and asylum seekers living in the U.S. have experienced torture, totaling about 1.3 million survivors. The highest percentage of the caseload (52 percent) are asylum-seekers who are not eligible for other ACF services and in many instances are ineligible for benefits from other parts of the federal government. For new enrollees, top needs continue to be related to severe mental health challenges, legal status, and medical health, all of which require long-term psychological and intensive case management support. During FY 2022, the program served approximately 8,273 victims of torture, including 155 humanitarian parolees from Afghanistan and two from Ukraine. The number of humanitarian arrivals from these countries and others in need of services is expected to increase significantly in FY 2023, including for a large number of humanitarian parolees from Nicaragua.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$16,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$17,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$18,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$19,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$27,000,000 |

For FY 2022, ACF awarded 35 direct service grants and one technical assistance provider with an average award of \$478,623 and a range of \$300,000 to \$815,900.

In FY 2023, ACF estimates it will award 35 direct service grants and one technical assistance provider with an average award of \$500,000 and a range of \$340,000 to \$880,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request is \$27.0 million, an increase of \$8 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. This will support the anticipated increase in humanitarian arrivals in both FYs 2023 and 2024, the growing numbers of asylees in need of services, and the increasing demand presented by complex mental health, medical, and legal service needs. Funding would provide support to continue services and, at the same time, allow for maintaining expanded capacity in states with the highest caseload and increasing capacity in locations where it is currently non-existent or extremely limited. Several grant recipients have reported a wait list for torture victims due to a lack of service capacity. In addition, it would support further research to better understand the needs of survivors and ascertain outcomes of the program. ACF estimates it will expand the award grants to over 44 direct service grantees in new and existing locations and fund one technical assistance provider. These grants will have an average award of \$600,000 and reach about 10,000 clients.

Performance Analysis

This is the fourth year that grantees were required to report on the six developmental outcome performance measures listed in the table below. In FY 2022, grantees reported outcome indicators for 78 percent of clients, a 12 percent increase from FY 2021. ACF has been working with grantees to accurately measure and report these indicators for all clients receiving core services during the year. The outcome measures for 1) Legal (Immigration) and 2) Housing improved but are still affected by the backlog in asylum case adjudications and widespread housing shortages. Future targets for the developmental performance measures will be determined pending further data analysis.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>18D</u> : Increase the percentage of survivors whose level of need changed from “vulnerable” or “in crisis” at intake to “stable” or “safe” after receiving services across the following domains: 1) Legal (Immigration); 2) Housing; 3) Physical Health; 4) Mental Health; 5) Access to Community Resources; and 6) Support Systems in the U.S. (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>) | FY 2022: 1) 43% 2) 47% 3) 55% 4) 54% 5) 60% 6) 54% (Estimated) | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>18iv</u> : Number of torture survivors and family members served. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2022: 8,391 (Estimated) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Survivors of Torture

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$16,235,913 | 35 | \$17,120,000 | 35 | \$24,524,689 | 35 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$16,235,913 | 35 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$17,120,000 | 35 | \$24,524,689 | 35 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$815,900 | 1 | \$880,000 | 1 | \$1,242,349 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$815,900 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$880,000 | 1 | \$1,242,349 | 1 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$735,062 | 2 | \$1,000,000 | 2 | \$1,232,962 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$190,281 | 2 | \$200,000 | 2 | \$296,385 | 2 |
| Other | \$544,781 | | \$800,000 | | \$936,577 | |
| Total | \$17,786,875 | 38 | \$19,000,000 | 38 | \$27,000,000 | 38 |

Note: Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.

Unaccompanied Children

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unaccompanied Children | \$5,506,258,000 | \$5,506,258,000 | \$5,506,258,000 | \$0 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2008

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants and Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Unaccompanied Children (UC) program provides for the shelter, care, and placement of children who are referred to ACF’s Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) by another federal agency or department. Typically, unaccompanied children are referred after being apprehended at a border, port of entry, or in the interior of the United States by Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials, including Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers or Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents. The program was transferred to HHS in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-296), with further requirements laid out in the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79), the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA) (P.L. 110-457), and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-4). ORR is also bound by the terms of the Flores Settlement Agreement (FSA), a legal case that sets out the minimum standards for care and services that children in ORR custody must receive.

Unaccompanied children are placed into ORR custody and provided care pending release, when possible, to a vetted adult family member or adult custodian or other appropriate vetted sponsor who cares for them while they await the conclusion of their immigration proceedings. In some cases, when no appropriate sponsor is available, the program provides care to a child until immigration proceedings conclude, the child is granted lawful immigration status, or the child turns 18 years of age, whichever occurs first.

The UC program funds private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide legally mandated care and services such as shelter, counseling, health care, access to legal services, case management, education, and other support services to children in ORR custody. Standard facilities receive grants or contracts to provide shelter, including therapeutic care, foster care, shelter with increased staff supervision, and secure care. (Standard facilities include those that are licensed by their state to provide residential care for children and those that are license-exempt in certain states, including Texas.) Approximately 82 percent of budget costs go directly to care for children in ORR shelters, including in Influx Care Facilities (ICF). Other services for children such as health care and sponsor unification services, including background checks, make up approximately 16 percent of the budget. Administrative expenses to carry out the program total approximately 2 percent of the budget.

ORR plays no role in immigration enforcement and does not, for instance, apprehend children at the border, which is a function of DHS. As a result, ORR relies on DHS referrals, referral projections, and estimates to determine program resources, such as bed capacity needs. ORR has sought to obtain sufficient bed capacity, using both traditional standard beds as well as ICF beds in facilities that adhere to FSA standards, to ensure children do not experience prolonged detention in DHS facilities not designed

for children and that they are expeditiously placed in an ORR-care provider facility. ORR's long-term goal is to create a model of care delivery with sufficient family foster care and standard capacity that can adapt to changing needs efficiently, such that ICF or other emergency shelters are needed only in exigent or emergency circumstances.

The Administration's goal is to ensure that children spend minimal time in DHS facilities and are unified with family or other appropriate sponsors as quickly as possible, while considering child safety and welfare as well as protections against trafficking. ORR works to facilitate this goal. In March 2021, as a result of the urgent and compelling need to move children out of CBP facilities and into more suitable facilities, ORR established Emergency Intake Sites (EIS). These facilities provided initial, short-term life-saving services consistent with standards used for children during emergency responses to disasters and other humanitarian solutions, including clean and comfortable sleeping quarters, meals, toiletries, and access to medical services, followed by additional wrap-around services as circumstances allowed. At one point, there were 14 EIS facilities caring for unaccompanied children nationally. Since that time, ORR has steadily worked to close EIS, upgrade the few remaining EIS to ICF, and increase standard bed capacity. By the first half of FY 2022, ORR closed two of the four remaining EIS in Pomona, California, and Albion, Michigan. ORR closed the ICF in Carrizo Springs, Texas, at the end of May 2022. In May 2022, ORR converted the two remaining EIS, at Ft. Bliss and Pecos, Texas, to meet ICF standards. Unlike an EIS, which can ramp up services for children, an ICF it must meet all the FSA minimum services, such as routine medical and mental health services, educational services, case management services, and access to legal services before children are placed there. As of March 1, 2023, both ICF remain available to serve unaccompanied children, with capacity that can be increased or decreased in response to referral trends. In June 2022, ORR signed a five-year lease with the American Hebrew Academy for an ICF at Piedmont Academy in Greensboro, North Carolina, with a bed capacity ranging from 800 to 1,100 beds and projects that is expected to be operational by early summer 2023.

Referrals in FY 2022 exceeded those in FY 2021 for an unprecedented total of 128,904 children. The sustained high referral numbers and the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on shelter capacity continue to diminish available bed capacity. In order to meet short-term emergency capacity needs, ORR solicited proposals for operating an ICF under a type of contract that allows for maximum flexibility of capacity and delivery date requirements and expects to award these contracts in 2023. Establishing these contracts will allow ORR to increase capacity beyond standard beds in the event of an influx in a more cost-effective and operationally efficient manner, thereby transitioning away from practices such as maintaining an ICF during periods of low referrals or entering into expensive emergency contracts to quickly establish and operationalize new temporary sites. At the same time, in order to reduce or avoid the need to use an ICF in the future, ORR published Notices of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) on December 6, 2021, April 7, 2022, May 5, 2022, October 1, 2022, January 12, 2023, and February 23, 2023, to expand its total standard bed capacity by approximately 4,000 beds, for a total of 16,000 estimated to come online by the end of FY 2024. In addition, three NOFO for specialty beds were published September 30, 2022, January 12, 2023, and February 23, 2023.

As noted, ORR also is legally mandated to provide case management services to unaccompanied children, including sponsor unification services. Under the terms of the FSA, the government is mandated to have a policy favoring release if the child does not present a danger to self or others. As part of the sponsor vetting process, the TVPRA requires that ORR must confirm the sponsor's identity and relationship, if any, to the child and determine the sponsor's suitability to provide appropriate care for a child. A birth certificate, which may be validated as authentic by consular authorities of the issuing foreign government, as necessary, is the primary method used to confirm a child's parental relationship. In cases where birth certificates are not available or where questions exist as to their authenticity, DNA confirmation of

biological maternity or paternity may be used. None of the genetic material, data, or information is used by HHS or any other federal agency for any purpose other than family unification. All data, samples, and results from the genetic material are certified as destroyed by the laboratory and cannot be used for any other purpose, and HHS has not shared and will not share anything associated with genetic material with any other federal agency.

Additionally, ORR conducts sponsor assessment and vetting to determine whether a proposed sponsor is capable of providing for a child's physical and emotional well-being. ORR verifies the relationship between the child and the sponsor, if any. Additionally, ORR arranges for an independent finding, in the form of background checks, that the proposed sponsor has not engaged in any activity that would indicate a potential risk to the child. Depending on the factors of the case, including the relationship between the sponsor and child, ORR requires both public and non-public background checks such as Child Abuse and Neglect checks and fingerprint checks completed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In specific cases, and in accordance with the TVPRA and ORR policy, ORR conducts a home study prior to releasing a child, as required by law or at ORR's discretion.

ORR takes a systems-based approach to improving the rate at which children are discharged safely from custody, as well as the care they receive before and during the discharge process. The systems-based approach includes a holistic assessment of factors and processes within the program that either hinder or contribute to a sustainable and safe discharge rate. ORR has taken several steps to improve processes that affect discharges and is in the process of making additional programmatic and operational improvements for the safe and timely discharge of children and the quality of care prior to their discharge. The steps taken have been wide-ranging and have included, among others, enhancing transportation services to expedite unifications, increasing ORR staff and other staff supports on the ground, improved coordination between medical officers at facilities and at ORR headquarters, faster medical screenings, and more efficient engagement with international consular staff. ORR also improved processing of children while they are in CBP custody and, when appropriate, to allow for expedited release (once the regular ORR vetting process has occurred) of children who arrive at the border with non-parent relatives. The end result of these process improvements has been that more children are safely and swiftly unified with family members in the United States, a result which reinforces many of the child welfare principles at the heart of ORR's mission.

Key to ORR's mission and the efforts to unify unaccompanied children safely and swiftly with vetted sponsors in the United States is the provision of legal and post-release services (PRS). ORR provides support to children in the UC program, including legal services, child advocates, and PRS. The FSA requires that children be provided a notice of rights, including information on the right to apply for asylum that ORR delivers through "Know Your Rights" presentations and information regarding pro bono legal assistance. ORR will provide more comprehensive information related to child labor exploitation as part of its notices to children so that they understand their rights as well as resources available to them.

The TVPRA further requires HHS to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that unaccompanied children are represented in all legal proceedings or matters to protect them from mistreatment, exploitation, or trafficking. In accordance with authorities in the FSA and TVPRA, ORR contracts with legal services providers to offer legal screenings and representation in immigration matters for children who have such cases initiated while in ORR care and custody or, as expanded in FY 2020, after discharge. ORR's goal is to increase legal representation of unaccompanied children since direct legal representation not only improves children's understanding of the options available to them but also significantly increases appearance rates in immigration court, resulting in more efficient proceedings. Due

to shortages of appropriate legal service providers, ORR anticipates that it will take several years to scale up to the capacity in the legal service field necessary to serve all unaccompanied children cases, which will require investments in attorney recruitment and training, mentoring programs and opportunities, and technical support for the pro-bono network. In response to these needs, ORR awarded a five-year legal services contract in March 2022 and expanded that contract to provide more funding for recruitment and establishing services in under-served areas in late FY 2022 and the first quarter of FY 2023. ORR also plans to award one or more new contracts for additional direct legal representation capacity in FY 2023. Prior to these expansions, new cases were only started for 3,500 children per year. With the expansion investments to date, that is increasing to 9,000 per year and will increase further with the additional contracts to be awarded for additional direct legal representation capacity in FY 2023.

ORR may appoint child advocates, who are third-party non-governmental individuals, for children who are victims of human trafficking or otherwise especially vulnerable to provide best-interest determinations. For example, a medically fragile child may be appointed a child advocate who works with them frequently to assess their needs and provide best-interest recommendations to assist with their placement and release. The TVPRA requires this service and further requires the vendor to provide a 25 percent match for the services, either directly or in-kind. The FY 2022 and FY 2023 appropriations included a waiver of this match requirement.

Under the TVPRA, ORR is mandated to provide PRS if a child's potential sponsor was subject to a home study as part of the sponsorship process. ORR is required to provide and make available PRS for these cases during the pendency of the child's immigration removal proceedings (i.e., when a child's immigration case is adjudicated through voluntary departure or an order of removal or the child is granted a lawful immigration status) or until the child turns 18. In addition to cases where PRS is required due to home studies or other ORR policy, ORR may approve PRS for cases where a child has mental health needs or would otherwise benefit from the ongoing assistance of a social welfare agency. Currently, PRS are performed by 16 grantees across the country.

Once a child is released to a sponsor the child is no longer in the custody of ORR. For cases where PRS services are provided, their sponsors may choose whether they would like to participate in these services. Since the program's inception, PRS grantees did not offer direct services themselves, other than case management, but rather identified and referred discharged children and their sponsors to appropriate service providers within their community upon request, based on the needs of the child and sponsor family. In FY 2022, ORR awarded grants to PRS providers to start to phase in the expansion of both the scope of services and the number of children who receive them.

Under the PRS expansion pilot, PRS providers provide PRS in three levels, depending on the presenting needs of the minor. Level 1 PRS is a series of three virtual check-ins on the 7th, 14th, and 30th day following discharge from ORR. At each check-in, the PRS caseworker assesses the child's safety and well-being, ensures that they are still with the sponsor, that they are enrolled in school (as applicable), and makes referrals to community resources or higher level of PRS as the need arises. This level will replace the safety and well-being calls that are currently provided by care provider staff, which will streamline post-release communication by PRS providers with the child and sponsor. Level 2 PRS is case management services provided by the PRS provider for 6 months, including at least one in-person engagement every 90 days. Level 3 PRS is intensive case management with weekly in-person engagements focused on crisis intervention and family preservation for 45 to 60 days, depending on the needs of the family; visits may taper off to monthly engagements up to six months following discharge. Under the expansion, if a child is mandated under the TVPRA to receive PRS, they must receive either Level 2 or Level 3 PRS depending on the needs of the case. Additionally, children who are mandated

under the TVPRA to receive PRS will receive PRS until they turn 18, their immigration case is terminated, the PRS case manager assesses that the child no longer needs PRS, or the sponsor elects to discontinue PRS.

ORR will publish a NOFO to continue implementation of this expansion, with new grants awarded by the end of FY 2023. The initial investment in PRS expansion increased the rate of referrals of all discharged unaccompanied children from 24 percent in FY 2021 to 42 percent in FY 2022. ORR is on track to provide 56 percent of discharged children PRS in FY 2023, which represents a significant step towards the ultimate goal of referring 100 percent of children by FY 2025.

Migration numbers vary considerably from one year to the next, even from month to month, and are largely unpredictable. From FY 2018 through FY 2022, the increase of children and families from Central America arriving at the U.S. border caused the average number of children referred to ORR to jump from previous years' averages of roughly 44,000 children to over 77,000 per year. Referral numbers reached approximately 49,000 children in FY 2018 and over 69,400 children in FY 2019. There was a noticeable drop in referrals in FY 2020 to 15,381 due to the coronavirus pandemic and subsequent public health emergency order issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on March 20, 2020, (which initially applied to unaccompanied children) as well as other immigration policies. In FY 2021, 122,731 children were referred to ORR, and in FY 2022, 128,904 were referred. For FY 2022, the referral rate included an unprecedented 13.19 percent of children who were age 12 or younger.

Over 89 percent of children referred to ORR in FY 2022 were from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Many have family members in the United States, and 35 to 40 percent of children are placed with parents or legal guardians. An additional 55 percent of children are placed with non-parent relatives, such as grandparents, aunts, and uncles.

ORR policies for placing children and youth into care provider facilities are based on legal requirements and child welfare best practices to provide a safe environment in the least restrictive setting appropriate for the child's needs. To determine the placement setting that is in the best interests of the child, ORR considers many factors, including age, gender, safety concerns, special needs, location of potential sponsors, and siblings or other related children in ORR custody. All services, including those for children age 12 or younger, are trauma-informed, culturally and linguistically appropriate, and age and developmentally appropriate.

Approximately 34 percent of children referred to ORR in FY 2022 were 17 years old. For children who are approaching their 18th birthday or for whom there is no appropriate potential sponsor, case managers in shelters prioritize these children for post-18 placement while continuously searching for appropriate sponsors. Post-18 planning requires care providers to provide a written plan, at least two weeks in advance of a youth's 18th birthday. Each post-18 plan should, at a minimum, identify an appropriate non-secure placement for the child and identify any necessary social support services for the child. In no event may an 18-year-old remain in ORR custody using UC program funding. ORR has no legal jurisdiction over 18-year-olds and ensures that the local ICE Field Office Juvenile Coordinator is aware of children who are approaching their 18th birthday.

In the first quarter of FY 2022, Congress appropriated \$2.5 billion in emergency funding in the Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 117-43) and \$1.6 billion in the Further Extending Government Funding Act (P.L. 117-70) to continue to provide support for ongoing operations of the UC program. In the FY 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103), Congress appropriated \$3.9 billion for the UC program, which brought the FY 2022 total appropriations

to \$8 billion. For FY 2023, Congress appropriated \$1.775 billion in emergency funding for the overall Refugee and Entrant Assistance account in the FY 2023 Continuing Appropriations and Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-180), of which ACF plans to use \$1.4 billion for the UC program. In addition, \$5.5 billion was appropriated for UC in the FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328), which also included a contingency fund to address uncertainty inherent in the UC program by providing additional funding in any month in FY 2023 when referrals exceed a certain threshold. Specifically, the fund would pay \$27 million for each increment of 500 referrals (or pro rata share) above a threshold of 13,000 UC referrals in a month.

The UC program receives funding from Congress that is available to obligate over a three-year period, allowing unused funds in one year to be carried over and obligated in the next two years. About \$567 million was carried over from FY 2021 into FY 2022, and \$731 million was carried over from FY 2022 into FY 2023. ORR has recovered approximately \$172 million from previous obligations so far in FY 2023.

Appropriations for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2020 | \$1,303,245,000 |
| 2021 | \$1,724,775,150 |
| 2022 | \$5,506,258,000 |
| 2023 | \$5,506,258,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$5,506,258,000 |

For FY 2022, there were 149 grant awards with an average of \$14.7 million and a range of \$304,301 to \$102,883,448.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request is \$5.5 billion, which is the same as the FY 2023 enacted level when excluding emergency-designated funding. This funding will support a target standard capacity of roughly 16,000 beds to support a census of 13,000 to 13,500 children and allows ORR to continue expanding critical child welfare services. In addition, the Budget modifies the contingency fund enacted in FY 2023 to address unanticipated needs of the UC program. ORR will continue to monitor referrals and all potential program impacts and keep Congress apprised of funding announcements and any changes in caseload projections, services, or in the UC population that may alter current budget estimates.

The Budget request supports ORR’s efforts to scale up standard capacity to 16,000 beds. To meet this target, ORR is publishing NOFO for awards in early FY 2024, authorizing pay increases to help providers recruit and retain staff, developing federal licensing standards to replace licensing and oversight no longer provided in some states, and implementing oversight mechanisms in other states.

Funding will also be used for enhancing services to children, including an effort to improve family foster care capacity and service delivery through a planned transition to community-based care. This will restructure ORR’s existing transitional foster care and long-term foster care programs to operate under one model of community-based care to more effectively place and support children in non-congregate settings. ORR gives priority for community-based care to tender age children, children who are pregnant or parenting, children with special needs, children with extended stays, and children who are close to aging out of ORR care who need assistance in developing independent living skills. Community-based

care as a program model is built on the child welfare best practices and understanding that children should be placed in family-based and home-like settings. While ORR's transition to community-based care will not completely eliminate ORR's need for congregate care placement settings, implementing community-based care will be a foundational step in expanding ORR's family-based placement settings. In implementing community-based care, ORR acknowledges that children should be prioritized for family and community-based placements, when possible, especially when they are expected to have a protracted stay in ORR care. Further, the community-based care model will account for proactive permanency and discharge planning for children who are initially assessed to not have a viable sponsor to ensure they do not indeterminately remain in ORR care.

The Budget request will provide ongoing support for expanding critical child welfare services. This includes \$510 million to support continuing efforts to expand the scope of post-release services and the number of children who receive them. The Budget also expands access to child advocate services by increasing funding to \$12 million per year, ensuring that all children who need a child advocate are promptly appointed one. Finally, the Budget provides \$360 million for legal services in FY 2024, including \$175 million to expand the number of children who receive direct legal representation and increase the capacity of the UC legal services field to serve more children and \$185 million to support current levels of legal services and representation. The Budget continues and increases funding to support ORR's efforts to scale up legal representation. This represents a significant step towards the goal of achieving universal legal representation for unaccompanied children by FY 2027. We look forward to working with Congress to reach this goal. This Administration recognizes the value of providing direct legal representation to all unaccompanied children, as they are a particularly vulnerable population that needs dedicated support to navigate the complex immigration court system.

Finally, the base funding request will support additional staff in ACF to oversee shelters in states that refuse to license them, as well as a continuation of efforts to minimize the time children arriving with non-parent relatives are in ORR care, with the goal of completing as much vetting of their sponsor as possible while they are both in DHS custody.

Beyond the base funding request, the President's Budget includes an ORR contingency fund that modifies and builds upon the one enacted in FY 2023, as it includes both UC and humanitarian entrant triggers. This fund would automatically provide additional resources in response to increases in referrals with funds to activate and acquire influx bed capacity if required. This contingency fund is needed to address various areas of uncertainty in this program, including the need to activate influx beds in response to surges and the possibility that ORR may be unable to meet its standard bed target due to factors such as labor market challenges, restrictions related to the pandemic or other infectious diseases, and state policy changes. The contingency fund structure and parameters are specifically designed to address these areas of uncertainty, providing additional funding in FY 2024 in any month when referrals exceed a certain threshold. Specifically, the fund would pay out \$30 million for each increment of 500 referrals above a threshold of 10,000 UC referrals in a month. Further, because it is responsive to conditions that may require ORR to expand shelter capacity, it also protects the funding dedicated to services, thereby minimizing the risk that funding gets reallocated away from services for children in order to prioritize bed capacity needs. In total, the fund is estimated to pay out \$2.8 billion in FY 2024 through both the UC and humanitarian triggers.

The Budget continues to support the reunification of families who were separated at the United States-Mexico border under the previous Administration. This support includes reunification services, behavioral health support, and immigration legal representation for children, parents, and legal guardians who were separated. ORR will collaborate with HHS partners, including the Substance Abuse and

Mental Health Services Administration, that have expertise in trauma-informed care to provide these critical supportive services, including trauma and mental health services. The Budget continues a general provision that provides the authority for ORR funding to be used for this activity. The Budget also includes a mandatory proposal that makes this population eligible for public benefits to the same extent as refugees while they are in parole status. Under this proposal, this population would be eligible for public benefits like Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, and Supplemental Security Income; this provision scores \$491 million over ten years in total mandatory costs for these programs.

Performance Analysis

Overall, the UC program is focused on improving the quality of services, physical security, staff and staffing oversight at the shelters, and timely release of children to sponsors, typically family members, who can safely and appropriately care for children while their immigration cases are processed. One performance goal (19E) examines the implementation of the TVPRA of 2008 “Safe and Secure Placement” provisions that mandate timely review of UC placements in secure facilities to determine if such placements remain justified. ACF implemented the following actions in support of this outcome: 1) revised policies/procedures to guide initial placement determinations and transfers of UC; 2) required ACF-funded care provider facilities to conduct immediate and ongoing assessments of UC to ensure the evolving needs of UC are met and that placements are appropriate; and 3) developed an ORR Placement Tool to expedite UC transfers (“step downs”) to less restrictive care provider settings. In FY 2019, FY 2020, and FY 2021, ACF maintained a 100 percent success rate in terms of the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days, exceeding the target of 99 percent. Enhanced service planning and assessment procedures contributed to strong performance on this outcome, which aims to meet or exceed a maintenance rate of 99 percent through FY 2024.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 19.1LT and 19A: Increase the percentage of placement designation of referrals of Unaccompanied Child (UC) from Department of Homeland Security within 24 hours of referral. (Outcome) | FY 2021: 64% Target: 99% (Target Not Met) | Maintenance rate of 99% | Maintenance rate of 99% | Maintain |
| 19C: Maintain the percentage of runaways from UC shelters no higher than 1.5 percent. (Outcome) | FY 2021: 0.11% Target: 1.0% (Target Exceeded) | 1.0% | 1.0% | Maintain |
| 19D: Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. (Efficiency) | FY 2021: 100% Target: 99% (Target Exceeded) | 99% | 99% | Maintain |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <u>19E</u> : Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 100% Target: 99% (Target Exceeded) | Maintenance rate of 100% | Maintenance rate of 100% | Maintain |
| <u>19F</u> : Increase the percentage of UC in care that receive legal rights presentations within 14 days of admission. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 73.9% Target: 99% (Target Not Met) | 99% | 99% | Maintain |
| <u>19G</u> : Increase the percentage of UC that are referred to and access specific follow up services. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 18% Target: 60% (Target Not Met) | Prior Result +2% | Prior Result +2% | Increase |
| <u>19H</u> : Decrease the number of corrective actions issued by ORR related to the need for delivery of culturally appropriate services. (<i>Developmental Equity Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 65 (Historical Actual) | N/A | TBD | TBD |
| <u>19i</u> : Number of runaways from UC shelters. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 121 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Unaccompanied Children

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$2,785,093,127 | 270 | \$3,869,594,723 | 300 | \$3,884,699,535 | 330 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$326,939,388 | 117 | \$888,442,395 | 30 | \$354,962,500 | 30 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$2,458,153,739 | 153 | \$2,981,152,328 | 270 | \$3,529,737,035 | 300 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$5,088,203,544 | 95 | \$3,452,697,115 | 110 | \$2,476,001,129 | 125 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$216,080,519 | 9 | \$0 | 15 | \$267,666,667 | 15 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$4,551,808,186 | 86 | \$2,900,041,109 | 95 | \$1,608,082,935 | 110 |
| Other | \$320,314,839 | | \$552,656,006 | | \$600,251,527 | |
| Total | \$7,873,296,671 | 365 | \$7,322,291,838 | 410 | \$6,360,700,664 | 455 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes information technology support, Federal Register notices, grant paneling, printing, contract fees, travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead. In addition, the program support line includes funding for contracts for influx services, contracts for legal services, and inter-agency agreements for medical services.
2. Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.
3. Funding for FY 2023 includes supplemental appropriations.

Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$29,755,000 | \$30,755,000 | \$39,497,000 | \$8,742,000 |

Authorizing Legislation- Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and Section 213(a) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants and Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), and subsequent amendments and reauthorizations, allow ACF to assist foreign national and domestic (United States citizen and lawful permanent resident) victims of severe forms of human trafficking, and improve the national response to human trafficking through a number of efforts including:

- screening and identifying victims,
- providing victims with access to benefits and services,
- developing and delivering training and technical assistance,
- conducting research, program evaluations, and data collection, and
- raising awareness and funding education and prevention efforts.

The TVPA of 2000 defines severe forms of trafficking in persons as “sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age or “the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) authorizes grants to assist domestic (U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents) victims of human trafficking through the provision of services and other assistance such as case management, emergency housing, referrals to community-based public services, and outreach and victim identification. It also authorizes HHS to issue Interim Assistance Letters described below.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-22) authorizes the enhancement of efforts to combat human trafficking and assist trafficking victims, including contributions to the Domestic Trafficking Victims Fund, operation of a national anti-trafficking hotline, and strengthening training for health care providers.

The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-425) authorizes ACF to award grants to local educational agencies, in partnership with a nonprofit or nongovernmental agency to establish, expand, and support programs to educate school staff to recognize

and respond to signs of labor trafficking and sex trafficking, and to provide age-appropriate information to students on how to avoid becoming victims of labor and sex trafficking.

The Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-348) authorized the implementation of anti-trafficking trainings for federal employees to prevent, identify, and report trafficking in persons and anti-trafficking codes of conduct.

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons programs include grant programs, contracts, inter- and intra-agency agreements, and partnerships with government and non-government organizations. Each authorizing statute identifies eligible entities for competitive grant funds, but, in general, state, local, and tribal governments and non-profit organizations are eligible for federal assistance under the authorized programs. Each newly awarded grant program includes mechanisms to assess program performance and, in most cases, independent evaluation to provide evidence on what works in combating human trafficking and assisting survivors.

ACF provides Certification, Eligibility, or Interim Assistance Letters to certain foreign national victims of trafficking, making them eligible for services and benefits to the same extent as refugees, as authorized by the TVPA of 2000 and the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008. In consultation with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), ACF issues Certification Letters to foreign national adult victims of trafficking meeting eligibility requirements. ACF issues Eligibility Letters to foreign national minor victims of trafficking in consultation with the U.S. Department of Justice, DHS, and non-governmental organizations with expertise in identifying and serving victims of trafficking. In FY 2022, ACF issued 731 certification letters to adult victims and approximately 2,213 eligibility letters to minor victims of human trafficking.

ACF funds grant programs to assist foreign nationals experiencing human trafficking through the Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (TVAP), Aspire: Child and Youth Trafficking Assistance Demonstration Program (“Aspire”), and the Lighthouse Demonstration Program (“Lighthouse”). In FY 2023, ACF will fund TVAP at \$4 million for the second year of a five-year program supporting time-limited comprehensive case management services to foreign national adult victims of trafficking, potential victims seeking and who have received HHS certification and eligibility determinations, and certain family members. In FY 2022, a TVAP network of 158 providers located in 100 cities, 38 states, and the District of Columbia assisted 2,527 foreign national victims of trafficking and 1,496 qualified family members.

In FY 2023, ACF will fund Aspire at \$1.5 million for the second year of a five-year program that provides national coverage of comprehensive case management and other supportive services to foreign national children, youth, and young adults who have experienced severe forms of human trafficking. Aspire specifically supports comprehensive, trauma-informed, age-appropriate services to be more responsive to the needs of children than an adult-oriented program. In the first quarter of the program, the program enrolled and provided comprehensive, culturally and linguistically appropriate, time-limited, case management services to 172 survivors total, across 16 states and the District of Columbia. Aspire case managers worked to help participants achieve HHS eligibility and timely access to benefits and services, to the same extent as refugees, so that they can build a foundation to work toward safety, legal protection, and future self-sufficiency.

In FY 2023, ACF will fund Lighthouse with approximately \$1 million for the second year of a three-year program to build, expand, and sustain organizational and community capacity to deliver services to adult

foreign national individuals who have experienced labor trafficking in the United States through the provision of direct services, assistance, and referrals.

ACF funds grant programs to assist domestic victims of human trafficking through the Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking – Services and Outreach (DVHT-SO) and Demonstration Grants to Strengthen the Response to Victims of Human Trafficking in Native Communities (DVHT-NC) programs. In FY 2023, ACF will fund DVHT-SO with approximately \$2 million for the second year of a five-year program to provide comprehensive case management to domestic victims of human trafficking; conduct outreach to increase victim identification; conduct training for service providers and community partners on effective identification, assessment, trauma-informed service delivery strategies, and referrals; and engage survivors in project implementation strategies, whenever practical.

In FY 2023, ACF will fund DVHT-NC with \$1 million for a new five-year program to provide direct services, assistance, and referrals and aims to offer comprehensive culturally and linguistically responsive case management to Native American victims of trafficking, conduct outreach efforts to increase victim identification of indigenous victims of sex and labor trafficking, and train service providers and community partners. In FY 2022, DVHT-SO and DVHT-NC programs assisted more than 1,237 victims of trafficking.

ACF funds the National Human Trafficking Hotline (Hotline) to assist any individual experiencing human trafficking. In FY 2023, ACF will fund the Hotline with \$5 million dollars to provide around-the-clock confidential hotline services for victims of trafficking to get help and stay safe, for community members to report tips, and for service providers and law enforcement to find referrals. The Hotline receives calls, texts, chats, emails, and other online reports from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U. S. territories. In FY 2022, the Hotline processed 3,860 online tips, identified 10,013 potential cases of trafficking, responded to 10,190 signals from potential victims, and reported 2,531 cases to law enforcement. Hotline operations have been plagued by staff recruitment and retention challenges, which began during the pandemic. In FY 2022, ACF provided \$500,000 in supplemental funding for the hotline to increase staffing capacity, recruitment and retention, and mental health and wellness resources.

ACF funds prevention programs by building the capacity of health and human service professionals to identify and respond to human trafficking and increasing public awareness through contract and grant programs. In FY 2023, ACF will award approximately \$2.8 million to the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center (NHTTAC) for a second year of a five-year contract to deliver training and support professional organizations, communities, and local, tribal, and state-level government systems. Available services include technical assistance on a variety of topics, including prevention, victim identification, improving access to trauma-informed services, and strengthening outcomes for trafficking survivors to support the public health response to human trafficking. Stop, Observe, Ask, Respond (SOAR) to Health and Wellness trainings on human trafficking are for individuals, organizations, and communities that address human trafficking in health care, behavioral health, public health, and social service settings. NHTTAC also provides development opportunities for survivors through scholarships and fellowships, such as the Human Trafficking Leadership Academy, and supports the National Advisory Committee on the Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States.

In FY 2023, ACF will fund SOAR to Human Trafficking training grant projects with \$1 million for the second year of a five-year pilot demonstration program to support local adaptation and implementation of SOAR-related training to identify potential human trafficking victims; implement best practices when referring with and reporting to allied professionals; ensure the delivery of coordinated, culturally responsive, trauma-informed, patient-centered, and evidence-based care; and build the capacity of

professionals to identify, treat, and respond appropriately to potential victims of human trafficking within clinical, organizational, and community setting.

In FY 2023, ACF will fund the Human Trafficking Youth Prevention Education Demonstration (HTYPE) grant program with \$1.5 million for the second year of a three-year grant period and \$2.5 million for the first year of a new five-year grant period. The HTYPE program supports local educational agencies efforts to develop and implement programs to prevent human trafficking victimization by providing of skill-based human trafficking training and education for school staff and students. The funding recipients are expected to establish a cohesive strategy, with the support of a partnered nonprofit or nongovernmental organization, to build the capacity to provide all aspects of human trafficking prevention to students and school staff.

In FY 2023, ACF will award a contract for the Look Beneath the Surface (LBS) public awareness campaign for approximately \$500,000 to build off prior years of providing materials and information to the public on how to identify human trafficking and seek services through the National Human Trafficking Hotline. Updated campaign materials reflect learnings from market research and are informed by survivors and subject matter experts on effective public health awareness campaigns to change knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors to prevent human trafficking. LBS campaign strategies are coordinating with and complementing other federal government efforts to raise awareness about human trafficking.

ACF builds knowledge of human trafficking trends and anti-trafficking practices through contracts and partnerships. The Human Trafficking Data Collection (HTDC) Project seeks to measure progress in prevention, protection, and assistance to victims of trafficking by streamlining procedures to collect, organize, and analyze data. In FY 2023, ACF will award approximately \$500,000 for continued development of the grant performance module in the Anti-Trafficking Information Management System. In FY 2023, ACF will award approximately \$2 million to fund research and program evaluations. ACF also partnered with other HHS operating divisions and non-federal partners to strengthen research to prevent human trafficking, including the perpetration of child sex trafficking.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$26,755,000 |
| 2021 | \$27,755,000 |
| 2022 | \$29,755,000 |
| 2023 | \$30,755,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$39,497,000 |

In FY 2022, ACF awarded 16 grants with an average of \$388,848 and a range between \$277,696 and \$4 million. In FY 2023, ACF will make 6 grants awards with an average of \$375,000 and a range between \$300,000 and \$450,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request is \$39.5 million, an increase of \$8.7 million from the FY 2023 enacted level.

In FY 2024, ACF will continue to support the next phase of the HTDC Project; expand collaborations with educational and multidisciplinary professionals to prevent human trafficking; strengthen partnerships to increase calls to, and referrals by, the National Human Trafficking Hotline; target resources to assist unserved and underserved Native communities; implement the program specifically to assist foreign and domestic children and youth who experience trafficking, as well as a program to identify and provide services and assistance to labor trafficking victims; build public-private collaborations to support regional anti-trafficking efforts; continue to fund case management and direct assistance to foreign national victims of severe forms of human trafficking through TVAP; support comprehensive services for domestic victims of trafficking; and continue to enhance its anti-trafficking public education, awareness, and outreach efforts. Target populations for training and technical assistance will include underserved communities in rural and other geographic areas with historically marginalized and underserved populations.

In FY 2024, ACF will continue funding demonstration programs that target outreach, identification, and comprehensive services for minor victims of severe forms of human trafficking through Aspire, victims of labor trafficking through Lighthouse, and targeted efforts to reach foreign national communities that have demonstrated consistent demand for case management services and assistance. For example, the Aspire victim services program for foreign national minors will provide case management and emergency services in response to the growing demand for specialized services in recent years, in addition to assisting minors with identifying and accessing eligible public benefits, case management, and navigator and transitional services. ACF will also rely on this new child trafficking program to provide consultation services to assist with assessing requests for assistance and issuing child eligibility letters from HHS.

ACF plans to fund four DVHT-SO continuation grants and, with additional funding, will award four new grants for a total funding of \$3 million in FY 2024. The increase of funding will support three new DVHT-NC projects with \$1 million to identify and provide victim services and assistance to survivors of human trafficking in Native communities. ACF will continue to provide funding for the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

ACF will continue funding SOAR to Health and Wellness training and technical assistance requests from individuals, organizations, and communities through the NHTTAC contract. Funding will support professional development and delivery of trauma-informed, victim-centered training and technical assistance to healthcare, behavioral health, and allied professionals to equip them with knowledge and skills to identify, treat, and respond appropriately to human trafficking within clinical, organizational, and community settings. In FY 2024, ACF will provide the same level of funding, \$1.5 million, to the three pilot programs awarded funding in FY 2022 and plans to add a second cohort of SOAR demonstration pilot programs, also at \$1.5 million.

ACF will continue to support local educational agencies' efforts to develop and implement programs to prevent human trafficking victimization by providing skill-based human trafficking training and education for school staff and students via the HTYPE demonstration program. With additional funding, ACF plans to fund up to three new and eight continuing HTYPE grants in FY 2024, bringing the total funding commitment to \$6.2 million.

The increase of funds in FY 2024 will support plans to further invest in the Look Beneath the Surface national campaign to directly reach children, youth, migrant workers, and other populations at high risk of human trafficking with messages countering common inducement and recruitment schemes used by human traffickers. The campaign will expand outreach through social media, develop new assets, strengthen engagement with underserved and historically marginalized populations, integrate racial equity

and cultural competencies, and expand scale of dissemination to strengthen national human trafficking prevention efforts.

In FY 2024, ACF estimates it will make 7 new awards and provide continuation funding to 23 existing award recipients for a total of 30 grant awards with an award average of \$370,000.

In addition to the funding request to support and expand existing programs, the Budget proposes to amend the language authorizing appropriations for the National Human Trafficking Hotline to provide flexibility to determine the appropriate funding mechanism, whether a grant or a contract, to secure this federal service and facilitate oversight of activities. The Budget also proposes to provide the authority to waive the 25 percent cost share requirement for domestic victims of human trafficking programs in certain circumstances and to authorize HHS to enter into reimbursable agreements with the Department of Justice for the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program to facilitate collaborative efforts.

In addition, proposed legislative changes would allow grant recipients under the HTYPE demonstration program to provide education to parents and caregivers along with students and school personnel, as deemed necessary and appropriate for human trafficking prevention education efforts, while eliminating the priority granted for those local education agencies serving in a high-intensity child sex trafficking area since the FBI no longer designates these areas.

Performance Analysis

One of ACF's primary responsibilities under the TVPA is to certify foreign national victims of trafficking so that they may be eligible for benefits and services to the same extent as refugees. From FY 2012 to FY 2015, there were annual increases in the number of certification letters ACF issued to adult victims of trafficking. The number of certification letters generally decreased year-to-year between FY 2016 and FY 2019. In FY 2020, ACF issued 508 certification letters, a 63 percent increase from the prior year. In FY 2021, ACF issued 527 certification letters, a four percent increase from the prior year. In FY 2022, ACF issued 731 certification letters, a 39 percent increase from the prior year. The fluctuation in certification letters is primarily due to changing patterns in law enforcement investigations and the number of T-visas and Continued Presence status issued by DHS.

ACF saw approximately the same number of requests for assistance submitted on behalf of foreign national minors between December 2019 and March 2020 as received during the same period the previous fiscal year. However, ACF observed a significant decrease in the number of requests for assistance beginning in April 2020, indicating a correlation with coronavirus pandemic responses, implementation of Title 42 authorities, and the decrease in unaccompanied minors in U.S. government care. Generally, the fluctuation in eligibility letters is primarily due to awareness levels of federal requirements to refer potential cases of child trafficking to HHS within 24 hours; strength of screening for trafficking in youth-serving organizations (e.g., unaccompanied child programs, child welfare, and juvenile justice); and ACF's capacity to process the increased volume of requests for assistance. ACF saw a significant increase in the number of requests for assistance received (140 percent increase) and eligibility letters issued (70 percent increase) in FY 2021, as compared to prior years, consistent with the influx of unaccompanied children observed during the reporting year. ACF continues to observe increased need. In FY 2022, ACF received 3,150 requests for assistance, exceeding the prior all-time high observed in FY 2021 (2,178). ACF issued 2,213 eligibility letters in FY 2022, almost double the amount issued in FY 2021 (1,143).

The TVAP, ACF's foreign national victim assistance program, provides grant funding on a per capita and time-limited basis to serve foreign national individuals who have experienced a severe form of trafficking

in persons and potential victims seeking HHS Certification in any location in the United States. Grant recipients ensure the provision of case management, referrals, and emergency assistance (such as food, clothing, and shelter) to individuals who have experienced human trafficking through a network of sub-award recipients and regional coordinators throughout the country. In FY 2020, 1,457 clients were served under TVAP. Of those clients, 1,150 were adults and 307 were minors. In FY 2021, 2,047 clients were served, 1,538 adults and 509 minors. In FY 2022, 2,527 clients were served, 1,638 adults and 889 minors.

ACF has observed a steady increase in the number of minor victims served through TVAP. From FY 2019 to FY 2020, in particular, there was a 113 percent increase in the number of minors served through TVAP. In FY 2022, ACF created a new program, *Aspire*, to provide national coverage of comprehensive case management and other supportive services to foreign national children, with a new cohort of grant recipients delivering services in FY 2023. Additionally, beginning in FY 2023, ACF funded three recipients under the *Lighthouse* program. ACF anticipates a 10 percent decrease over the average of the previous four years of actual results during the restructured TVAP start-up year, FY 2023, based on prior historical actual results.

The National Human Trafficking Hotline provides services year-round, 24/7, through phone calls, texts, a web portal, and online chats. In FY 2020, the Hotline processed 4,485 online tips, identified 11,193 potential cases of trafficking, responded to 13,129 signals from potential victims, and reported 3,353 cases to law enforcement. This is largely attributed to federal and public-private initiatives aimed at public awareness, peer-to-peer referrals among victims and survivors of trafficking, training, and inter-agency collaboration around the issue of human trafficking that includes publication of the Hotline number and its services. In FY 2021, the Hotline processed 4,045 online tips, identified 10,983 potential cases of trafficking, responded to 13,538 signals from potential victims, and reported 2,889 cases to law enforcement. In FY 2022, the Hotline processed 3,860 online tips, identified 10,013 potential cases of trafficking, responded to 10,190 signals from potential victims, and reported 2,531 cases to law enforcement.

The Hotline has faced operational challenges over the past few fiscal years. The public health emergency led to temporary quarantine and social-distancing measures in FY 2020, which likely affected potential victims' ability to seek help and the Hotline's ability to identify victims. Beginning in FY 2020, human trafficking-specific misinformation campaigns began proliferating online. These campaigns continue to affect victims and survivors and their ability to contact the Hotline and access services. In FY 2022, total signals to the Hotline fell by 3 percent from the all-time high observed in FY 2021, and the number of potential victims identified fell by 4 percent. By FY 2024, ACF aims to restore Hotline operations to pre-pandemic levels, increasing the number of signals received from potential trafficking victims and the number of potential trafficking victims identified by the Hotline by the average of the previous four years of actual results, particularly within the U.S. territories. ACF hopes to accomplish this, in part, through its revised LBS campaign, which provides resources to inform a public health framework for preventing and responding to human trafficking. Each year, signals originating from the five major U.S. territories remain low. Targeted awareness building campaign materials developed through LBS renewal activities may help to increase awareness of trafficking, reporting of incidents, and awareness of available resources for survivors within these regions.

Additionally, ACF is funding a newly developed Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking Services and Outreach Program – (DVHT-SO) Pacific Region Demonstration Program. The goal of the DVHT-SO Pacific Region Demonstration Program is to directly fund local organizations located in Hawaii and the United States Pacific territories (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, and the Northern Mariana Islands) that will build, expand, and sustain

organizational and community capacity to deliver services to adults and minors who have experienced a severe form of human trafficking. Providers funded through these demonstration grants will help to raise awareness about the Hotline and its services.

ACF’s Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking Services and Outreach (DVHT-SO) Program funds comprehensive case management and service delivery for U.S. citizens and Lawful Permanent Residents who have experienced a severe form of trafficking in persons. Beginning in FY 2021, grantees under the DVHT-SO and the Demonstration Grants to Strengthen the Response to Victims of Human Trafficking in Native Communities (DVHT-NC) began reporting on the number of trafficking victims served and services accessed. In FY 2021, 12 DVHT-SO grant recipients served 806 domestic survivors of human trafficking, and 6 DVHT-NC grant recipients served 23 domestic survivors of human trafficking, resulting in 829 total victims served. Of those 829 victims of human trafficking who received services through DVHT-SO or DVHT-NC, 719 were known to have experienced sex trafficking, 33 experienced labor trafficking, and 31 experienced both sex and labor trafficking. The specific type of trafficking was unknown for 23 victims. In FY 2021, DVHT-SO and DVHT-NC grantees delivered 1,810 trainings reaching 6,107 individuals and developed 77 collaborative partnerships. The most commonly accessed services included housing/shelter assistance, general case management support, and assistance securing basic necessities, as well as employment assistance, legal assistance, and mental/behavioral health care services. In FY 2022, 12 DVHT-SO and DVHT-NC grant recipients served 1,237 clients. Of those 1,237 clients who received services through DVHT-SO or DVHT-NC, 1,156 were known to have experienced sex trafficking, 14 experienced labor trafficking, and 33 experienced both sex and labor trafficking. The specific type of trafficking was unknown for 34 victims.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>17B</u> : Increase the number of foreign victims served by whole network of providers, including victims who identify as racial/ethnic minorities, LGBTQIA2S+, or individuals with disabilities. [1] <i>(Outcome and Output)</i> | FY 2022: 2,527 Target: 1,597 (Target Exceeded) | Average prev 4 actuals -10% | TBD | N/A |
| <u>17C</u> : Increase the number of domestic trafficking victims served, including victims who identify as racial/ethnic minorities, LGBTQIA2S+, or individuals with disabilities. [1] <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 1,237 Target: 837 (Target Exceeded) | 5% above prev 4 actuals | TBD | N/A |
| <u>17D</u> : Increase the number of potential trafficking victims identified by the Hotline. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 16,775 Target: 27,306 (Target Not Met) | Average prev 4 actuals | TBD | N/A |
| <u>17E</u> : Increase the number of incoming communications received from victims and survivors of human trafficking by the hotline. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 10,190 Target: 12,145 (Target Not Met) | Average prev 4 actuals [2] | TBD | N/A |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>17F</u> : Increase the percentage of individuals trained who have “high” or “very high” confidence in their ability identify and respond to human trafficking after receiving SOAR to Health and Wellness training. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 92% (Historical Actual) | Average prev 4 actuals +1 | TBD | N/A |
| <u>17G</u> : Increase the number of health and human service professionals trained by grantees to identify and respond to human trafficking. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | N/A | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| <u>17H</u> : Increase the number of human trafficking victims identified by health and human service professionals receiving SOAR training <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | N/A | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| <u>17I</u> : Increase the number of school staff trained to recognize and respond to human trafficking <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | N/A | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| <u>17J</u> : Increase the number of students receiving human trafficking prevention education. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | N/A | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| <u>17i</u> : Number of total incoming communications received by the hotline. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 212,167 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>17ii</u> : Number of individuals trained by the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 37,313 (prelim) (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>17iii</u> : Number of victims of trafficking certified per year. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 2,944 (prelim) (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[1] This performance measure has been revised to better address equity.

[2] The FY 2023 target for this measure has been revised in light of the most recent actual result.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Trafficking

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$20,787,197 | 19 | \$9,500,000 | 2 | \$15,762,236 | 7 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$10,874,027 | 10 | \$5,500,000 | 1 | \$8,762,236 | 5 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$9,913,170 | 9 | \$4,000,000 | 1 | \$7,000,000 | 2 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,600,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,600,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$11,443,081 | 19 | \$12,742,000 | 19 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$6,875,000 | 11 | \$1,500,000 | 3 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$4,568,081 | 8 | \$11,242,000 | 16 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$8,967,803 | 6 | \$9,811,920 | 5 | \$9,392,764 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$177,369 | 2 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$6,410,963 | 4 | \$7,408,637 | 5 | \$6,777,273 | 2 |
| Other | \$2,379,471 | | \$2,403,283 | | \$2,615,491 | |
| Total | \$29,755,000 | 25 | \$30,755,000 | 26 | \$39,497,000 | 29 |

Note: Program Support includes travel, printing, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

FY 2024 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (“CCDBG Act”), [\$8,021,387,000] \$9,000,000,000 shall be used to supplement, not supplant State general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families: *Provided*, That technical assistance under section 658I(a)(3) of such Act may be provided directly, or through the use of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements: *Provided further*, That all funds made available to carry out section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 618), including funds appropriated for that purpose in such section 418 or any other provision of law, shall be subject to the reservation of funds authority in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 658O(a) of the CCDBG Act: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the Secretary under section 658O(a)(2)(A) of such Act, [\$214,960,000] \$241,200,000 shall be for Indian tribes and tribal organizations. *Provided further*, That of amounts made available under this heading, the Secretary may reserve up to [.05] 1 percent for Federal administrative expenses.

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|--|--|
| <i>Provided further, That of amounts made available under this heading, the Secretary may reserve up to 1 percent for Federal administrative expenses.</i> | This is a proposal to allow an increase from .5 percent to 1 percent for the allocation for federal administrative costs for the Child Care Block Grant. |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 | Such sums | 8,021,387,000 | Such sums | 9,000,000,000 |
| Section 418 of the Social Security Act | 3,550,000,000 | 3,550,000,000 | 3,550,000,000 | 3,550,000,000 |

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

| Program | Last Year of Authorization | Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in FY 2023 |
|--|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | FY 2020 | 2,748,591,018 | 5,826,000,000 | 8,021,387,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 2015 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 2,417,000,000 | | | 2,435,000,000 |
| Mandatory | 3,667,000,000 | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,352,000,000 |
| 2016 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 2,805,149,000 | | 2,585,000,000 | 2,761,000,000 |
| Mandatory | 6,581,862,000 | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,678,000,000 |
| 2017 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 2,961,672,000 | 2,801,000,000 | 2,786,000,000 | 2,856,000,000 |
| Mandatory | 6,581,862,000 | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 5,773,000,000 |
| 2018 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 2,761,000,000 | 2,860,000,000 | 2,856,000,000 | 2,836,604,904 |
| Mandatory | 2,917,000,000 | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Transfer | | | | -12,921,601 |
| Total | | | | 8,130,078,399 |
| 2019 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 3,006,000,000 | 5,226,000,000 | 5,226,000,000 | 5,276,000,000 |
| Mandatory | 3,216,000,000 | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Supplemental | | | | 30,000,000 |
| Transfer | | | | -18,149,440 |
| Total | | | | 8,204,850,560 |
| 2020 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 5,276,000,000 | 7,676,000,000 | 5,301,000,000 | 5,826,000,000 |
| Mandatory | 4,212,000,000 | | | 2,917,000,000 |
| Supplemental | | | | 3,500,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 12,243,000,000 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 2021 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 5,826,000,000 | 5,926,000,000 | 5,876,000,000 | 5,911,000,000 |
| Mandatory | 4,212,000,000 | | | 3,550,000,000 |
| Supplemental | | | | 49,000,000,000 |
| Transfer | | | | -32,816,457 |
| Total | | | | 58,428,183,543 |
| 2022 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 5,911,000,000 | 7,377,000,000 | | 6,165,330,000 |
| Mandatory | 3,550,000,000 | | | 3,550,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 9,715,330,000 |
| 2023 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 7,562,000,000 | 7,165,330,000 | | 8,021,387,000 |
| Mandatory | 3,550,000,000 | | | 3,550,000,000 |
| Supplemental | | | | 100,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 11,671,387,000 |
| 2024 | | | | |
| Discretionary | 9,000,000,000 | | | |
| Mandatory | 3,550,000,000 | | | |
| Total | | | | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 Current Law</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Discretionary, B.A. | \$6,165,330,000 | \$8,021,387,000 | \$8,021,387,000 | \$9,000,000,000 |
| Mandatory, B.A. | 3,550,000,000 | 3,550,000,000 | 3,550,000,000 | 3,550,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$9,715,330,000 | \$11,571,387,000 | \$11,571,387,000 | \$12,550,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 0 | 2,873,903 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -2,873,903 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -514,821 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 76,815,995 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Obligations | \$9,788,757,271 | \$11,574,260,903 | \$11,571,387,000 | \$12,550,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 Current Law</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Child Care and Development Block Grant | \$6,165,330,000 | \$8,021,387,000 | \$8,021,387,000 | \$9,000,000,000 |
| Child Care Entitlement to the States | 3,550,000,000 | 3,550,000,000 | 3,550,000,000 | 3,550,000,000 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$9,715,330,000 | \$11,571,387,000 | \$11,571,387,000 | \$12,550,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$11,571,387,000 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$12,550,000,000 |
| Net change | \$978,613,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | FY 2023 Enacted | Change from Base |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|
| <u>Increases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Child Care and Development Block Grant: Proposal to increase the number of children served. | \$8,021,387,000 | \$978,613,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | \$978,613,000 |
| Total Increases | | \$978,613,000 |
| Net Change | | \$978,613,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$9,715,330,000 | \$11,571,387,000 | \$12,550,000,000 | \$978,613,000 |

Authorizing Legislation - Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act and Section 418 of the Social Security Act

2023 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Formula Grant

General Statement

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) helps families with low incomes afford child care and improves the quality of child care for all children. Funds support states, territories, and tribes to provide child care subsidies primarily through vouchers and activities to improve child care quality and support the child care workforce.

CCDF consists of two funding streams: the mandatory Child Care Entitlement (CCE) and the discretionary Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). CCDBG was created by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508) and is subject to annual appropriations. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) consolidated funding for child care under the Social Security Act, where CCE is authorized, and made such funding generally subject to the requirements of the CCDBG Act. The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-186) reauthorized the discretionary portion of CCDF through FY 2020 and made significant changes to improve the health, safety, and quality of child care and to provide more continuous child care assistance to children and families. The American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) permanently increased the annual funding level of CCE from \$2.9 billion to \$3.6 billion.

The combination of the discretionary and mandatory funds provided about \$11.6 billion in federal funding in FY 2023 for child care. When combined with the state matching and maintenance of effort funds, as well as funds transferred from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, annual funding for CCDF in FY 2023 was about \$18 billion.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

CCDF funds improvements to safety and quality in child care and gives parents the information they need to make more informed choices. In FY 2020, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, over 1.49 million children from about 900,300 low-income families received child care assistance in an average month through CCDF.

CCDF also includes a focus on improving the supply and quality of child care for children in underserved areas, infants and toddlers, children with disabilities, and children who receive care during nontraditional hours.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) included an \$1.86 billion increase in CCDF funds over the previous year for a new total of \$11.7 billion.

The allocation of CCDF funding to grantees is set forth in law. The amount an individual state (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) receives in a fiscal year is determined according to a formula that consists of three factors – the population of children under age five, the number of children who receive free or reduced-price school meals under the National School Lunch Act, and state per capita income. The amount a tribal grantee receives is based on the number of children under age 13 living in tribal communities, in addition to a base amount set by the Secretary. Territorial grantees receive funds based on the number of children under age five living in territories and per capita income in the territories.

Mandatory CCE funds are allocated to state grantees (including the District of Columbia) based on historic levels of child care expenditures. Mandatory tribal funds are allocated based on the number of children under the age of 13 in a tribe. The ARP Act authorized mandatory funds to be awarded to territories for the first time in FY 2021. Mandatory territory funds are allocated based on the number of children under age five living in each territory and per capita income in each territory.

Matching CCE funds are those remaining after mandatory funds and the set-aside for tribes and tribal organizations, described later in this section, are allocated. Matching funds are available to states (including the District of Columbia) if three conditions are met by the end of the fiscal year in which the funds are awarded: (1) all mandatory funds are obligated; (2) the state's maintenance-of-effort funds are expended; and (3) the state provides its share of matching funds at the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate. A state's allocation of the matching fund is based on the number of children under age 13 in the state compared with the national total of children under age 13. Federal matching funds that are allotted to a state but are not used may be recaptured by ACF and redistributed to states based on a formula like that used for the original allotments. Matching funds allotted to a state but not obligated by the end of that fiscal year are redistributed in the following fiscal year to other states that requested redistributed funds. Redistributed matching funds are considered part of the grant for the fiscal year in which the redistribution occurred.

A portion of CCDBG and CCE funds are reserved for Indian tribes. For discretionary child care funding, the statute reserves an amount of no less than two percent of the appropriation. An amount greater than two percent of discretionary funds may be reserved as long as the amount appropriated for a given fiscal year is greater than the amount appropriated for FY 2014 and the amount allotted to the states is not less than the amount allotted to them in FY 2014. In FY 2023, three percent of discretionary funds was allotted for Indian tribes. The FY 2023 CCDBG appropriations language included an additional set-aside of \$215 million for Indian tribes. The ARP Act appropriated \$100 million of mandatory funds to be awarded annually to Indian Tribes.

One-half of one percent of the CCDBG funding is reserved for the territories (excluding Puerto Rico, which receives CCDBG funding under the state formula), and \$75 million of CCE funding is reserved for the territories (including Puerto Rico).

One-half of one percent of the CCDBG funding is newly reserved in the FY 2023 appropriation for federal program administration, operation, oversight, and accountability. Dedicated program funds will be used for federal staff, program supports, IT/data systems expansion and maintenance, program oversight, and overhead costs. In FY 2023, ACF estimates that CCDBG federal administrative funds will be used to support approximately 70 FTE, allowing ACF to hire new staff to fill critical capacity gaps in policy,

program operations, oversight and accountability, training and technical assistance, and regional operations. When these additional FTE are hired, ACF anticipates that this additional capacity will improve services for grantees, including responsiveness to state questions, approval of state plans and amendment, and support for tribes administering CCDF. Additionally, CCDBG federal administrative funds will provide for increased investments in capacity and infrastructure improvements to better meet the increasing mission and scope of the child care program. Federal administrative funds will be prioritized to support modernization and improvement of the usability and analytical capabilities of the Child Care Automated Reporting System data system, which supports grantee plan submission, reporting, and federal data analysis that supports program administration and grantee support. In addition, ACF will use CCDBG federal administrative funds to invest in its monitoring and oversight system to speed up the monitoring timeline and feedback to lead agencies.

Up to one-half of one percent of CCDF funding is reserved for the provision of training and technical assistance (TA) to the states, territories, and tribes. ACF supports training and technical assistance to support lead agencies' implementation of CCDBG, identify innovations in child care administration and disseminate information about evidence-based practices. ACF provides this technical assistance through targeted support, intensive and long-term engagement with lead agencies, peer-to-peer learning opportunities between the states, information briefs and toolkits, and other strategies that are responsive to lead agency requests for support. Many of these supports are delivered through technical assistance centers, including the new National Early Care and Education Workforce Center. The increase in training and technical assistance funding in FY 2023 will result in both a new investment in TA to support lead agencies in improving their IT systems – including enrollment and eligibility, payments, child care quality rating and improvement, provider education, workforce licensure and credentialing, and consumer education – to improve the family and provider experience in child care system and for increased investments in existing TA efforts.

State and territorial grantees may spend no more than five percent of their CCDF funds on administrative activities, such as the salaries and related costs of state lead agency staff who prepare the state plan, submit reports, coordinate the resolution of audits, and conduct other administrative activities. The definition of administrative activities does not include client eligibility determinations; preparation and participation in judicial hearings; child care placement; recruitment, licensing, and supervision of child care placements; rate setting; resource and referral services; training of child care staff; and establishment and maintenance of child care information systems.

States are required to spend a minimum of nine percent of CCDF funds on activities that are designed to improve the quality of child care services and increase parental options for, and access to, high-quality child care. The CCDBG Act additionally requires states and territories to spend a minimum of three percent of CCDF funds on activities to improve the quality and supply of child care for infants and toddlers.

The statute allows for up to one-half of one percent of CCDF funding for a fiscal year to be reserved to conduct research and demonstration activities and to conduct periodic, external, independent evaluations of the CCDF program with respect to increasing access to child care services and improving the quality and safety of child care services. In recent years, appropriations laws have also authorized the use of up to one-half of one percent of CCE funds for this purpose. These funds support ACF in conducting new data collections from families, child care and early education providers, and the early childhood workforce to better understand the factors that are related to families' access to child care that meets their needs and those of their children, policies and administrative practices that promote increased participation of child care providers in the subsidy program and supports necessary to retain and support the early childhood

workforce. Research funds also support the analysis of qualitative and quantitative information and data from a variety of sources to understand state, territorial, and tribal policies and practices related to implementation of the CCDF program. This research assists federal, state, and local decision-makers in crafting child care policies that support positive outcomes for children and families, including parental employment, economic stability, and improving the quality of care. The increased research funding in FY 2023 will result in increased analysis and research on data collected from lead agencies to inform improvements in program administration, policy development, and technical assistance.

In FY 2022, through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), Congress enacted a General Provision to expand funding flexibility for research projects in ACF. All research funding provided for in the Act could remain available for five years following appropriation. This has allowed for additional time for research and evaluation projects. This authority continued in FY 2023.

In FY 2020, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, over 1.49 million children from about 900,300 low-income families received child care assistance in an average month through CCDF. Of the children served, 27 percent were infants and toddlers, 27 percent were 3 or 4 years old, 10 percent were 5 years old, and 35 percent were 6 years or older. Of the families served, 40 percent had incomes below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (\$21,720 for a family of three in 2020), while 27 percent had incomes between 100 and 150 percent of FPL, and 19 percent had incomes above 150 percent of FPL (with the remaining cases being child-only protective services or invalid or unreported data).

For many families receiving CCDF, the program has increased access to regulated child care settings, which research has shown are linked to safer outcomes for children. From FY 2006 to FY 2020, administrative data shows the share of CCDF children served in licensed care arrangements increased from 73 to 87 percent. In 48 states, more than half of providers caring for children receiving CCDF subsidies were regulated. Center care was the most prevalent type of care used by children receiving CCDF subsidies at 72 percent. Approximately 22 percent of children were cared for in family child care homes and 2 percent were cared for in the child's home (with approximately 3 percent invalid or unreported data).

The ARP Act provided \$39 billion for CCDBG, to remain available to ACF through September 30, 2021. Of that amount, almost \$24 billion is for child care stabilization funds and is available for use by grantees until September 30, 2023, and nearly \$15 billion supplements CCDBG program funds, including the ability to provide child care to frontline workers, regardless of income, which is available for use by grantees until September 30, 2024. A small amount, \$35 million, is available for ACF to use through September 30, 2025, to support the costs for administering the program at the federal level, including the provision of technical assistance and monitoring. ACF awarded ARP Act stabilization funds to lead agencies to provide subgrants to child care providers, who could use the money for several specific purposes, including personnel costs, rent, cleaning supplies, and mental health support for children and staff. As of December 2022, 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four territories have released ARP stabilization grant applications and sent payments to providers, reaching over 220,000 providers nationwide – through over 875,000 issued awards – and affecting as many as 9.6 million children. Lead agencies could use the ARP Act supplemental funds to carry out any authorized CCDF program activities. ACF released an information memorandum that provided guidance to lead agencies to direct spending on activities that would provide meaningful support to early educators, providers, and families, including raising provider payment rates, lowering family co-payments, expanding access to high-quality care, increasing wages for child care workers, building child care supply for underserved populations, and implementing broader income eligibility thresholds.

In FY 2023, Congress provided \$100 million through the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) to remain available until September 30, 2027, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Fiona and Ian.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 2020 | \$8,743,000,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$3,500,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$9,428,183,543 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$49,000,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$9,715,330,000 |
| 2023 | \$11,571,387,000 |
| 2023 Supplemental | \$100,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$12,550,000,000 |

For CCDBG Discretionary, for FY 2023 the grant awards made to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, averaged approximately \$144 million with a range of \$9 million to \$869 million. The grant awards made to territories averaged approximately \$18 million with a range of \$7 million to \$50 million. The grant awards made to tribes averaged approximately \$2 million with a range of \$60,000 to \$66 million.

For CCE Mandatory, for FY 2023, the grant awards made to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, averaged approximately \$23 million with a range of nearly \$2 million to \$102 million. The grant awards made to territories averaged approximately \$15 million with a range of \$3 million to \$57 million. The grant awards made to tribes averaged approximately \$408,000 with a range of \$7,000 to \$15 million.

For CCE Matching, for FY 2023, the grant awards made to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, averaged approximately \$42 million with a range of nearly \$3 million to \$258 million.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget requests \$12.55 billion in budget authority, an increase of \$979 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. This includes \$9.0 billion for CCDBG, a 12 percent increase, and \$3.55 billion for CCE.

The CCDBG amount includes a planned three-percent allotment for Indian tribes in addition to the \$241 million set-aside included in the proposed appropriation language.

The request includes appropriation language to increase a one-half of one percent set-aside to one percent from CCDBG funding for effective federal program administration, operation, oversight, and accountability. Congress signaled their intention to place a greater emphasis on ensuring that parents have safe, quality options through their amendments in the reauthorization of the CCDBG Act of 2014, which included expansions not only in health and safety requirements but also in quality improvements to the child care available to families receiving the subsidy. These changes require additional work from federal staff to support states, tribes, and territories in the implementation of the requirements. ACF now engages in stronger support for the CCDF program through state plan approval, technical assistance and policy guidance, monitoring, oversight, and accountability processes, which represent an important advancement

in the mission of ACF. However, the program was originally funded and staffed from the framework of a relatively small block grant with limited provisions related to health, safety, and quality.

In FY 2023, the Congress approved one-half of one percent of CCDBG to federally administer the program. This change will allow ACF to provide more timely responses and support to lead agencies, provide oversight to protect child safety and parent choice, and expand capacity in emerging areas that require attention, such as responding to state requests for support in IT and data systems. This federal administrative set-aside has afforded an increase in staff to federally administer the program but still falls short of what is needed. An increase to one percent of CCDBG program funds is a small investment that will have minimal impact on amount the funding amounts for states but will have substantial effects on the support for lead agencies and the children, families, and child care providers that they serve. Dedicated program funds would be used for federal staff, program supports and technical assistance, and IT/data systems modernization, each of which would improve federal responsiveness.

This request also proposes to waive the work eligibility requirement for parents of children who are in foster care or experience homelessness or a change in custody or guardianship and would continue child care services for these children until age 13 as long as they meet the other CCDF eligibility requirements. Under current CCDBG law, families must be working or attending a job training or educational program, among other eligibility requirements, to receive CCDF services. These changes to the law would increase the likelihood that children will be able to maintain a stable relationship with their child care provider, when possible, even after they begin school and make it easier for early care and education programs to work together in supporting children and families.

This request also proposes authorization for tribes to conduct FBI fingerprint background checks. The CCDBG Act of 2014 requires all lead agencies to conduct FBI fingerprint checks for all child care staff, but tribes do not currently have sufficient authority in law to submit requests directly to the FBI and currently must ask state agencies to submit requests on their behalf. This process is inefficient, time consuming, and places tribes in an unacceptable position with state authority in order to comply with the CCDBG Act.

For FY 2024 CCDBG funds, ACF estimates that the awards made to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, will average approximately \$161 million with a range from nearly \$10 million to \$970 million. The grant awards made to territories will average approximately \$20 million with a range of \$8 million to \$55 million. The grant awards made to tribes will average approximately \$2 million with a range of \$68,000 to \$75 million.

For the FY 2024 CCE Mandatory level, it is estimated that the awards made to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, will average approximately \$23 million with a range from nearly \$2 million to \$102 million. The grant awards made to territories will average approximately \$15 million with a range of \$3 million to \$57 million. The grant awards made to tribes will average approximately \$408,000 with a range of \$7,000 to \$15 million.

For the FY 2024 CCE Matching level, it is estimated that the awards made to the 50 states and the District of Columbia, will average approximately \$42 million with a range from nearly \$3 million to \$258 million.

The FY 2024 Budget also includes a request for a new entitlement to enable states to expand access to high-quality child care to more than 16 million children, birth to age five. The CCDF program only serves 1 in 7 eligible children, including an estimated 1 in 11 school-age children (ages 6-12). Increased CCDF funding is critical to boost access to and quality of care for school age children. The request for the new

entitlement is \$9.9 billion in FY 2024 with a net investment of \$400 billion over 10 years. Please see that chapter for more detailed information.

Performance Analysis

Two key principles of the Child Care and Development Fund are to: (1) provide equal access to child care for children receiving child care assistance compared to non-subsidized children and (2) ensure parental choice by offering a full range of child care services. At current funding levels, states face a tough trade off between supporting more families and paying providers at a rate that covers their operating expenses. When rates are too low, parents have fewer options when child care providers cannot afford to accept subsidies. Currently, many states set child care payment rates that are too low to support equal access. This undermines the principle of equal access by fostering large inequities among families needing child care and those in the broader child care system, making it particularly difficult for families of color and parents with low incomes to access the child care that best meets their needs. Low payment rates make it difficult to recruit and retain a skilled workforce and lead to higher staff turnover and low wages for child care staff, who are disproportionately women of color. Moreover, limited payment rates undercut the stability of the child care sector as a whole.

Historically, most states have set their payment rates far below the 75th percentile benchmark encouraged by HHS. Because of the negative impact of low rates on child care providers and staff, families, and the child care sector as a whole, ACF has created new developmental outcome measure 2H which seeks to increase the number of states that set their rates for all ages at the 75th percentile. HHS guidance has long recommended that states set payment rates at the 75th percentile of the market rate to achieve equal access, meaning payment rates are high enough to ensure that three out of every four child care providers in an area are affordable to families receiving CCDBG. HHS plans to work closely with states to provide technical assistance around how states can set higher rates using existing sources of funds, including those with flexibilities that can be applied toward CCDF.

Increasing provider payment rates is an important immediate step to supporting child care providers. However, market rates are more reflective of what parents can afford to pay rather than what it costs to deliver high-quality child care. As a result, the historic approach of using market rates as the sole basis for subsidy payments reduces parent choice and access to care, undermines quality, leads to insufficient supply of care and produces an underpaid workforce.

While the majority of states use a market rate survey to set rates, they are not required to use that method. States may choose to use an ACF pre-approved alternative methodology, such as a cost estimation model, to set payment rates. A cost estimation model estimates the cost of providing care by incorporating both data and assumptions to judge what expected costs would be incurred by child care providers and parents under different scenarios. Another approach would be a cost study that collects cost data at the facility or program level to measure the costs (or inputs used) to deliver child care services.

ACF has encouraged lead agencies to conduct cost of quality studies and to use cost information as part of their overall strategy to set payment rates at the levels necessary to cover the cost of operating a quality child care program. ACF is also tracking the number of states using pre-approved alternative methodologies that include cost estimation in new output measure 2iii.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2A: Maintain the proportion of children served through Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) child care funding as compared to the number of children in families with income equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2020: 19% Target: 17% (Target Exceeded) | 17% | 17% | Maintain |
| 2B: Increase the number of states that implement statewide Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) for child care centers and family child care homes that meet high quality benchmarks. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | FY 2020: 22 (Historical Actual) | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 2C: Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | TBD | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 2D: Increase the percentage of licensed child care providers serving children receiving CCDF subsidies. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2020: 55% (Historical Actual) | 63% | 65% | 2 |
| 2E: Increase the number of states using CCDF quality and other funds for increases to child care staff wages. <i>(Developmental Equity Outcome)</i> | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| 2F: Increase the number of states using grants and contracts for direct child care services to support care during non-traditional hours. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 10 states (Historical Actual) | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 2G: Increase the number of states using differential subsidy payment rates to providers to support care during non-traditional hours. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 18 states (Historical Actual) | TBD | TBD | N/A |
| 2H: Increase the number of states with base provider payment rates for all ages at or above the 75th percentile of market rate based on the most recent child care market rate survey. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 17 states (Historical Actual) | TBD | TBD | N/A |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2i: Amount of CCDF expenditures on quality improvement activities. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2019: \$1.2 billion (12% of total expenditures) (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2ii: Average monthly percentage of families receiving care for employment or training/education. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2020: 88% of families (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 2iii: Number of states that set current CCDF provider payment rates based on an ACF-approved alternative methodology that incorporates a cost estimation model. <i>(Developmental Output)</i> | FY 2022: 3 states (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$6,102,957,703 | 398 | \$7,899,566,195 | 322 | \$8,818,500,000 | 322 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$6,100,176,700 | 320 | \$7,897,566,195 | 320 | \$8,816,500,000 | 320 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$781,003 | 76 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$2,000,000 | 2 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$2,000,000 | 2 | \$0 | 0 | \$2,000,000 | 2 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$27,946,013 | 15 | \$42,980,838 | 34 | \$45,000,000 | 35 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$1,813,209 | 2 | \$2,500,000 | 16 | \$1,500,000 | 15 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$200,000 | 1 | \$1,700,000 | 2 | \$2,700,000 | 3 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$1,522,405 | 2 | \$2,000,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$1,398,184 | 12 | \$9,247,241 | 14 | \$10,289,961 | 16 |
| Other | \$24,534,620 | | \$28,011,192 | | \$28,510,039 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$22,330,887 | 5 | \$69,972,552 | 13 | \$114,288,900 | 19 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$18,000,000 | 3 | \$33,542,151 | 6 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$19,705,723 | 5 | \$48,748,341 | 10 | \$77,944,749 | 13 |
| Other | \$2,625,164 | | \$3,224,211 | | \$2,802,000 | |
| Program Support | \$9,548,121 | 5 | \$11,741,318 | 1 | \$22,211,100 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$5,434,174 | 5 | \$1,500,000 | 1 | \$1,500,000 | 1 |
| Other | \$4,113,947 | | \$10,241,318 | | \$20,711,100 | |
| Total | \$6,162,782,724 | 423 | \$8,024,260,903 | 370 | \$9,000,000,000 | 377 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for salaries and benefits, interagency agreements, information technology support, and associated overhead.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
3. FY 2022 funds include about \$700,000 in reallocated funds from tribes' FY 2021 available balances
4. FY 2023 includes carryover funding for research activities.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care Entitlement to States

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$3,592,284,992 | 390 | \$3,516,250,000 | 352 | \$3,516,250,000 | 352 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$3,516,250,000 | 354 | \$3,516,250,000 | 352 | \$3,516,250,000 | 352 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$76,034,992 | 36 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$16,839,283 | 64 | \$16,875,000 | 45 | \$16,875,000 | 39 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$5,340,346 | 30 | \$2,650,000 | 8 | \$1,150,000 | 14 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$5,858,302 | 17 | \$8,099,330 | 27 | \$11,380,000 | 18 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$2,000,000 | 1 | \$2,600,000 | 2 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$2,516,353 | 17 | \$2,203,040 | 9 | \$1,126,511 | 5 |
| Other | \$3,124,282 | | \$1,922,630 | | \$618,489 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$13,357,731 | 5 | \$13,375,000 | 5 | \$13,375,000 | 5 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$600,000 | 2 | \$600,000 | 2 | \$600,000 | 2 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$9,671,536 | 3 | \$9,680,000 | 3 | \$9,680,000 | 3 |
| Other | \$3,086,195 | | \$3,095,000 | | \$3,095,000 | |
| Program Support | \$3,492,541 | 1 | \$3,500,000 | 1 | \$3,500,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$3,492,541 | 1 | \$3,500,000 | 1 | \$3,500,000 | 1 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$3,625,974,547 | 460 | \$3,550,000,000 | 403 | \$3,550,000,000 | 397 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and associated overhead.
2. FY 2022 funds include about \$76 million in reallocated Matching Funds from FY 2021 that went unused.
3. In all years, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia each received a grant through the Mandatory Fund and a grant through the Matching Fund. In all years, 5 territories received a grant through the Mandatory Fund. In FY 2022, 247 tribes and in FY 2023 and FY 2024, 245 tribes received a grant through the Mandatory Fund.
4. Other includes non-countable categories, such as inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Care & Development Block Grant

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.575**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$108,501,240 | \$144,171,503 | \$160,889,760 | \$16,718,257 |
| Alaska | 10,237,492 | 13,406,033 | 14,960,609 | 1,554,576 |
| Arizona | 151,652,836 | 187,124,077 | 208,823,152 | 21,699,075 |
| Arkansas | 77,501,446 | 100,729,526 | 112,410,212 | 11,680,686 |
| California | 586,024,585 | 761,754,127 | 850,087,817 | 88,333,690 |
| Colorado | 67,225,032 | 85,246,454 | 95,131,709 | 9,885,255 |
| Connecticut | 41,608,072 | 55,120,422 | 61,512,235 | 6,391,813 |
| Delaware | 15,200,650 | 20,113,205 | 22,445,550 | 2,332,345 |
| District of Columbia | 9,447,001 | 12,014,015 | 13,407,171 | 1,393,156 |
| Florida | 354,016,708 | 445,945,470 | 497,657,706 | 51,712,236 |
| Georgia | 250,206,388 | 321,302,450 | 358,560,970 | 37,258,520 |
| Hawaii | 19,550,910 | 27,191,987 | 30,345,194 | 3,153,207 |
| Idaho | 33,977,210 | 45,208,274 | 50,450,666 | 5,242,392 |
| Illinois | 181,726,917 | 236,268,082 | 263,665,940 | 27,397,858 |
| Indiana | 132,627,740 | 173,345,937 | 193,447,287 | 20,101,350 |
| Iowa | 55,058,648 | 73,758,912 | 82,312,061 | 8,553,149 |
| Kansas | 51,946,732 | 67,971,982 | 75,854,074 | 7,882,092 |
| Kentucky | 107,532,804 | 141,622,162 | 158,044,795 | 16,422,633 |
| Louisiana | 110,756,412 | 143,054,306 | 159,643,011 | 16,588,705 |
| Maine | 16,531,251 | 21,653,213 | 24,164,139 | 2,510,926 |
| Maryland | 71,651,630 | 99,173,643 | 110,673,907 | 11,500,264 |
| Massachusetts | 76,467,327 | 101,004,166 | 112,716,700 | 11,712,534 |
| Michigan | 161,961,305 | 215,049,008 | 239,986,283 | 24,937,275 |
| Minnesota | 76,496,998 | 101,663,749 | 113,452,768 | 11,789,019 |
| Mississippi | 72,683,023 | 95,381,912 | 106,442,484 | 11,060,572 |
| Missouri | 115,390,977 | 152,237,855 | 169,891,493 | 17,653,638 |
| Montana | 15,820,768 | 20,200,989 | 22,543,514 | 2,342,525 |
| Nebraska | 33,053,416 | 44,244,510 | 49,375,143 | 5,130,633 |
| Nevada | 52,030,265 | 66,210,839 | 73,888,707 | 7,677,868 |
| New Hampshire | 12,505,280 | 16,442,867 | 18,349,597 | 1,906,730 |
| New Jersey | 111,492,945 | 149,498,590 | 166,834,580 | 17,335,990 |
| New Mexico | 51,358,097 | 67,262,379 | 75,062,185 | 7,799,806 |
| New York | 272,659,215 | 360,922,482 | 402,775,376 | 41,852,894 |
| North Carolina | 185,253,853 | 238,367,658 | 266,008,985 | 27,641,327 |
| North Dakota | 11,070,110 | 14,433,885 | 16,107,651 | 1,673,766 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 209,556,458 | 275,719,103 | 307,691,737 | 31,972,634 |
| Oklahoma | 95,580,862 | 122,335,439 | 136,521,566 | 14,186,127 |
| Oregon | 57,076,061 | 73,181,348 | 81,667,523 | 8,486,175 |
| Pennsylvania | 185,496,781 | 245,907,084 | 274,422,690 | 28,515,606 |
| Rhode Island | 13,188,509 | 17,911,733 | 19,988,794 | 2,077,061 |
| South Carolina | 111,455,602 | 142,210,984 | 158,701,897 | 16,490,913 |
| South Dakota | 17,281,010 | 21,905,941 | 24,446,174 | 2,540,233 |
| Tennessee | 163,132,317 | 214,056,377 | 238,878,546 | 24,822,169 |
| Texas | 689,840,012 | 869,050,240 | 969,826,084 | 100,775,844 |
| Utah | 75,445,801 | 96,963,940 | 108,207,965 | 11,244,025 |
| Vermont | 6,598,165 | 9,084,969 | 10,138,470 | 1,053,501 |
| Virginia | 116,777,579 | 155,417,990 | 173,440,399 | 18,022,409 |
| Washington | 90,488,565 | 117,900,157 | 131,571,965 | 13,671,808 |
| West Virginia | 37,884,582 | 49,873,903 | 55,657,325 | 5,783,422 |
| Wisconsin | 85,545,623 | 113,689,525 | 126,873,064 | 13,183,539 |
| Wyoming | 6,965,209 | 9,022,389 | 10,068,634 | 1,046,245 |
| Subtotal, States | \$5,663,538,419 | \$7,353,327,791 | \$8,206,026,264 | \$852,698,473 |
| Indian Tribes | 370,700,903 | 456,598,589 | 512,196,979 | 55,598,390 |
| American Samoa | 7,849,137 | 10,212,099 | 11,457,980 | 1,245,881 |
| Guam | 11,310,070 | 14,714,938 | 16,510,167 | 1,795,229 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 5,731,021 | 7,456,332 | 8,366,008 | 909,676 |
| Puerto Rico | 37,891,731 | 49,532,880 | 55,276,757 | 5,743,877 |
| Virgin Islands | 5,936,422 | 7,723,566 | 8,665,845 | 942,279 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$68,718,381 | \$89,639,815 | \$100,276,757 | \$10,636,942 |
| Total States/Territories | \$6,102,957,703 | \$7,899,566,195 | \$8,818,500,000 | \$918,933,805 |
| Research | 27,946,013 | 42,980,838 | 45,000,000 | 2,019,162 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 30,405,226 | 40,106,935 | 45,000,000 | 4,893,065 |
| Other | 1,473,782 | 41,606,935 | 91,500,000 | 49,893,065 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$59,825,021 | \$124,694,708 | \$181,500,000 | \$56,805,292 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$6,162,782,724 | \$8,024,260,903 | \$9,000,000,000 | \$975,739,097 |

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2022 includes the reallocation of unused money from FY 2021.
2. FY 2023 includes a \$2.8 million carried over for research.
3. For FY 2022, Other includes costs associated with the CCDBG hotline. For FY 2023 and FY 2024, Other includes funding for both the hotline and federal administrative expenses. Administrative expenses include salaries and benefits, IT costs and other overhead related costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Mandatory

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.596**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$16,441,707 | \$16,441,707 | \$16,441,707 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 3,544,811 | 3,544,811 | 3,544,811 | 0 |
| Arizona | 19,827,025 | 19,827,025 | 19,827,025 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 5,300,283 | 5,300,283 | 5,300,283 | 0 |
| California | 85,593,217 | 85,593,217 | 85,593,217 | 0 |
| Colorado | 10,173,800 | 10,173,800 | 10,173,800 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 18,738,357 | 18,738,357 | 18,738,357 | 0 |
| Delaware | 5,179,330 | 5,179,330 | 5,179,330 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 4,566,974 | 4,566,974 | 4,566,974 | 0 |
| Florida | 43,026,524 | 43,026,524 | 43,026,524 | 0 |
| Georgia | 36,548,223 | 36,548,223 | 36,548,223 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 4,971,633 | 4,971,633 | 4,971,633 | 0 |
| Idaho | 2,867,578 | 2,867,578 | 2,867,578 | 0 |
| Illinois | 56,873,824 | 56,873,824 | 56,873,824 | 0 |
| Indiana | 26,181,999 | 26,181,999 | 26,181,999 | 0 |
| Iowa | 8,507,792 | 8,507,792 | 8,507,792 | 0 |
| Kansas | 9,811,721 | 9,811,721 | 9,811,721 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 16,701,653 | 16,701,653 | 16,701,653 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 13,864,552 | 13,864,552 | 13,864,552 | 0 |
| Maine | 3,018,598 | 3,018,598 | 3,018,598 | 0 |
| Maryland | 23,301,407 | 23,301,407 | 23,301,407 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 44,973,373 | 44,973,373 | 44,973,373 | 0 |
| Michigan | 32,081,922 | 32,081,922 | 32,081,922 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 23,367,543 | 23,367,543 | 23,367,543 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 6,293,116 | 6,293,116 | 6,293,116 | 0 |
| Missouri | 24,668,568 | 24,668,568 | 24,668,568 | 0 |
| Montana | 3,190,691 | 3,190,691 | 3,190,691 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 10,594,637 | 10,594,637 | 10,594,637 | 0 |
| Nevada | 2,580,422 | 2,580,422 | 2,580,422 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 4,581,870 | 4,581,870 | 4,581,870 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 26,374,178 | 26,374,178 | 26,374,178 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 8,307,587 | 8,307,587 | 8,307,587 | 0 |
| New York | 101,983,998 | 101,983,998 | 101,983,998 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 69,639,228 | 69,639,228 | 69,639,228 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 2,506,022 | 2,506,022 | 2,506,022 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 70,124,656 | 70,124,656 | 70,124,656 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 24,909,979 | 24,909,979 | 24,909,979 | 0 |
| Oregon | 19,408,790 | 19,408,790 | 19,408,790 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 55,336,804 | 55,336,804 | 55,336,804 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 6,633,774 | 6,633,774 | 6,633,774 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 9,867,439 | 9,867,439 | 9,867,439 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 1,710,801 | 1,710,801 | 1,710,801 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 37,702,188 | 37,702,188 | 37,702,188 | 0 |
| Texas | 59,844,129 | 59,844,129 | 59,844,129 | 0 |
| Utah | 12,591,564 | 12,591,564 | 12,591,564 | 0 |
| Vermont | 3,944,887 | 3,944,887 | 3,944,887 | 0 |
| Virginia | 21,328,766 | 21,328,766 | 21,328,766 | 0 |
| Washington | 41,883,444 | 41,883,444 | 41,883,444 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 8,727,005 | 8,727,005 | 8,727,005 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 24,511,351 | 24,511,351 | 24,511,351 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 2,815,041 | 2,815,041 | 2,815,041 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$1,177,524,781 | \$1,177,524,781 | \$1,177,524,781 | \$0 |
| Indian Tribes | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 0 |
| American Samoa | 6,647,819 | 3,590,099 | 3,590,099 | 0 |
| Guam | 14,368,581 | 7,759,632 | 7,759,632 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 4,853,883 | 2,621,299 | 2,621,299 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 109,094,221 | 56,956,100 | 56,956,100 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 7,541,770 | 4,072,870 | 4,072,870 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$142,506,274 | \$75,000,000 | \$75,000,000 | \$0 |
| Total States/Territories | \$1,420,031,055 | \$1,352,524,781 | \$1,352,524,781 | \$0 |
| Research | 16,839,283 | 16,875,000 | 16,875,000 | 0 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 16,850,272 | 16,875,000 | 16,875,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$33,689,555 | \$33,750,000 | \$33,750,000 | \$0 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$1,453,720,610 | \$1,386,274,781 | \$1,386,274,781 | \$0 |

Note: Funding for FY 2022 includes the reallocation of unused money from FY 2021.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Care Entitlement to States - Matching

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.596**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$32,541,944 | \$33,078,886 | \$33,078,886 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 5,472,745 | 5,446,955 | 5,446,955 | 0 |
| Arizona | 48,915,655 | 47,086,459 | 47,086,459 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 20,894,114 | 20,695,850 | 20,695,850 | 0 |
| California | 262,752,528 | 257,685,877 | 257,685,877 | 0 |
| Colorado | 37,072,408 | 36,338,344 | 36,338,344 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 20,711,312 | 20,899,368 | 20,899,368 | 0 |
| Delaware | 6,086,328 | 6,134,025 | 6,134,025 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 4,281,109 | 4,107,726 | 4,107,726 | 0 |
| Florida | 127,066,388 | 126,152,175 | 126,152,175 | 0 |
| Georgia | 73,978,658 | 73,502,770 | 73,502,770 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 9,148,695 | 9,331,741 | 9,331,741 | 0 |
| Idaho | 13,250,449 | 13,637,040 | 13,637,040 | 0 |
| Illinois | 82,226,482 | 81,729,063 | 81,729,063 | 0 |
| Indiana | 46,481,450 | 46,678,295 | 46,678,295 | 0 |
| Iowa | 21,563,464 | 21,640,561 | 21,640,561 | 0 |
| Kansas | 20,726,742 | 20,700,371 | 20,700,371 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 30,002,744 | 29,983,430 | 29,983,430 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 32,672,265 | 32,180,597 | 32,180,597 | 0 |
| Maine | 7,255,901 | 7,266,974 | 7,266,974 | 0 |
| Maryland | 40,067,875 | 40,327,902 | 40,327,902 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 39,577,028 | 39,708,392 | 39,708,392 | 0 |
| Michigan | 62,639,265 | 62,965,873 | 62,965,873 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 38,979,000 | 38,871,678 | 38,871,678 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 20,506,760 | 20,123,306 | 20,123,306 | 0 |
| Missouri | 40,800,535 | 40,798,855 | 40,798,855 | 0 |
| Montana | 6,880,409 | 6,907,030 | 6,907,030 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 14,261,731 | 14,343,114 | 14,343,114 | 0 |
| Nevada | 20,938,630 | 20,595,682 | 20,595,682 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 7,291,183 | 7,353,873 | 7,353,873 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 57,510,466 | 59,342,077 | 59,342,077 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 13,955,272 | 13,734,027 | 13,734,027 | 0 |
| New York | 120,453,030 | 122,564,042 | 122,564,042 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 68,533,525 | 67,397,670 | 67,397,670 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 5,650,483 | 5,666,420 | 5,666,420 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 76,559,315 | 76,686,505 | 76,686,505 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 28,556,405 | 28,509,165 | 28,509,165 | 0 |
| Oregon | 25,656,211 | 25,224,299 | 25,224,299 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 77,868,548 | 78,376,595 | 78,376,595 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 5,959,537 | 6,092,333 | 6,092,333 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 33,151,561 | 32,723,212 | 32,723,212 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 6,615,550 | 6,592,839 | 6,592,839 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 45,038,025 | 45,403,528 | 45,403,528 | 0 |
| Texas | 223,180,991 | 220,917,521 | 220,917,521 | 0 |
| Utah | 27,561,554 | 27,743,233 | 27,743,233 | 0 |
| Vermont | 3,300,415 | 3,370,677 | 3,370,677 | 0 |
| Virginia | 55,668,968 | 55,686,007 | 55,686,007 | 0 |
| Washington | 50,258,482 | 49,962,366 | 49,962,366 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 10,563,900 | 10,481,978 | 10,481,978 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 37,210,777 | 37,122,107 | 37,122,107 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 3,957,125 | 3,856,406 | 3,856,406 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$2,172,253,937 | \$2,163,725,219 | \$2,163,725,219 | \$0 |
| Total States/Territories | \$2,172,253,937 | \$2,163,725,219 | \$2,163,725,219 | \$0 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$2,172,253,937 | \$2,163,725,219 | \$2,163,725,219 | \$0 |

Note: Funding for FY 2022 includes the reallocation of unused money from FY 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

FY 2024 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Head Start Act, the Every Student Succeeds Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, sections 303 and 313 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (adoption opportunities), part B–1 of title IV and sections 429, 473A, 477(i), 1110, 1114A, and 1115 of the Social Security Act, and the Community Services Block Grant Act (“CSBG Act”); and for necessary administrative expenses to carry out titles I, IV, V, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX–A of the Social Security Act, *and* the Act of July 5, 1960, [and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981,] [\$14,618,437,000] \$16,139,665,000, of which \$75,000,000, to remain available through September 30, [2024]2025, shall be for grants to States for adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments, as defined by section 473A of the Social Security Act and may be made for adoptions and legal guardianships completed before September 30, [2023]2024: *Provided*, That [\$11,996,820,000] \$13,111,586,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act, including for Early Head Start–Child Care Partnerships, and, of which, notwithstanding section 640 of such Act:

(1) [\$596,000,000] \$440,200,000 shall be available for a cost of living adjustment, and with respect to any continuing appropriations act, funding available for a cost of living adjustment shall not be construed as an authority or condition under this Act;

(2) \$25,000,000 shall be available for allocation by the Secretary to supplement activities described in paragraphs (7)(B) and (9) of section 641(c) of the Head Start Act under the Designation Renewal System, established under the authority of sections 641(c)(7), 645A(b)(12), and 645A(d) of such Act, and such funds shall not be included in the calculation of “base grant” in subsequent fiscal years, as such term is used in section 640(a)(7)(A) of such Act;

(3) [\$262,000,000] \$574,600,000 shall be available for quality improvement consistent with

section [640(a)(5) except that any amount of the funds may be used on any of the activities in such section, of which not less than \$13,000,000 shall be available to migrant and seasonal Head Start programs for such activities, in addition to funds made available for migrant and seasonal Head Start programs under any other provision of section 640(a) of such Act] *640(a)(5)(A)(i) and 640(a)(5)(B)(viii) of such Act to improve compensation for Head Start staff;*

(4) \$100,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes under section 640 of the Head Start Act, shall be available through September 30, [2024]2025, for awards to eligible entities for Head Start and Early Head Start programs and to entities defined as eligible under section 645A(d) of such Act for high quality infant and toddler care through Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships, and for training and technical assistance for such activities: *Provided*, That of the funds made available in this paragraph, up to \$21,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary for the administrative costs of carrying out this paragraph;

(5) \$8,000,000 shall be available for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program consistent with section 648(g) of such Act; and

(6) [\$21,000,000] \$24,000,000 shall be available to supplement funding otherwise available for research, evaluation, and Federal administrative costs;

Provided further, That the Secretary may reduce the reservation of funds under section 640(a)(2)(C) of such Act in lieu of reducing the reservation of funds under sections 640(a)(2)(B), 640(a)(2)(D), and 640(a)(2)(E) of such Act: *Provided further*, That [\$315,000,000]\$360,000,000 shall be available until December 31, 2023 for carrying out sections 9212 and 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act: *Provided further*, That up to 3 percent of the funds in the preceding proviso shall be available for technical assistance and evaluation related to grants awarded under such section 9212: *Provided further*, That [\$804,383,000]\$805,891,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That for services furnished under the CSBG Act with funds made available for such purpose in this fiscal year and in fiscal year [2022]2023, States may apply the last sentence of section 673(2) of the CSBG Act

by substituting “200 percent” for “125 percent”: *Provided further*, That [\$34,383,000]\$35,891,000 shall be for section 680 of the CSBG Act, of which not less than [\$22,383,000]\$23,615,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than [\$12,000,000]\$12,276,000 shall be for section 680(a)(3)(B) of such Act:

Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 675C(a)(3) of the CSBG Act, to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under such Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes: *Provided further*,

That the Secretary shall establish procedures regarding the disposition of intangible assets and program income that permit such assets acquired with, and program income derived from, grant funds authorized under section 680 of the CSBG Act to become the sole property of such grantees after a period of not more than 12 years after the end of the grant period for any activity consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That intangible assets in the form of loans, equity investments and

other debt instruments, and program income may be used by grantees for any eligible purpose consistent with section 680(a)(2)(A) of the CSBG Act: *Provided further*, That these procedures shall apply to such grant funds made available after November 29, 1999: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for

section 680(a)(2) of the CSBG Act shall be available for financing construction and rehabilitation and loans or investments in private business enterprises owned by community development corporations:

Provided further, That [\$240,000,000]\$491,869,000 shall be for carrying out section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, of which \$7,000,000 shall be allocated notwithstanding section 303(a)(2) of such Act for carrying out section 309 of such Act: *Provided further*, That funds made

available in the preceding proviso may be used for direct payments to any victim of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, or to any dependent of such victim, notwithstanding section

308(d)(1) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act: Provided further, That the percentages

specified in section 112(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That [\$1,864,000]\$8,000,000 shall be for carrying out,

including related training, evaluation, and technical assistance, human services disaster readiness grants,

deployment of federal personnel for federally declared disasters, and a disaster human services case management system for federally declared disasters, to include a comprehensive national case management contract and Federal costs of administering the system: *Provided further*, That up to \$2,000,000 shall be for improving the Public Assistance Reporting Information System, including grants to States to support data collection for a study of the system’s effectiveness: [*Provided further*, That \$107,848,000 shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled “Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending” included for this division in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act):] *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for projects described in the preceding proviso shall be subject to section 241 of the PHS Act or section 205 of this Act.]

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|---|--|
| [and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981,] | This language is deleted because the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program has the authority to pay for administrative costs, including staff salaries. |
| [640(a)(5) except that any amount of the funds may be used on any of the activities in such section, of which not less than \$13,000,000 shall be available to migrant and seasonal Head Start programs for such activities, in addition to funds made available for migrant and seasonal Head Start programs under any other provision of section 640(a) of such Act] 640(a)(5)(A)(i) and 640(a)(5)(B)(viii) of such Act to improve compensation for Head Start staff; | This language is edited to ensure quality improvement funds are directed toward compensation increases for Head Start staff. The quality improvement set-aside for migrant and seasonal is deleted since such a set-aside is not requested for the FY 2024 Budget because the funds to improve staff wages would benefit all programs, including migrant and seasonal. |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>[Provided further, That \$107,848,000 shall be used for the projects, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled ‘‘Community Project Funding/ Congressionally Directed Spending’’ included for this division in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act):] Provided further, That none of the funds made available for projects described in the preceding proviso shall be subject to section 241 of the PHS Act or section 205 of this Act.]</p> | <p>This language is deleted because the FY 2024 Budget does not request funding for Congressionally Directed Projects.</p> |
| <p><i>Provided further, That funds made available in the preceding proviso may be used for direct payments to any victim of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, or to any dependent of such victim, notwithstanding section 308(d)(1) of the Family Violence Prevention Services Act:</i></p> | <p>This language is added to allow grantees to provide cash assistance to domestic violence survivors and their dependents.</p> |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Section 639 of the Head Start Act | Such sums | \$11,996,820,000 | Such sums | \$13,111,586,000 |
| Section 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act – Preschool Development Grants | Such sums | \$315,000,000 | Such sums | \$360,000,000 |
| Sections 388(a)(1) and (a)(2)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act | Such sums | \$125,283,000 | Such sums | \$136,803,000 |
| Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act - Service Connection for Youth on the Streets | Such sums | \$21,000,000 | Such sums | \$22,000,000 |
| Section 112(a)(1) of Subchapter I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Child Abuse State Grants | Such sums | \$105,091,000 | Such sums | \$125,000,000 |
| Section 112(a)(2)(A) of Subchapter I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Child Abuse Discretionary Activities | Such sums | \$38,000,000 | Such sums | \$42,000,000 |
| Section 209 of Subchapter III of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention | Such sums | \$70,660,000 | Such sums | \$90,000,000 |
| Section 425 of the Social Security Act - Child Welfare Services | Such sums | \$268,735,000 | Such sums | \$278,900,000 |
| Section 426 of the Social Security Act - Child Welfare Research, Training, and Demonstration | Such sums | \$18,984,000 | Such sums | \$101,000,000 |

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Section 205 of Subchapter II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act - Adoption Opportunities | Such sums | \$51,000,000 | Such sums | \$51,000,000 |
| Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act - Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives | Such sums | \$75,000,000 | Such sums | \$75,000,000 |
| Section 1110 of the Social Security Act - Social Services Research and Demonstration | Such sums | \$142,860,000 | Such sums | \$37,512,000 |
| Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 | Such sums | \$60,500,000 | Such sums | \$87,499,000 |
| Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act | Such sums | \$770,000,000 | Such sums | \$770,000,000 |
| Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act - Community Economic Development Program | Such sums | \$22,383,000 | Such sums | \$23,615,000 |
| Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act - Rural Community Facilities Program | Such sums | \$12,000,000 | Such sums | \$12,276,000 |
| Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act - Domestic Violence Hotline | Such sums | \$20,500,000 | Such sums | \$27,360,000 |
| Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act | Such sums | \$240,000,000 | Such sums | \$491,869,000 |
| Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers | Such sums | \$44,257,000 | Such sums | \$48,257,000 |

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Federal Administration | Authorized in appropriation language | \$218,500,000 | Authorized in appropriation language | \$239,988,000 |
| Disaster Human Services Case Management | Authorized in appropriation language | \$1,864,000 | Authorized in appropriation language | \$8,000,000 |
| Total Request Level | | \$14,618,437,000 | | \$16,139,665,000 |
| Total Request Level against definite authorizations | | \$648,492,000 | | \$921,386,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Appropriations Not Authorized by Law

| Program | Last Year of Authorization | Authorization Level in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in Last Year of Authorization | Appropriations in FY 2023 |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|
| Head Start | FY 2012 | Such sums | \$7,968,544,000 | \$11,996,820,000 |
| Preschool Development Grants | FY 2021 | Such sums | \$275,000,000 | \$315,000,000 |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs | FY 2013 | Such sums | \$91,101,000 | \$125,283,000 |
| Service Connection for Youth on the Streets | FY 2013 | Such sums | \$16,751,000 | \$21,000,000 |
| Child Abuse State Grants | FY 2015 | Such sums | \$25,310,000 | \$105,091,000 |
| Child Abuse Discretionary Activities | FY 2015 | Such sums | \$28,744,000 | \$38,000,000 |
| Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention | FY 2015 | Such sums | \$39,764,000 | \$70,660,000 |
| Child Welfare Services | FY 2021 | \$325,000,000 | \$268,735,000 | \$268,735,000 |
| Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments | FY 2016 | \$43,000,000 | \$37,943,000 | \$75,000,000 |
| Native American Programs | FY 2002 | Such sums | \$45,826,000 | \$60,500,000 |
| Community Services Block Grant | FY 2003 | Such sums | \$645,762,000 | \$770,000,000 |
| Community Economic Development | FY 2003 | Such sums | \$27,082,000 | \$22,383,000 |
| Rural Community Development | FY 2003 | Such sums | \$7,203,000 | \$12,000,000 |
| National Domestic Violence Hotline | FY 2015 | \$3,500,000 | \$4,500,000 | \$20,500,000 |
| Family Violence Prevention and Services | FY 2015 | \$175,000,000 | \$135,000,000 | \$240,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 2015 | 10,277,062,000 | | | 10,346,115,000 |
| 2016 | 11,905,480,000 | 10,541,593,000 | 10,388,620,000 | 11,234,268,000 |
| 2017 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 11,725,057,000 | 11,382,896,000 | 11,214,935,000 | 11,294,368,000 |
| Transfer | | | | (39,304,108) |
| Total | | | | 11,255,063,892 |
| 2018 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 10,204,294,000 | 11,181,500,000 | 11,284,368,000 | 12,022,225,000 |
| Transfer | | | | -30,130,399 |
| Disaster Funds | | | | 650,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 12,642,094,601 |
| 2019 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 10,323,890,000 | 12,122,225,000 | 12,288,225,000 | 12,239,225,000 |
| Transfer | | | | (48,487,897) |
| Disaster Funds | | | | 90,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 12,280,737,103 |
| 2020 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 11,187,485,000 | 13,967,468,000 | 13,052,342,000 | 12,876,652,000 |
| Pandemic Funds | | | | 1,874,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 14,750,652,000 |
| 2021 | | | | |
| Appropriation | 11,856,130,000 | 12,978,181,000 | 12,962,269,000 | 13,040,511,000 |
| Pandemic Funds | | | | 3,208,000,000 |
| Total | | | | 16,248,511,000 |
| 2022 | | | | |
| Pandemic Funds | 14,902,760,000 | 15,232,981,000 | 14,949,267,000 | 13,438,343,000 |
| Total | | | | 7,773,000 |
| | | | | 13,446,116,000 |
| 2023 | | | | |
| Disaster Funds | 15,311,822,000 | 15,144,961,000 | | 14,618,437,000 |
| Total | | | | 408,000,000 |
| | | | | 15,026,437,000 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | House Allowance | Senate Allowance | Appropriation |
|------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 2024 | 16,139,665,000 | | | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Annual, Budget Authority | \$13,438,343,000 | \$14,618,437,000 | \$16,139,665,000 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$13,438,343,000 | \$14,618,437,000 | \$16,139,665,000 |
| Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds | 11,395,615 | 32,902,000 | 32,902,000 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -15,836,005 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 265,131,184 | 307,853,047 | 0 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 5,523,788 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -307,853,047 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Obligations | \$13,396,704,535 | \$14,959,192,047 | \$16,172,567,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Head Start | \$11,036,820,000 | \$11,996,820,000 | \$13,111,586,000 |
| Preschool Development Grants | 290,000,000 | 315,000,000 | 360,000,000 |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs | 120,283,000 | 125,283,000 | 136,803,000 |
| Service Connection for Youth on the Streets | 20,000,000 | 21,000,000 | 22,000,000 |
| Child Abuse State Grants | 95,091,000 | 105,091,000 | 125,000,000 |
| Child Abuse Discretionary Activities | 36,000,000 | 38,000,000 | 42,000,000 |
| Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention | 65,660,000 | 70,660,000 | 90,000,000 |
| Child Welfare Services | 268,735,000 | 268,735,000 | 278,900,000 |
| Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration | 18,984,000 | 18,984,000 | 101,000,000 |
| Adoption Opportunities | 48,000,000 | 51,000,000 | 51,000,000 |
| Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments | 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Social Services Research and Demonstration | 44,504,000 | 142,860,000 | 37,512,000 |
| Native American Programs | 58,762,000 | 60,500,000 | 87,499,000 |
| Community Services Block Grant | 755,000,000 | 770,000,000 | 770,000,000 |
| Community Economic Development | 21,383,000 | 22,383,000 | 23,615,000 |
| Rural Community Development | 11,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,276,000 |
| National Domestic Violence Hotline | 15,500,000 | 20,500,000 | 27,360,000 |
| Family Violence Prevention and Services | 200,000,000 | 240,000,000 | 491,869,000 |
| Chafee Education and Training Vouchers | 43,257,000 | 44,257,000 | 48,257,000 |

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024</u> <u>President's Budget</u> |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Disaster Human Services Case Management | \$1,864,000 | \$1,864,000 | \$8,000,000 |
| Federal Administration | 212,500,000 | 218,500,000 | 239,988,000 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$13,438,343,000 | \$14,618,437,000 | \$16,139,665,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Summary of Changes

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$14,618,437,000 |
| (Obligations) | \$14,959,192,047 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$16,139,665,000 |
| (Obligations) | \$16,172,567,000 |
| Net change | \$1,521,228,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Increases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Head Start: Funding will be used for EHS-CCP, COLA, and pay parity. | \$11,996,820,000 | \$1,114,766,000 |
| 2) Preschool Development Grants: Funding will be used to increase capacity of states to expand preschool programs. | \$315,000,000 | \$45,000,000 |
| 3) Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs: Funding will support the Whole Family Community-Based Demonstration project. | \$125,283,000 | \$11,520,000 |
| 4) Service Connection for Youth on the Streets: Funding will support grantees in meeting the critical needs of runaway, homeless, and street youth populations. | \$21,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| 5) Child Abuse State Grants: Funding will assist states to strengthen their child protective service systems. | \$105,091,000 | \$19,909,000 |
| 6) Child Abuse Discretionary Activities: Funding will support activities that address the intersection of neglect and poverty. | \$38,000,000 | \$4,000,000 |
| 7) Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention: Funding will allow CBCAP state lead agencies to increase the level of effort to develop and coordinate effective community-based family support and prevention services. | \$70,660,000 | \$19,340,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8) Child Welfare Services: Funding will support grants to help improve state and tribal welfare services programs, and enhance collaboration between state child welfare and juvenile justice systems. | \$268,735,000 | \$10,165,000 |
| 9) Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration: Funding competitive grant programs to Address racial inequities in child welfare, and Improve recruitment and retention in the child welfare workforce. | \$18,984,000 | \$82,016,000 |
| 10) Native American Programs: Additional funding will support Native language programs and two demonstration programs to strengthen the mental health and well-being of children and families. | \$60,500,000 | \$26,999,000 |
| 11) Community Economic Development: Funding will be targeted toward energy communities to create good paying jobs. | \$22,383,000 | \$1,232,000 |
| 12) Rural Community Development: Funding will support training and technical assistance to maintain safe drinking water and wastewater systems. | \$12,000,000 | \$276,000 |
| 13) National Domestic Violence Hotline: Funding will continue to support staffing and infrastructure in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help. | \$20,500,000 | \$6,860,000 |
| 14) Family Violence Prevention and Services: Support a proposal to provide cash assistance to survivors of domestic violence and fund a Safe Recovery Together demonstration project. | \$240,000,000 | \$251,869,000 |
| 15) Chafee Education and Training Vouchers: Funding will provide approximately 17,000 to 19,000 vouchers to young people currently or formerly in foster care. | \$44,257,000 | \$4,000,000 |
| 16) Disaster Human Services Case Management: Funding will support the development of the ACF disaster human services capability. | \$1,864,000 | \$6,136,000 |
| 17) Federal Administration: Funding will be used for COLA and support of Whole-Family Approach to Service Delivery. | \$218,500,000 | \$21,488,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | \$1,626,576,000 |
| Total Increases | | \$1,626,576,000 |
| <u>Decreases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Social Services Research and Demonstration: | | |
| The Budget does not request funding for | | |
| Congressionally directed projects. | \$142,860,000 | -\$105,348,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | -\$105,348,000 |
| Total Decreases | | -\$105,348,000 |
| Net Change | | \$1,521,228,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | 13,438,343,000 | 14,618,437,000 | 16,139,665,000 | 1,521,228,000 |

General Statement

The Children and Families Services Programs appropriations account incorporates funding for programs serving children, youth, families, Native Americans, victims of child abuse and neglect and domestic violence, and other populations. The FY 2024 request for discretionary Children and Families Services Programs is \$16.1 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion from the FY 2023 enacted level.

The FY 2024 request for Children and Families Services Programs funds all programs at or above the FY 2023 enacted level. Highlights include:

- Head Start (+\$1.1 billion),
- Preschool Development Grants (+\$45 million),
- CAPTA State Grants (+\$20 million),
- Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (+19.3 million),
- Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration (+\$82 million),
- Native American Programs (+\$27 million),
- Family Violence Prevention and Services (+251.9 million), and
- Federal Administration (+\$21.5 million)

This Budget also supports the reauthorization of the Family Violence and Prevention Services, Runaway and Homeless Youth, and Native American programs, while proposing a new demonstration program that would support initiatives to address the whole family across the lifecycle of their interactions with benefits programs throughout the federal government.

Head Start

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$11,036,820,000 | \$11,996,820,000 | \$13,111,586,000 | \$1,114,766,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 639 of the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Head Start program was established as part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452), and was reauthorized most recently through FY 2012 under the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 (P.L. 110-134). The program provides grants directly to local public and private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive early learning and development services to economically disadvantaged children and families, with a special focus on helping preschoolers develop the education and skills required to be successful in school. The Early Head Start program was established as part of the Head Start Amendments Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-252), to serve pregnant women and children from birth to three years of age, in recognition of the mounting evidence that the earliest years are critical to children’s growth and development.

In FY 2022, the Head Start and Early Head Start programs (hereafter, collectively referred to as “Head Start,” unless otherwise noted) were funded at approximately \$11.037 billion, and these programs were funded to serve an estimated 833,075 children and pregnant women in centers, family homes, and family child care homes in urban, suburban, and rural communities throughout the country. This includes funding provided directly to tribes to operate American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) programs in tribal communities. It also includes funding for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) programs to provide Head Start services designed to meet the needs of migrant or seasonal farmworker families.

Head Start programs promote school readiness by enhancing the cognitive, physical, behavioral, and social-emotional development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social, and other services to enrolled children and families. The Head Start Program Performance Standards outline the requirements and expectations of programs in delivering these services. Head Start programs are expected to collaborate with other early care and education programs in their communities and to work closely with local school systems to continue the gains children achieve in Head Start.

All Head Start grant recipients must, unless a waiver is granted, contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program from non-federal funds. No more than 15 percent of total program costs may be used for program administration.

At least 90 percent of the enrollees in a program must be children from families with an income at or below the federal poverty level or eligible for public assistance, or children who are experiencing homelessness or in foster care. However, if a program can show that it is meeting the needs of all interested and eligible families in its community using the above criteria, that program may propose to fill up to 35 percent of its funded enrollment with children whose family income is between 100 to 130 percent of the poverty line. Head Start programs must ensure that at least 10 percent of funded

enrollment is filled by children with disabilities. On April 21, 2022, ACF issued an information memorandum that expanded the interpretation of “public assistance” to include the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program in addition to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and Supplemental Security Income. This change is intended to eliminate barriers to families who are already eligible for, and in many cases already enrolled in, Head Start services by providing a streamlined way for such families to demonstrate eligibility.

When Head Start was reauthorized by Congress in 2007, ACF took steps to raise the bar on quality, as directed by the law. ACF implemented the Designation Renewal System (DRS), which provides a structure for identifying lower performing programs that are required to compete for continued funding. Grant recipients that fall short on quality benchmarks, including classroom quality, health and safety, financial accountability, and program management standards, are designated for competition. Each year since FY 2013, appropriations have authorized \$25 million to support the implementation of the DRS in order to minimize the disruption of services to children and families during transitions to new providers when incumbent grant recipients are unsuccessful in the competitive grant process. ACF has awarded these funds for activities such as hiring, training, and conducting criminal background checks on staff; obtaining licenses to operate; beginning recruitment and enrollment of children; and transferring property and inventory from the incumbent grantee. ACF has also awarded these funds to support the operations of a temporary provider until the new grantee is in place to avoid gaps in service to children and families.

Since FY 2014 the Head Start appropriation has included funding for Early Head Start-Child Care (EHS-CC) Partnerships and Early Head Start Expansion. This funding has allowed grant recipients to expand access to meet the needs for infant and toddler care in their community through traditional Early Head Start programs or through partnerships with center-based and family child care providers who agree to meet the Head Start Program Performance Standards with funding and technical assistance from Early Head Start programs. While the EHS-CC Partnerships approach was permissible under the Head Start Act, it was not as frequently used prior to this targeted expansion. Since 2014, ACF has awarded nearly 500 new EHS-CC Partnership and Early Head Start Expansion grants across four rounds of competition. The most recent round of grants awarded in FY 2021 were funded to provide Early Head Start services to 5,100 infants and toddlers and their families. The FY 2023 appropriation included \$100 million for the expansion of Head Start, Early Head Start, and EHS-CC Partnership programs. These funds are to be awarded by September 30, 2024.

The FY 2023 appropriation included \$596 million for a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) to Head Start grant recipients, which is an increase of 5.6 percent over the prior fiscal year. COLA support programs to keep pace with inflation without diminishing quality. The COLA amount is calculated per the formula specified in section 640(a)(7)(B) of the Head Start Act.

The FY 2023 appropriation included \$262 million for quality improvement activities consistent with section 640(a)(5) of the Head Start Act, except that grant recipients were not bound by the requirements for at least 50 percent of the funds to be used for staff compensation or for no more than 10 percent of funds to be used on transportation, though grant recipients may choose to spend funds in line with these requirements. Of the \$262 million for quality improvement activities, \$13 million was set-aside and awarded to Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs as required by Congress.

The FY 2023 appropriation also included \$8 million to support the Tribal Colleges and University Partnership program. This program is designed to support activities to improve skills and qualifications of education personnel, to provide assistance to staff and parents in the program, to develop curricula to promote high-quality services and instruction, and to develop and implement learning opportunities for

AIAN Head Start agency staff. The FY 2023 amount included \$6 million to maintain the six programs awarded in FY 2020, as well as an additional \$2 million to expand the program to additional tribal colleges and universities.

Since the end of FY 2021, all Head Start center-based preschool programs must, unless a waiver is granted, provide 1,020 annual hours of planned class operations over at least eight months per year for 45 percent of its center-based funded enrollment. The requirement that Early Head Start center-based programs provide 1,380 annual hours of planned class operations has been in effect since the end of FY 2018. In general, the requirement for increased program hours supports the importance of longer preschool duration in achieving meaningful child outcomes and preparing children for success in school, while affording programs flexibility to meet the needs of their communities. In FY 2022, about 500,000 children, or 81 percent of all children in center-based Head Start preschool programs, were funded to receive at least 1,020 hours of planned class operations per year during normal operations, as most programs prepared to meet or exceed the duration requirement.

Congress provided \$1 billion for Head Start through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2, available through September 30, 2022). This funding was distributed in the summer of 2021 as one-time funding by formula based on each grant recipient's funded enrollment. Grant recipients used this supplemental funding to prepare facilities for in-person services and resume program operations, purchase cleaning supplies and services, offer summer programming to support kindergarteners in preparing for school, recruit and retain staff, enhance outdoor play space, support family and staff wellness and mental health, provide vaccine outreach and support, and make one-time investments that consider both short-term and long-term needs.

In FY 2023, Congress provided \$345 million through the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) to remain available until September 30, 2027, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Fiona and Ian.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes, such as transfers or reprogramming, or supplemental appropriations - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 2020 | \$10,613,095,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$750,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$10,748,095,000 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$1,250,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$11,036,820,000 |
| 2023 | \$11,996,820,000 |
| 2023 Supplemental | \$345,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$13,111,586,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget for the Head Start program is \$13.1 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion from the FY 2023 enacted level. This funding level will allow ACF to support an estimated 760,156 slots for eligible children and pregnant women. This accounts for a projected decrease of approximately 75,000 funded slots during FY 2023. Due to the nationwide shortage in early care and education (ECE) staff, which has greatly affected the ability of Head Start and other ECE programs to recruit and retain qualified staff, many Head Start programs are reducing enrollment and making changes to their programs

to improve compensation to better retain and recruit qualified staff. The FY 2024 Budget stabilizes enrollment in the program by increasing wages and making a down payment on pay parity between Head Start teachers and elementary school teachers with the same qualifications.

The future success of the federal Head Start program depends on the ability of local programs to recruit and retain qualified, competent, experienced, and diverse staff that can support the holistic development of children from eligible families. Head Start programs nationwide are experiencing a severe shortage of staff across a variety of positions, particularly for those that provide direct services to children and families. The staffing shortage is a result of a confluence of factors, including persistently low, stagnant wages, particularly for frontline staff; a lack of comprehensive benefits; and insufficient supports for staff health and wellness, despite increased requirements for staff to be more qualified, more competent, and bear more complex job responsibilities. For instance, from 2010 to 2022, the share of Head Start Preschool teachers with a bachelor's degree increased from 52 percent to 71 percent, but inflation-adjusted salaries for these teachers actually decreased by 2 percent during this timeframe, with an average teacher salary of \$39,096 in 2022 compared to \$39,912 in 2010, in real dollars. By comparison, kindergarten teachers and public school preschool teachers, who often hold similar credentials as those of the Head Start teachers, earned average annual salaries of \$64,490 and \$52,420 in May 2021, respectively. Head Start teachers and staff are leaving the program in pursuit of higher salaries and better benefits in public schools and other higher paying jobs.

The FY 2024 President's Budget request includes an additional \$574.6 million to increase wages for Head Start personnel, with the goal of reaching pay parity between Head Start educators with similar qualifications to elementary school educators over time. Over the past decade, the credentials of Head Start staff have steadily increased without comparable increases in salaries and benefits. As a result, Head Start programs across the country report difficulty recruiting and retaining qualified staff without resources to sustainably increase wages. The Administration is committed to working with Congress to identify ongoing funding to increase wages as part of a comprehensive approach to ensuring that all families can access affordable, high-quality early childhood programs. This discretionary increase to the Head Start program is in addition to the larger Universal Preschool proposal to be funded through mandatory investments, which would also boost wages for staff in Head Start programs.

In addition, the Budget request provides \$440.2 million for a full COLA to support programs with the goal of keeping pace with inflation without diminishing quality. Grant recipients must apply COLA to salaries of Head Start staff, including in EHS-CC Partnerships, unless a justification is provided.

This Budget request reserves a total set-aside of up to \$45 million to supplement federal administrative costs and evaluation, an increase of \$3 million from FY 2023. This set-aside maintains previously appropriated funds for such purposes, and the \$3 million increase will support increased costs and program requirements.

The FY 2024 request continues to preserve \$25 million to support DRS transitions, as well as \$8 million for maintaining the Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program.

The FY 2024 request includes a set of legislative changes to eligibility requirements in the Head Start Act to address challenges faced by AIAN and MSHS programs in finding eligible families the programs were designed to serve when established by Congress. These two proposals advance the Administration's equity agenda and recognize the unique needs of each population.

For AIAN programs, the legislative proposal would allow those programs discretion to establish selection criteria to enroll children who would benefit from the program but do not meet the income eligibility criteria. The selection criteria could include prioritizing children in families in which a child, family member, or member of the household is a member of an Indian tribe. The Head Start Act currently allows up to 49 percent of AIAN program enrollment to be comprised of enrollees in the over-income eligibility criteria if certain conditions are met, while the remaining 51 percent of the AIAN program enrollment must be comprised of income eligible families, children experiencing homelessness, children in foster care, or families eligible or potentially eligible to receive public assistance. Although these flexibilities provided by Congress are helpful for tribes to enroll children, tribes report children that would benefit from Head Start services and are affiliated with their tribe are unable to be served due to eligibility requirements that prioritize enrollment for non-tribal eligible children. This legislative change would better position tribes to determine which children would most benefit from Head Start services in their communities. Additionally, this change would promote better alignment with flexibilities afforded to AIAN grant recipients under the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) program.

The requested legislative change for MSHS programs is to add specific requirements to allow those programs to serve any children who have one family member working in agricultural employment as defined in the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Protection Act, even if they do not meet income eligibility criteria. MSHS programs will still be required to develop selection criteria to prioritize children of migrant farmworker families and to serve children who would benefit most from services. To be eligible for MSHS currently, a family must demonstrate that their income comes primarily from agricultural labor. It has become increasingly less common for agricultural work to be the primary source of an entire family’s income as agricultural work has become less available or stable due to unpredictable weather events and higher pay in other industries. The requested legislative changes for MSHS programs will address such barriers, while still maintaining that MSHS programs prioritize farmworker families most in need of services, especially migrant farmworker families who move often.

The following table displays a split of the estimated annual funding levels for competitive grants, not including carry-over funds from previous fiscal years. This table excludes funding for DRS transitions, research and evaluation, training and technical assistance, monitoring, and program support funding. Estimates are based on past awards, and grant recipients have the flexibility to request conversion of funding from Head Start to Early Head Start.

| | FY 2022 Actual | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 PB Estimate |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Head Start | \$7,294,441,266 | \$7,823,590,668 | \$8,557,394,219 |
| Early Head Start and EHS-CC Partnerships | \$3,352,718,560 | \$3,681,689,726 | \$4,054,227,175 |

Performance Analysis

The Program Information Report (PIR) is an annual information collection submitted by Head Start grant recipients, and the PIR data collected is used for nine of twelve performance measures reported in this section, all measures except for 3A, 3E, and 3.7LT. Due to the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic that resulted in many program closures across the country during the 2019-2020 program year, the PIR was not required to be submitted for that program year. The PIR submission requirement was resumed in the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 program year, and guidance was provided to grant recipients on how to report certain data while many transitioned from remote to in-person services.

In FY 2021, ACF informed programs of the expectation that they meet full enrollment and provide in-person comprehensive services during the 2021-2022 program year. Full enrollment monitoring resumed in September 2022. Grant recipients experienced challenges in meeting full enrollment that affected reported program performance measures, including challenges with staff recruitment and retention, and securing all necessary and timely services for children and families.

The primary reason reported for enrollment challenges during the 2021-2022 program year was workforce related, mostly due to staff shortages. Some workforce challenges existed in Head Start programs prior to the pandemic but expanded and worsened as programs attempted to reopen for in-person services. Programs experienced the highest rates of staff turnover reported in over two decades this past program year – 22 percent for classroom teachers and 19 percent for all program staff. This also resulted in added burden and costs to the program with recruiting, onboarding, and professional development investments.

ACF is addressing under-enrollment in two specific ways. First, in September 2022, ACF resumed its pre-pandemic practices of monitoring and tracking enrollment referred to as the Full Enrollment Initiative. This process allows ACF to identify programs that are under-enrolled, provide training and technical assistance, and ultimately recapture funding for those programs that are unable to address under-enrollment challenges after the timeline specified in the Head Start Act. Second, ACF issued guidance to programs to adopt strategies to stabilize the workforce. These strategies require thoughtful and data-informed decision-making, which involve significant changes to program budgets and staffing approaches. One of the strategies available to programs to stabilize the workforce is to reduce enrollment, which allows a program to redirect resources to necessary workforce investments, and this strategy may need to be part of programs' strategic planning and a key tool for addressing under-enrollment.

The 2007 reauthorization of the Head Start program raised standards for Head Start teacher qualifications, and significant progress has been made. The law required that, by October 1, 2013, at least 50 percent of Head Start preschool teachers nationwide in center-based programs have a Bachelor of Arts (BA) or advanced degree in early childhood education. Based on the most recent data available from FY 2022, ACF continues to far surpass this requirement, with 70 percent of Head Start preschool teachers having a BA or advanced degree. While programs met and exceeded requirements for staff to be more qualified, it is worth noting that the staffing crisis is due to a confluence of factors, including persistently low, stagnant wages, particularly for frontline staff; lack of comprehensive benefits; and insufficient supports for staff health and wellness.

The law also required that, as of October 1, 2011, all preschool, center-based teachers who do not have a BA or advanced degree have at least an associate (AA) degree or higher, as well as evidence of the relevance of their degree and experience in early childhood education. Thus, the goal for fiscal years 2011 through 2024 for performance measure 3C is to reach 100 percent, as shown in the following table. The most recent FY 2022 data indicates that 94 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA degree or higher, slightly missing the target, but remaining fairly stable compared to the FY 2021 result. Of the 38,692 Head Start preschool teachers in FY 2021, 34,506 had an AA degree or higher. Of these degreed teachers, 8,775 have an AA degree, 21,190 have a BA degree, and 4,541 have an advanced degree. Not included in these numbers are 1,181 teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or state credential and 946 teachers who do not have a degree or CDA. About 22 percent of teachers without a BA or advanced degree are enrolled in a BA degree program. ACF continues to provide training and technical assistance funds directly to grant recipients to increase the qualifications of teachers.

ACF strives to increase the percentage of Head Start children in high-quality classrooms. ACF measures progress by reducing the proportion of Head Start grant recipients scoring in the low range (below 2.5) in any domain of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K). This research-based tool measures teacher-child interaction on a seven-point scale in three broad domains: Emotional Support, Classroom Organization, and Instructional Support. Research findings underscore the importance of teacher-child interactions as a demonstrated measure of classroom quality. ACF assesses each Head Start grantee using the CLASS instrument during onsite monitoring reviews. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, ACF suspended all CLASS reviews beginning in March 2020 to protect the health and safety of Head Start children and staff by limiting their exposure to outside individuals whenever possible. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, many programs worked on transitioning from remote to in-person services and towards full enrollment. Therefore, CLASS reviews were also not conducted as part of DRS in those two fiscal years. The most recent data from FY 2020 CLASS reviews indicate that 83 percent of grant recipients scored in the mid to high range, while 17 percent of grant recipients scored in the low range.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>3A</u> : Reduce the proportion of Head Start preschool grant recipients receiving a score in the low range on any of the three domains on the basis of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K). <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2020: 17% [1] Target: 15% (Target Not Met) | N/A | Prior Result -1PP | N/A |
| <u>3B and 3.6LT</u> : Increase the percentage of Early Head Start children who become up-to-date during the program year on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care, according to their state's EPSDT schedule. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 13.7% Target: 15.9% (Target Not Met) | Prior Result +1PP | Prior Result +1PP | N/A |
| <u>3C</u> : Increase the percentage of Head Start preschool teachers with an AA, BA, or Advanced degree in early childhood education or a related field. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 94.0% Target: 100% (Target Not Met) | 100% | 100% | Maintain |
| <u>3D</u> : Increase the percentage of Head Start preschool teachers that have a BA degree or higher in early childhood education or a related field. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 70.1% Target: 72.6% (Target Not Met) | Prior Result +1PP | Prior Result +1PP | N/A |
| <u>3E</u> : Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. <i>(Efficiency)</i> | FY 2022: 22.7% [2] Target: 2.0% (Target Not Met) | 2.0% | Prior Result -0.1PP | N/A |
| <u>3.7LT</u> : Percentage of parents of children in Head Start preschool who report reading to their child three or more times per week. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2020: 75% Target: 83% (Target Not Met) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3i: Number of Early Head Start children who are up to date on a schedule of age-appropriate preventive and primary health care, according to their state's EPSDT schedule, at the end of their enrollment year. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 129,835 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3ii: Number of Head Start preschool teachers without a BA or higher degree and Early Head Start teachers without a CDA degree who are enrolled in a program to obtain those qualifications. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 6,009 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3iii: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 49,015 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3iv: Number of Head Start preschool assistant teachers with at least an AA degree. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 12,312 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3v: Percent of Head Start and Early Head Start staff who are parents of children currently or formerly enrolled in the program. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 23% (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3vi: Percent of children eligible to receive early intervention services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 13% (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[1] There is no FY 2021, FY 2022, or FY 2023 data available due to the coronavirus pandemic for this performance measure. The most recent result and target from FY 2020 is shown. A portion of FY 2020 CLASS: Pre-K reviews did not occur due to the coronavirus pandemic.

[2] See narrative on enrollment challenges above table for additional context for this performance measure. The target reflects the goal of achieving enrollment levels prior to the pandemic.

Additional Head Start Program Data[1]

| Program Data | FY 2022 Actual | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Number of Grant Recipients[2] | 1,560 | 1,560 | 1,560 |
| Funded Slots for Children in Head Start Programs | 833,075 | 755,074 | 760,156 |
| Head Start (Preschool) | 635,620 | 575,254 | 578,316 |
| Early Head Start[3] | 165,155 | 150,750 | 151,760 |
| EHS-CC Partnerships | 32,300 | 29,070 | 30,080 |
| Estimated Number of Children in Poverty Below Age 5 in 50 States and DC (2020) [4] | 3,034,000 | N/A | N/A |
| Number of Staff | 259,587 | 235,627 | 236,994 |
| Number of Classrooms | 51,796 | 47,011 | 47,281 |
| Number of Head Start and Early Head Start Teachers | 69,156 | 62,822 | 63,195 |
| Number of Teachers with AA Degree | 16,088 | 14,612 | 14,698 |
| Number of Teachers with BA Degree | 27,627 | 25,051 | 25,192 |
| Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree | 5,300 | 4,803 | 4,829 |
| Percent of Teachers with AA Degree or Higher | 71 % | 71 % | 71 % |
| Average Head Start and Early Head Start Teacher Salary | \$35,819 | \$40,453 | \$45,118 |
| Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree | \$33,325 | \$37,756 | \$42,157 |
| Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree | \$39,487 | \$44,377 | \$49,217 |
| Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree | \$49,912 | \$55,885 | \$61,790 |
| Head Start Preschool: Number of Teachers | 36,692 | 33,207 | 33,384 |
| Head Start Preschool: Percent of Teachers with BA Degree or Higher | 70 % | 70 % | 70 % |
| Head Start Preschool: Average Teacher Salary[5] | 38,499 | 42,080 | 45,754 |
| Volunteers | 464,161 | 420,702 | 423,376 |

[1] Unless otherwise noted as “Head Start preschool,” all data in the table includes Head Start, Early Head Start, and EHS-CC Partnerships. Also, teacher data in the table includes all center-based teachers but excludes assistant teachers.

[2] Data includes only agencies funded to provide direct services to children and families. Some grant recipients have more than one grant.

[3] Early Head Start funded slots include EHS Expansion and exclude EHS-CC Partnership slots, which are shown on the next line.

[4] The data source is the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2022 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). The 2022 CPS ASEC provides the 2021 poverty status for children under age 5 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The territories and Puerto Rico are not included.

[5] Head Start preschool average teacher salary does not include Migrant and Seasonal Head Start teachers.

Resource and Program Data
Head Start

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | 10,672,159,825 | 2,086 | 11,624,855,394 | 2,136 | 12,734,196,394 | 2,136 |
| Formula - New Starts | 500,415,196 | 140 | 2,395,631,079 | 467 | 2,896,038,207 | 487 |
| Formula - Continuations | 10,171,744,629 | 1,946 | 9,229,224,315 | 1,669 | 9,838,158,187 | 1,649 |
| Competitive - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | 16,364,093 | 80 | 24,190,914 | 39 | 20,000,000 | 37 |
| Grants - New Starts | 1,623,051 | 20 | 5,039,355 | 17 | 150,000 | 6 |
| Grants - Continuations | 5,427,178 | 18 | 3,581,981 | 8 | 4,681,367 | 15 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 4,266,000 | 4 | 300,000 | 2 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 1,255,169 | 42 | 7,920,972 | 10 | 9,500,000 | 14 |
| Other | 8,058,695 | | 3,382,606 | | 5,368,633 | |
| Demonstration/Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 248,062,416 | 26 | 246,049,783 | 26 | 248,474,783 | 26 |
| Grants - New Starts | 6,497,739 | 0 | 10,222,287 | 0 | 21,011,853 | 4 |
| Grants - Continuations | 176,945,794 | 10 | 175,646,246 | 10 | 164,856,680 | 6 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 58,972,379 | 16 | 56,598,780 | 16 | 58,879,426 | 16 |
| Other | 5,646,504 | | 3,582,470 | | 3,726,824 | |
| Program Support | 95,849,760 | 18 | 105,914,823 | 18 | 108,914,823 | 18 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 1,940,428 | 3 | 2,144,190 | 5 | 2,204,924 | 5 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 68,010,904 | 15 | 75,152,644 | 13 | 77,281,316 | 13 |
| Other | 25,898,428 | | 28,617,989 | | 29,428,583 | |
| Total | 11,032,436,094 | 2,210 | 12,001,010,914 | 2,219 | 13,111,586,000 | 2,217 |

Notes:

1. Competitive Service Grants include the Head Start and Early Head Start programs, funding to support the Designated Renewal System, and funding for FY 2023 and FY 2024 expansion opportunities.
2. All grants awarded, both new starts and continuations, include funding for both services and training and technical assistance. Count totals are only accounted for in the Service Grant section to prevent duplication.
3. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, grant paneling, salaries and benefits and associated overhead for the EHS-CC Partnerships program and monitoring, the last of which is capped at \$42 million in the Head Start Act.
4. FY 2023 includes \$4.2 million carried over from FY 2022 for research.
5. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Head Start

Competitive Grants

CFDA # 93.600

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$160,896,014 | \$173,863,620 | \$189,200,517 | \$15,336,897 |
| Alaska | 21,087,472 | 22,787,042 | 24,797,138 | 2,010,096 |
| Arizona | 179,657,797 | 194,137,532 | 211,262,835 | 17,125,303 |
| Arkansas | 109,190,062 | 117,990,366 | 128,398,558 | 10,408,192 |
| California | 1,347,944,037 | 1,456,583,197 | 1,585,071,638 | 128,488,441 |
| Colorado | 122,489,094 | 132,361,249 | 144,037,129 | 11,675,880 |
| Connecticut | 75,015,395 | 81,061,350 | 88,211,953 | 7,150,603 |
| Delaware | 22,097,399 | 23,878,365 | 25,984,729 | 2,106,364 |
| District of Columbia | 39,827,104 | 43,037,017 | 46,833,408 | 3,796,391 |
| Florida | 454,065,759 | 490,661,731 | 533,944,093 | 43,282,362 |
| Georgia | 268,439,991 | 290,075,233 | 315,663,414 | 25,588,181 |
| Hawaii | 32,843,040 | 35,490,064 | 38,620,722 | 3,130,658 |
| Idaho | 39,619,578 | 42,812,765 | 46,589,375 | 3,776,610 |
| Illinois | 421,245,301 | 455,196,069 | 495,349,926 | 40,153,857 |
| Indiana | 165,032,016 | 178,332,969 | 194,064,116 | 15,731,147 |
| Iowa | 82,780,867 | 89,452,690 | 97,343,510 | 7,890,820 |
| Kansas | 83,324,258 | 90,039,876 | 97,982,493 | 7,942,617 |
| Kentucky | 185,658,346 | 200,621,702 | 218,318,988 | 17,697,286 |
| Louisiana | 215,519,828 | 232,889,906 | 253,433,642 | 20,543,736 |
| Maine | 44,564,961 | 48,156,727 | 52,404,739 | 4,248,012 |
| Maryland | 122,029,294 | 131,864,391 | 143,496,441 | 11,632,050 |
| Massachusetts | 166,320,684 | 179,725,498 | 195,579,484 | 15,853,986 |
| Michigan | 376,784,607 | 407,152,013 | 443,067,797 | 35,915,784 |
| Minnesota | 129,113,583 | 139,519,646 | 151,826,985 | 12,307,339 |
| Mississippi | 231,533,595 | 250,194,322 | 272,264,519 | 22,070,197 |
| Missouri | 196,168,501 | 211,978,936 | 230,678,068 | 18,699,132 |
| Montana | 38,249,718 | 41,332,500 | 44,978,532 | 3,646,032 |
| Nebraska | 63,054,846 | 68,136,827 | 74,147,328 | 6,010,501 |
| Nevada | 42,674,363 | 46,113,754 | 50,181,551 | 4,067,797 |
| New Hampshire | 21,569,238 | 23,307,637 | 25,363,655 | 2,056,018 |
| New Jersey | 199,693,689 | 215,788,240 | 234,823,401 | 19,035,161 |
| New Mexico | 79,966,536 | 86,411,535 | 94,034,088 | 7,622,553 |
| New York | 640,704,300 | 692,342,629 | 753,415,710 | 61,073,081 |
| North Carolina | 251,507,617 | 271,778,174 | 295,752,330 | 23,974,156 |
| North Dakota | 25,670,634 | 27,739,589 | 30,186,560 | 2,446,971 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 393,510,669 | 425,226,132 | 462,736,274 | 37,510,142 |
| Oklahoma | 141,291,558 | 152,679,120 | 166,147,285 | 13,468,165 |
| Oregon | 107,912,577 | 116,609,920 | 126,896,341 | 10,286,421 |
| Pennsylvania | 366,174,948 | 395,687,255 | 430,591,707 | 34,904,452 |
| Rhode Island | 35,177,139 | 38,012,283 | 41,365,430 | 3,353,147 |
| South Carolina | 136,047,800 | 147,012,735 | 159,981,055 | 12,968,320 |
| South Dakota | 29,303,125 | 31,664,845 | 34,458,072 | 2,793,227 |
| Tennessee | 186,849,122 | 201,908,450 | 219,719,244 | 17,810,794 |
| Texas | 738,721,361 | 798,259,492 | 868,675,736 | 70,416,244 |
| Utah | 77,106,782 | 83,321,295 | 90,671,251 | 7,349,956 |
| Vermont | 24,984,914 | 26,998,603 | 29,380,210 | 2,381,607 |
| Virginia | 156,038,754 | 168,614,884 | 183,488,777 | 14,873,893 |
| Washington | 179,318,578 | 193,770,973 | 210,863,942 | 17,092,969 |
| West Virginia | 77,236,620 | 83,461,598 | 90,823,931 | 7,362,333 |
| Wisconsin | 155,331,677 | 167,850,819 | 182,657,313 | 14,806,494 |
| Wyoming | 21,729,670 | 23,480,999 | 25,552,310 | 2,071,311 |
| Subtotal, States | \$9,483,074,818 | \$10,247,374,564 | \$11,151,318,250 | \$903,943,686 |
| Indian Tribes | 322,076,918 | 348,035,092 | 378,736,018 | 30,700,926 |
| American Samoa | 4,614,995 | 4,986,946 | 5,426,855 | 439,909 |
| Guam | 3,849,883 | 4,160,169 | 4,527,146 | 366,977 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 3,729,136 | 4,029,690 | 4,385,158 | 355,468 |
| Palau | 1,974,607 | 2,133,753 | 2,321,975 | 188,222 |
| Puerto Rico | 340,726,448 | 368,187,703 | 400,666,334 | 32,478,631 |
| Virgin Islands | 11,267,542 | 12,175,663 | 13,249,705 | 1,074,042 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$366,162,611 | \$395,673,924 | \$430,577,173 | \$34,903,249 |
| Total States/Territories | \$10,171,314,347 | \$10,991,083,580 | \$11,960,631,441 | \$969,547,861 |
| Other Grants | 24,999,999 | 119,575,000 | 214,150,000 | 94,575,000 |
| Research | 16,364,093 | 24,190,914 | 20,000,000 | -4,190,914 |
| Migrant Program | 475,845,479 | 514,196,814 | 559,414,953 | 45,218,139 |
| Other | 95,849,760 | 105,914,823 | 108,914,823 | 3,000,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 248,062,416 | 246,049,783 | 248,474,783 | 2,425,000 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$861,121,747 | \$1,009,927,334 | \$1,150,954,559 | \$141,027,225 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$11,032,436,094 | \$12,001,010,914 | \$13,111,586,000 | \$1,110,575,086 |

Notes:

1. The Other Grants line includes \$25 million to support Designated Renewal System transitions and funding for the EHS-CC Partnership and HS/EHS expansion, which is multi-year funding carried over into the next fiscal year.
2. FY 2023 includes \$4.2 million carried over from FY 2022 for research.
3. The Training and Technical Assistance line in FY 2023 includes about \$2.4 million of the \$100 million set aside for EHS-CC Partnership and HS/EHS Expansion awards to be made by Sept. 30, 2024.

Preschool Development Grants

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$290,000,000 | \$315,000,000 | \$360,000,000 | \$45,000,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 9212 of the Every Student Succeeds Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-95) authorized the Preschool Development Grants (PDG) program through FY 2020. Previously, the program had been authorized through appropriations language and was funded through the Department of Education (ED).

The PDG program was created in 2014 to build state and local capacity to implement preschool for four-year-old children from low- and moderate-income families. The program supported two types of grants: development grants for states with small or no state public preschool program, in order to develop or enhance their infrastructure and capacity to deliver high-quality services to eligible children in one or more high-need communities, and expansion grants to states with more robust systems to implement and expand high-quality programs to serve additional children in high-need communities. Both types of grants were renewable for up to four years. Grantees had the option to implement services through a mixed-delivery system of providers including schools, licensed child care centers, Head Start, or other community-based organizations.

In FY 2017, Congress moved funding for PDG to ACF. ACF transferred funding to ED to issue \$248 million continuation grants on behalf of the HHS Secretary to fund the final year of the initial grants cycle. In addition, \$2 million was provided to continue technical assistance.

The authorization allows for the new Preschool Development Grants Birth through Five Initiative (PDG B-5), now funded through HHS and jointly administered with ED. The new initiative focuses on the coordination of the delivery models and funding streams existing in each state’s mixed delivery system serving children from birth through age five.

The first year of funding for the PDG B-5 initiative was awarded in December 2018 from the available FY 2018 appropriation. During the first year, grantees were expected to develop and implement a comprehensive needs assessment and to develop a related strategic plan based on what was learned from that needs assessment. They also identified activities that focus on maximizing parental choice and expanding parent knowledge and involvement, as well as sharing best practices across staff working in the various birth-through-age-five programs in the state.

The FY 2019 appropriation supported three-year renewal grants to a subset of 20 states that were awarded the initial PDG B-5 grant from the previous year with the purpose of allowing such states to continue activities described in their initial grant and implement activities identified in their year-one strategic plan. ACF also awarded six new initial PDG B-5 grants from that year’s appropriation.

In FY 2020, ACF continued to fund the original 20 states that were awarded a three-year renewal grant, with these states receiving the same amount of funding for their second year that they received in the first year. In addition, ACF awarded an additional eight renewal grants.

In FY 2021, ACF continued to fund the original 20 states, with these states receiving the same amount of funding for their third year that they received in the previous two years. In addition, the eight states that received first-year renewal grants in FY 2020 received their second year of funds.

In FY 2022 seven renewal grantees (one state was not able to move forward towards implementation of the grant) received their third-year of funding. In addition, ACF held two new competitions. The first was for states that did not previously receive or implement three-year renewal grant funding. The second competition was for a planning grant given to states that have not previously received PDG B-5 funding, as well as provide one year of additional funding to those states whose third year of funding ends in December 2022 or April 2023. This will allow them to re-assess program and workforce needs as they work to recover from the pandemic. As a result of these two competitions, ACF award 21 three-year renewal grants to states that had not previously received a renewal grant, as well as 5 one-year planning grants – two of which went to states who had not previously received PDG B-5 funds.

In FY 2023, ACF awarded 16 additional planning grants and plans to fund the second-year of funding for the 21 new renewal grants. Based on a competition to be held later in FY 2023, ACF intends to award an additional six planning grants.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$275,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$275,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$290,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$315,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$360,000,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the Preschool Development Grants program is \$360 million, an increase of \$45 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. This will allow ACF to fund the third-year of the 21 renewal grants awarded in FY 2022 and up to an additional 15 states that were not funded during the previous renewal grant cycle due to a lack of sufficient appropriations. A new competition will occur in September 2023 and awards will be made by December 31, 2023. As with previous competitions, these new grants are for early childhood system building and may include a focus on supporting families with the greatest needs, including rural communities, children with disabilities, and families with young children experiencing homelessness. The funding increase will further states’ efforts to build a cohesive, comprehensive mixed-delivery system for children from birth to age five.

Resource and Program Data
Preschool Development Grants

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | 262,692,683 | 28 | 560,148,694 | 56 | 351,190,982 | 60 |
| Formula - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | 30,593,626 | 5 | 305,388,262 | 25 | 131,000,000 | 25 |
| Competitive - Continuations | 232,099,057 | 23 | 254,760,432 | 31 | 220,190,982 | 35 |
| Research/Evaluation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 3,759,166 | 1 | 6,948,494 | 3 | 6,000,000 | 4 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 4,000,000 | 2 | 2,000,000 | 2 |
| Grants - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 2,948,494 | 1 | 4,000,000 | 2 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 3,054,045 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 705,121 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Program Support | 881,241 | 0 | 2,663,743 | 0 | 2,809,018 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 881,241 | | 2,663,743 | | 2,809,018 | |
| Total | 268,038,211 | 29 | 569,760,931 | 59 | 360,000,000 | 64 |

Notes:

1. Program support includes grant paneling costs, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
3. Funding for FYs 2022 and 2023 includes amounts carried over from prior years.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$120,283,000 | \$125,283,000 | \$136,803,000 | \$11,520,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 388 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Formula and Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) program was authorized as part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415). This program serves as the national leader for the provision of shelter and supportive services to runaway and homeless youth. The RHY program administers grants to public and private organizations to establish and operate youth emergency shelters and transitional living programs. This program was reauthorized by the Reconnecting Homeless Youth Act of 2008 (P. L. 110-378) through FY 2013 and more recently reauthorized by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act through FY 2019.

The Basic Center Program (BCP) is funded at \$66.3 million in FY 2023 and provides grants to community-based public and private agencies for the provision of outreach, crisis intervention, emergency shelter, counseling, family reunification/reconnection, and aftercare services to runaway and homeless youth and their families. BCPs can provide up to 21 days of shelter for as many as 20 youth at each facility, with an exception in those jurisdictions that require a higher limit in order to be licensed as a BCP. Funds are allocated among the states using a formula based on the population of youth under age 18 as a proportion of the national population. BCPs provide youth with an opportunity to receive individual and family counseling, education, employment assistance, and behavioral health and physical health services.

The Transitional Living Program (TLP), including the Maternity Group Home (MGH) program, is funded at \$59 million in FY 2023, and provides grants to public and private organizations for community-based, adult-supervised group homes, host homes, and supervised apartments for youth ages 16 to 21 who cannot safely live with their families. Specifically for the MGH program, the funding provides shelter and services to meet the needs of pregnant and parenting homeless youth to promote long-term economic independence in order to ensure the well-being of the youth and their young families. Youth entering a TLP or MGH under the age of 18 are eligible for up to 21 months of service or to remain until they reach the age of 18, whichever is longer. All youth between the ages 18 and 21 are eligible for up to 18 months of TLP services.

TLPs provide a long-term, safe, stable, and nurturing environment for homeless youth. Services include counseling in basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment skills, and physical and behavioral health care. These services are designed to help youth who are homeless develop the skills necessary to make a successful transition to independence and self-sufficient living.

The RHY program also funds the National Communications System (NCS) for Runaway and Homeless Youth. The NCS program makes over 125,000 connections a year through its hotline, online, and offline services and resources. Its toll-free services are available 24 hours per day, 365 days per year throughout

the United States and U.S. Territories. As part of their services, the NCS program connects youth who run away and those experiencing homelessness with their families, legal guardians, and service providers. The NCS program also provides prevention counseling and identifies resources for youth in crisis or those who are contemplating running away. In addition, the NCS program develops and disseminates prevention resources in an effort to minimize runaway incidents and youth homelessness nationwide. In 2021, 79 percent of the crisis services connections were from youth in crisis; 16 percent came from parents, family members, or other caring adults; and the remaining 5 percent came from a youth’s friend or a social service agency. In addition, family dynamics continue to be the most common issue reported by youth at 85 percent. Emotional abuse was the next highest reported issue at 32 percent, followed by mental health related issues at 28 percent and peer and social issues at 24 percent.

In FY 2022, through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), Congress enacted a General Provision to expand funding flexibility for research projects in ACF. All research funding provided for in the Act could remain available for five years following appropriation. This has allowed for additional time for research and evaluation projects within the Runaway and Homeless Youth program. This authority continued in the FY 2023 appropriations bill.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$113,780,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$23,429,529 |
| 2021 | \$116,780,000 |
| 2022 | \$120,283,000 |
| 2023 | \$125,283,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$136,803,000 |

For FY 2022, 522 awards were made with an average award of \$198,305 and a range from \$66,801 to \$250,000. For FY 2023, it is estimated that 537 awards will be made with an average award of \$210,528 and a range from \$70,000 to \$250,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the RHY program is \$136.8 million, an increase of \$11.5 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. These funds are estimated to support 562 awards will be made with an average award of \$209,261 and a range of \$70,000 to \$350,000.

This additional funding will support the Whole Family Community-Based Demonstration project aimed at preventing and reducing youth homelessness, while also working to increase outcomes for youth and young adults experiencing or at risk of homelessness or housing instability. This human centric project will fund up to 20 grants to support organizations working with minors experiencing homelessness or housing instability. It will implement a whole-family, community-based prevention approach with the goal of supporting youth under 18 years of age to maintain safe and stable housing when appropriate or to seek alternative stability options to include connections to kinship support, caring adults, or other safe and stable housing. Grants will allow communities to create partnerships with schools, child welfare, youth justice systems, behavior health systems, housing and other youth systems to prevent youth homelessness. ACF will use this demonstration opportunity to identify effective strategies in preventing and stabilizing minors experiencing housing instability. The funding will also support training and

technical assistance and an evaluation component to support knowledge sharing and bridge a critical gap in services to improve whole-family, community-based prevention services.

This Budget includes legislative proposals to reauthorize and revise the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act through 2026. In particular, the Budget proposes to amend definitions and authorities to reflect current terminology and support youth at risk or victims of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

Performance Analysis

The RHY Act requires the collection of data on the characteristics of youth served by the RHY program. Funding is used to support the collection and analysis of data through the Runaway and Homeless Youth-Homeless Management Information System (RHY-HMIS). ACF has worked to review and identify improved performance measures and program indicators to help assess long-term outcomes experienced by youth who use the shelter programs and receive comprehensive support services, as indicated in the table below. ACF, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and other federal partners that serve homeless populations use a shared language, shared data elements, and program specific data elements. This partnership requires all RHY grantees to be members of their local HUD Continuums of Care. This integration was intended to increase the accuracy and consistency of federal counts of the homeless populations. However, there have been obstacles as many RHY grantees faced challenges in submitting their data to the Homeless Management Information System because of revised HUD data standards, have encountered inaccurate programming for their RHY specific data standards, or have had issues with their Continuums of Care successfully extracting their data for submission to ACF. Technical assistance staff continue to support grantees through this transition to ensure accurate and timely reporting of data. This transition has also resulted in the use of a new set of performance measures for the RHY program, as noted in the table below.

One key indicator that ACF continues to measure for the TLP program is the safe exit rate, which is defined as discharge from the program into an immediate living situation that is both safe and appropriate. During FY 2021, the TLP program exceeded the target of 91 percent safe exit rate with an actual result of 92 percent. This target was achieved through ACF's promotion and support of innovative strategies that help grantees to (1) encourage youth to complete the program and achieve their developmental goals, instead of dropping out; (2) stay connected with youth as they transition out of program residencies, and provide preventive, follow-up and aftercare services; (3) track exiting youth more closely; (4) report accurate data and maintain updated youth records to reduce the number of youth whose exit situations are unknown; and (5) analyze data to discover patterns of participation and opportunities for improved services. These objectives are consistently communicated through a range of mechanisms, including the RHY Training and Technical Assistance Center. ACF proposes keeping the performance standard at 91 percent for FY 2023 and FY 2024. ACF will continue to work to ensure appropriate service delivery and technical assistance systems are in place to support the proposed increase in this target performance measure.

A second key indicator that ACF measures for the BCP program is the safe exit rate for minor youth, which is defined as discharge from the program into an immediate living situation that is both safe and appropriate. During the FY 2021, the BCP program did not meet the target of 91 percent safe exit rate with an actual result of 88 percent. This target may not have been achieved due to about 4 percent of exit data on destination were not collected by staff possibly due to the ongoing challenges of the public health emergency. Due to this unexpected decrease, ACF proposes maintaining the performance standard at 90 percent for FY 2023 and FY 2024.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4A: Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 91.5% Target: 91% (Target Exceeded) | 91% | 91% | Maintain |
| 4B: Maintain the percentage of youth in a TLP that are attending school regularly, have graduated from high school, or obtained a GED at exit. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 68.3% Target: 66% (Target Exceeded) | 67% | 67% | Maintain |
| 4C: Maintain the number of youth leaving a TLP that are employed or looking for work at exit. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 82.3% Target: 71% (Target Exceeded) | 71% | 71% | Maintain |
| 4D: Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Basic Center Program (BCP) emergency shelters. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 87.5% Target: 91% (Target Not Met) | 90% | 90% | Maintain |
| 4E: Maintain the percentage of youth receiving out-of-shelter prevention services by the BCP who are diverted from entering an emergency shelter and exit to another safe and stable destination. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 73.2% Target: 90% (Target Not Met) | 90% | 90% | Maintain |
| 4F: Maintain the percentage of youth in BCP shelters that are attending school regularly, have graduated from high school, or obtained a GED at exit. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 67.6% Target: 71% (Target Not Met) | 71% | 71% | Maintain |
| 4G: Maintain the percentage of youth leaving BCP shelters that are employed or looking for work at exit. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 27.6% Target: 17% (Target Exceeded) | 18% | 18% | Maintain |
| 4i: Number of Basic Center Program grants. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 294 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| | | | | |
|---|--|-----|-----|-----|
| 4ii: Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 16,693 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4iii: Number of Transitional Living Program grants. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 249 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4iv: Number of youth entered TLP for services in the residency. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 3,090 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | 109,682,334 | 522 | 113,054,527 | 537 | 111,290,773 | 532 |
| Formula - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | 46,031,761 | 210 | 26,539,242 | 139 | 37,485,820 | 183 |
| Competitive - Continuations | 63,650,573 | 312 | 86,515,285 | 398 | 73,804,953 | 349 |
| Research/Evaluation | 673,920 | 1 | 1,191,737 | 2 | 2,542,000 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,750,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 673,920 | 1 | 1,191,737 | 2 | 792,000 | 1 |
| Other | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000,000 | 20 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,000,000 | 20 |
| Grants - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | 5,996,632 | 5 | 5,983,194 | 4 | 9,919,986 | 7 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 4,300,000 | 2 | 5,200,000 | 4 |
| Grants - Continuations | 4,100,000 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 1,896,632 | 3 | 1,683,194 | 2 | 3,719,986 | 2 |
| Other | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | |
| Program Support | 3,366,285 | 1 | 5,053,542 | 1 | 6,050,241 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | 1,122,003 | 1 | 1,369,412 | 1 | 1,400,000 | 1 |
| Other | 2,244,282 | | 3,684,130 | | 4,650,241 | |
| Total | 119,719,171 | 529 | 125,283,000 | 544 | 136,803,000 | 562 |

Note: Program Support includes information technology support, grant paneling, printing, contract fees, travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - State Table - Runaway and Homeless Youth - Basic Center

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.623**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$800,000 | \$902,977 | \$960,502 | \$57,525 |
| Alaska | 597,549 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Arizona | 800,000 | 1,018,832 | 1,402,361 | 383,529 |
| Arkansas | 385,835 | 570,032 | 606,346 | 36,314 |
| California | 5,885,082 | 6,501,565 | 7,092,269 | 590,704 |
| Colorado | 1,224,630 | 1,016,423 | 1,081,175 | 64,752 |
| Connecticut | 503,849 | 598,098 | 636,200 | 38,102 |
| Delaware | 175,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 399,928 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Florida | 4,069,942 | 3,077,224 | 3,699,022 | 621,798 |
| Georgia | 1,122,658 | 2,063,242 | 2,194,683 | 131,441 |
| Hawaii | 200,000 | 250,000 | 258,087 | 8,087 |
| Idaho | 400,000 | 380,388 | 413,130 | 32,742 |
| Illinois | 1,996,980 | 2,081,379 | 2,026,716 | (54,663) |
| Indiana | 528,162 | 1,281,117 | 1,362,731 | 81,614 |
| Iowa | 400,000 | 598,168 | 636,275 | 38,107 |
| Kansas | 150,000 | 570,870 | 607,237 | 36,367 |
| Kentucky | 796,360 | 822,811 | 875,228 | 52,417 |
| Louisiana | 1,263,338 | 870,588 | 925,049 | 54,461 |
| Maine | 400,000 | 400,000 | 250,000 | (150,000) |
| Maryland | 399,498 | 1,098,399 | 1,168,373 | 69,974 |
| Massachusetts | 999,344 | 1,105,273 | 1,105,686 | 413 |
| Michigan | 2,530,479 | 1,547,474 | 1,858,798 | 311,324 |
| Minnesota | 2,230,268 | 1,680,280 | 1,132,261 | (548,019) |
| Mississippi | 378,577 | 564,302 | 600,251 | 35,949 |
| Missouri | 1,144,659 | 1,120,318 | 1,191,688 | 71,370 |
| Montana | — | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 400,000 | 389,118 | 413,907 | 24,789 |
| Nevada | 400,000 | 566,412 | 602,495 | 36,083 |
| New Hampshire | 199,680 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 1,581,132 | 1,637,267 | 1,241,570 | (395,697) |
| New Mexico | 990,793 | 390,793 | 412,865 | 22,072 |
| New York | 3,119,016 | 3,025,183 | 3,184,895 | 159,712 |
| North Carolina | 1,200,000 | 1,868,241 | 1,987,258 | 119,017 |
| North Dakota | 200,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 1,742,876 | 1,501,939 | 2,239,036 | 737,097 |
| Oklahoma | 1,097,743 | 779,456 | 829,111 | 49,655 |
| Oregon | 2,260,687 | 1,000,000 | 750,409 | (249,591) |
| Pennsylvania | 1,162,871 | 2,172,028 | 2,310,420 | 138,392 |
| Rhode Island | 200,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 771,215 | 914,241 | 972,483 | 58,242 |
| South Dakota | 200,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 600,000 | 1,040,844 | 1,319,893 | 279,049 |
| Texas | 3,967,270 | 6,055,296 | 6,141,053 | 85,757 |
| Utah | 800,000 | 773,844 | 823,143 | 49,299 |
| Vermont | 200,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Virginia | 800,000 | 1,024,265 | 1,621,370 | 597,105 |
| Washington | 1,600,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,438,995 | 38,995 |
| West Virginia | 160,000 | 296,630 | 315,527 | 18,897 |
| Wisconsin | 1,112,403 | 1,043,877 | 1,110,378 | 66,501 |
| Wyoming | 595,000 | 395,000 | 395,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | 55,142,824 | 58,644,194 | 62,443,876 | 3,799,682 |
| American Samoa | 200,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Guam | 189,918 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 0 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 600,000 | 480,891 | 511,527 | 30,636 |
| Virgin Islands | 0 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Territories | 989,918 | 1,480,891 | 1,511,527 | 30,636 |
| Total States/Territories | 56,132,742 | 60,125,085 | 63,955,403 | 3,830,318 |
| Research | 1,219,815 | 1,191,737 | 792,000 | (399,737) |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 892,620 | 982,886 | 2,069,986 | 1,087,100 |
| Other | 1,922,415 | 1,505,942 | 3,384,085 | 1,878,143 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | 6,634,850 | 6,180,565 | 11,286,247 | 5,105,682 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | 62,767,592 | 66,305,650 | 75,241,650 | 8,936,000 |

Note: The Other line shows funding for salaries and benefits, grant review, and overhead costs.

Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$20,000,000 | \$21,000,000 | \$22,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 351 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Education and Prevention Services to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth Program, also referred to as the Service Connection for Youth on the Streets or the Street Outreach Program (SOP), was originally authorized under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P. L. 103-322), which amended the Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Act. The RHY Act was amended by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015 (P. L. 114-22) to add trafficking victims to the populations served by this program. The RHY Act authorizes funding for competitive grants to public and private organizations for street-based services to runaway, homeless, and street youth who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to, sexual abuse, prostitution, sexual exploitation, and severe forms of trafficking in persons.

Youth receive provisions for their basic needs, including food, clothing, hygiene, or first aid packages, information about services and safe places, and encouragement to access these resources. The SOP data standards capture the number of youth contacted, as well as the number of youth successfully engaged by program staff when they have an established case plan or an assessment. The tangible assistance and information on referral services to RHY shelters increases the likelihood youth will participate in services and seek shelter.

The program funds outreach to runaway and homeless youth on the streets or in areas that increase the risk of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, and other forms of victimization, the goal being to help young people get off the streets and into safe settings. To that end, the program promotes efforts by its grantees to build relationships between street outreach workers and homeless street youth. Because many of these youth have been on the street for extended periods of time, the development of a trusting relationship between street youth and an agency’s outreach workers takes time and requires multiple contacts with the individual youth to get them into shelter. Grantees also provide support services that aim to move youth into shelter or stable housing and to help prepare them for independence.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$18,641,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$1,570,471 |
| 2021 | \$20,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$20,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$21,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$22,000,000 |

For FY 2022, 129 grants were awarded with an average grant of \$143,749 and a range from \$94,000 to \$150,000. For FY 2023, it is estimated that 128 grants will be awarded with an average grant of \$146,179 and a range from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for Service Connection for Youth on the Streets is \$22.0 million, an increase of \$1.0 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. These funds will support approximately 136 Street Outreach Program grantees to assist public and private, non-profit agencies in meeting the critical needs of runaway, homeless, and street youth populations by building relationships between grantee staff and youth receiving street-based outreach services and educational information.

For FY 2024, it is estimated that 136 grants will be awarded with an average grant of \$145,385 and a range from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Performance Analysis

As noted in the Runaway and Homeless Youth chapter, all grantees were required to become members of their local Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Continuums of Care and to begin using HUD’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) by April 2015 to collect RHY data. This system change catalyzed SOP grantees to begin collecting individual-level data as part of the integration of RHY with HUD’s HMIS. As such, in FY 2016, ACF proposed a new performance measure to align with the new data system. Developmental measure 4H (below) aims to meaningfully describe the effect of SOP grantees’ outreach. Grantees collect and report data on youth they have contacted during a reporting period, and the number of youth they have successfully engaged through a deliberate assessment and case plan. An increase in the proportion of youth who become engaged means an overall increase in the likelihood they will seek shelter services and their needs will be met through appropriate supportive services. In FY 2021, 68 percent of youth were engaged, a 21 percent increase over the previous year’s actual result of 47 percent. A target of 37 percent was established as the baseline for FY 2021. ACF proposes maintaining the performance standard at 37 percent for FY 2023 and for FY 2024. ACF will continue to work to ensure appropriate outreach strategies and technical assistance systems are in place to support the proposed target performance measure.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4H: Increase the percentage of youth contacted by the Street Outreach Programs (SOP) that are engaged in deliberate case plan or client assessment. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 68.3% Target: 36% (Target Exceeded) | 37% | 37% | Maintain |
| 4v: Number of SOP grants. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 130 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4vi: Number of youth contacted by SOP grants. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 13,372 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$18,729,065 | 129 | \$18,000,000 | 128 | \$18,700,000 | 136 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$7,958,237 | 54 | \$3,523,560 | 29 | \$7,218,203 | 53 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$10,770,828 | 75 | \$14,476,440 | 99 | \$11,481,797 | 83 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$398,251 | 2 | \$1,948,662 | 2 | \$2,265,860 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$2,265,860 | 2 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$398,251 | 2 | \$1,948,662 | 2 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$849,733 | 1 | \$1,051,338 | 1 | \$1,034,140 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$300,000 | 1 | \$300,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$202,680 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$647,053 | | \$751,338 | | \$734,140 | |
| Total | \$19,977,049 | 132 | \$21,000,000 | 131 | \$22,000,000 | 139 |

Note: Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling, contract fees, travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

CAPTA State Grants

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$95,091,000 | \$105,091,000 | \$125,000,000 | \$19,909,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 112(a)(1) of Title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
 2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated
 Allocation Method.....Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) of 1974 created the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant program to provide formula grants to states to improve child protective service systems. Grants are based on an initial allocation of \$50,000 per state, with additional funds distributed in proportion to the state’s population of children under the age of 18. This program assists states in improving:

- intake, assessment, screening, and investigation of child abuse and neglect reports;
- risk and safety assessment protocols;
- training for child protective services workers and mandated reporters;
- programs and procedures for the identification, prevention, and treatment of child abuse and neglect;
- development and implementation of procedures for collaboration among child protection services, domestic violence, and other agencies; and
- services to disabled infants with life-threatening conditions and their families.

In addition, under this program, states perform a range of prevention activities, including addressing the needs of infants born with prenatal drug exposure, referring children not at risk of imminent harm to community services, implementing criminal record checks for prospective foster and adoptive parents and other adults in their homes, training child protective services workers, protecting the legal rights of families and alleged perpetrators, and supporting citizen review panels. CAPTA requires states to convene multidisciplinary teams to review the circumstances of child maltreatment-related fatalities in the state and make recommendations.

The CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320) reauthorized the program through FY 2015. The program has since been amended by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-22), which added requirements relating to victims of human sex trafficking, and the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-198), which amended CAPTA’s state plan requirements relating to substance-exposed newborns and plans of safe care to address the effects of substance-use disorders on infants, children, and families. Most recently, the Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-424) amended a CAPTA State Grants program requirement relating to legal immunity for

good faith reports of child abuse and neglect, to include professionals who are called upon to consult in a child abuse case or provide a medical diagnosis.

Beginning in FY 2018, \$60 million was provided to help states improve their response to infants affected by substance-use disorders and their families. In addition to providing technical assistance to states on best practices and evidence-based interventions, this funding also supported evaluations of states' activities on plans of safe care. Since FY 2020, Congress has directed that \$60 million be used to help states develop and implement plans of safe care for substance-exposed infants and their families. ACF has provided technical assistance resources to support them in this important work.

In FY 2021, through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2), Congress provided \$100 million to remain available through September 30, 2023. The full amount was awarded in FY 2021 as supplemental formula grants to states and territories and may be used to improve the child protective services system of each state.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$90,091,000 |
| 2021 | \$90,091,000 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$100,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$95,091,000 |
| 2023 | \$105,091,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$125,000,000 |

For FY 2022, 56 awards were made, with an average award of \$1,669,420 and a range from \$71,163 to \$10,898,701. The estimated awards for FY 2023 are 56 with an average award of \$1,847,607 and a range from \$65,529 to \$12,138,385.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for CAPTA State Grants is \$125 million, an increase of \$19.9 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. The funding will assist states in strengthening their child protective service systems, better serve families affected by substance-use disorders, and support and enhance interagency and community-based collaborations to prevent child abuse and neglect by promoting child and family well-being. The funding will help states to improve their response to infants affected by substance-use disorders or withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure or a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder by developing, implementing, and monitoring plans of safe care for these infants and their parents and caregivers.

For FY 2024, it is estimated that 56 awards will be made with an average award of \$2,203,125 and a range of \$78,138 to \$14,474,061.

Performance Analysis

A key measure of the CAPTA program that ACF evaluates is the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment who experience repeat maltreatment. ACF has set a target of decreasing the percentage of child victims who experience repeat maltreatment by 0.2 percentage points per year. Performance over the past nine years has fluctuated between 6.3 percent and 6.9 percent. For FY 2019, the rate of recurrence decreased to 6.6 percent, just missing the target of 6.5 percent. For FY 2020, the rate of recurrence decreased to 6.2 percent, exceeding the target of 6.4 percent. For FY 2021, the rate of recurrence increased slightly to 6.5 percent, falling short of the target of 6 percent. ACF will continue to support states in their efforts to support children and families who are experiencing a crisis, while ensuring the safety of children. The renewed emphasis on prevention efforts may also assist in improving performance in this area. By FY 2024, the program expects to work with states in again reducing the rate of repeat maltreatment by 0.2 percent from the previous year’s actual result.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 7B: Decrease the percentage of children with substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment that have a repeated substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment within six months. (CAPTA) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 6.5% Target: 6.0% (Target Not Met) | Prior Result -0.2PP | Prior Result -0.2PP | N/A |
| 7C: Improve states' average response time between maltreatment report and investigation, based on the median of states' reported average response time in hours from screened-in reports to the initiation of the investigation. (CAPTA) (<i>Outcome and Efficiency</i>) | FY 2021: 59.15 hrs Target: 58.9 hrs (Target Not Met, but Improved) | Prior Result -5% | Prior Result -5% | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$93,487,502 | 56 | \$103,466,000 | 56 | \$123,375,000 | 56 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$93,487,502 | 56 | \$103,466,000 | 56 | \$123,375,000 | 56 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$1,599,998 | 1 | \$1,600,000 | 1 | \$1,600,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$1,599,998 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$1,600,000 | 1 | \$1,600,000 | 1 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$456 | 0 | \$25,000 | 0 | \$25,000 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$456 | | \$25,000 | | \$25,000 | |
| Total | \$95,087,956 | 57 | \$105,091,000 | 57 | \$125,000,000 | 57 |

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - CAPTA State Grants

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.669**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$1,391,749 | \$1,569,774 | \$1,870,345 | \$300,570 |
| Alaska | 270,565 | 290,757 | 338,373 | 47,615 |
| Arizona | 2,081,777 | 2,242,615 | 2,676,254 | 433,640 |
| Arkansas | 913,491 | 1,002,122 | 1,190,426 | 188,304 |
| California | 10,898,701 | 11,960,281 | 14,315,811 | 2,355,530 |
| Colorado | 1,592,618 | 1,739,994 | 2,074,229 | 334,235 |
| Connecticut | 937,232 | 1,050,086 | 1,247,876 | 197,790 |
| Delaware | 302,558 | 333,897 | 390,044 | 56,147 |
| District of Columbia | 209,920 | 222,182 | 256,235 | 34,053 |
| Florida | 5,295,659 | 5,855,887 | 7,004,134 | 1,148,247 |
| Georgia | 3,134,831 | 3,473,745 | 4,150,868 | 677,124 |
| Hawaii | 415,057 | 459,779 | 540,822 | 81,043 |
| Idaho | 606,616 | 684,464 | 809,944 | 125,480 |
| Illinois | 3,478,024 | 3,851,914 | 4,603,829 | 751,915 |
| Indiana | 1,983,085 | 2,198,325 | 2,623,206 | 424,880 |
| Iowa | 945,386 | 1,049,346 | 1,246,990 | 197,644 |
| Kansas | 909,829 | 1,002,656 | 1,191,065 | 188,409 |
| Kentucky | 1,286,429 | 1,426,479 | 1,698,709 | 272,230 |
| Louisiana | 1,384,368 | 1,512,041 | 1,801,194 | 289,152 |
| Maine | 356,255 | 393,705 | 461,681 | 67,976 |
| Maryland | 1,696,140 | 1,900,588 | 2,266,583 | 365,996 |
| Massachusetts | 1,705,523 | 1,924,073 | 2,294,714 | 370,641 |
| Michigan | 2,674,622 | 2,979,610 | 3,559,008 | 579,397 |
| Minnesota | 1,655,786 | 1,832,675 | 2,185,240 | 352,565 |
| Mississippi | 905,366 | 988,537 | 1,174,155 | 185,617 |
| Missouri | 1,742,333 | 1,922,540 | 2,292,877 | 370,338 |
| Montana | 333,443 | 367,986 | 430,875 | 62,889 |
| Nebraska | 636,199 | 703,605 | 832,870 | 129,265 |
| Nevada | 910,858 | 991,839 | 1,178,109 | 186,270 |
| New Hampshire | 362,383 | 401,368 | 470,859 | 69,491 |
| New Jersey | 2,437,324 | 2,791,197 | 3,333,331 | 542,134 |
| New Mexico | 633,084 | 692,932 | 820,086 | 127,154 |
| New York | 4,971,868 | 5,645,471 | 6,752,103 | 1,106,632 |
| North Carolina | 2,896,215 | 3,180,552 | 3,799,690 | 619,138 |
| North Dakota | 274,140 | 300,562 | 350,117 | 49,554 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 3,219,865 | 3,583,747 | 4,282,626 | 698,879 |
| Oklahoma | 1,226,638 | 1,349,417 | 1,606,406 | 256,989 |
| Oregon | 1,112,254 | 1,218,127 | 1,449,151 | 231,024 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,284,180 | 3,693,755 | 4,414,391 | 720,636 |
| Rhode Island | 299,081 | 799,852 | 948,153 | 148,300 |
| South Carolina | 1,429,228 | 339,018 | 396,178 | 57,160 |
| South Dakota | 319,617 | 1,563,253 | 1,862,534 | 299,280 |
| Tennessee | 1,917,631 | 347,254 | 406,043 | 58,789 |
| Texas | 9,225,312 | 2,134,094 | 2,546,271 | 412,177 |
| Utah | 1,196,785 | 10,160,889 | 12,160,548 | 1,999,659 |
| Vermont | 189,654 | 1,332,180 | 1,585,761 | 253,580 |
| Virginia | 2,353,212 | 212,283 | 244,378 | 32,095 |
| Washington | 2,105,692 | 2,610,144 | 3,116,471 | 506,327 |
| West Virginia | 489,656 | 2,313,190 | 2,760,788 | 447,598 |
| Wisconsin | 1,603,093 | 537,886 | 634,377 | 96,491 |
| Wyoming | 214,243 | 1,782,373 | 2,124,989 | 342,616 |
| Subtotal, States | \$92,415,575 | \$102,921,048 | \$122,771,715 | \$19,850,667 |
| American Samoa | 78,957 | 73,367 | 77,988 | 4,621 |
| Guam | 114,557 | 103,194 | 113,714 | 10,520 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 71,163 | 67,463 | 70,917 | 3,454 |
| Puerto Rico | 723,898 | 229,020 | 264,425 | 35,405 |
| Virgin Islands | 83,352 | 71,907 | 76,240 | 4,333 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$1,071,927 | \$544,952 | \$603,285 | \$58,333 |
| Total States/Territories | \$93,487,502 | \$103,466,000 | \$123,375,000 | \$19,909,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 1,599,998 | 1,600,000 | 1,600,000 | 0 |
| Other | 456 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$1,600,454 | \$1,625,000 | \$1,625,000 | \$0 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$95,087,956 | \$105,091,000 | \$125,000,000 | \$19,909,000 |

Note: The Other line shows funding for information technology support and grant paneling.

Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$36,000,000 | \$38,000,000 | \$42,000,000 | \$4,000,000 |

Authorizing Legislation - Section 112(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Section 1114A of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants and Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) of 1974 created the Child Abuse Discretionary Activities program to fund competitive research and demonstration grants and contracts that seek to expand the evidence base for child welfare programs with the goal of improving child outcomes as lessons learned are adopted by communities across the country. Examples of positive child outcomes are preventing child maltreatment, strengthening families, improving family well-being, and promoting optimal child and youth development. The program funds research on the causes, prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect and on investigative, administrative, and judicial procedures related to child abuse and neglect. It also funds projects to compile, publish, and disseminate training materials; provide technical assistance; demonstrate and evaluate methods and procedures to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect; and develop or expand effective collaboration between child protective services and domestic violence agencies. In addition, the program funds activities of the Child Welfare Capacity-Building Center on issues relating to maltreatment and a national clearinghouse – the Child Welfare Information Gateway – that gathers and disseminates information on child abuse and neglect and on promising programs of prevention and treatment.

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320) reauthorized the program through FY 2015 and added areas of focus to the program: collaboration between domestic violence and child protection systems, issues facing American Indian and Alaska Native populations, the unique needs of children under age 3, and children with disabilities.

Research and demonstration grants are awarded competitively to public and private agencies, including state and local government agencies, universities, and voluntary and faith-based organizations. The statute provides that contracts may be awarded to public, non-profit and private organizations. Projects supported by grants and contracts awarded under this program may run up to five years, depending upon the availability of funds.

Child abuse discretionary projects support a wide range of efforts intended to increase the knowledge base with respect to evidence-based practices and strategies for their implementation; improve training and procedures for reporting of suspected or known incidents of child abuse or neglect; facilitate systems improvement in state, county, and local programs; identify and evaluate effective strategies to reduce child abuse and neglect of infants and young children; and demonstrate effective approaches to address issues identified through federal monitoring.

In FY 2022, through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), Congress enacted a General Provision to expand funding flexibility for research projects in ACF. All research funding provided for in the Act could remain available for five years following appropriation. This has allowed for additional time for research and evaluation projects within the Child Abuse Discretionary Activities program. This authority continued in the FY 2023 appropriations bill.

The FY 2023 appropriation included \$2 million for ongoing support for a national child abuse hotline to provide resources and intervention in all modalities, including chat, text, and call, to provide comprehensive capabilities to serve both youth facing child abuse and neglect and concerned adults. Also included was \$2 million for a demonstration project to provide trauma-informed intervention to serve children in foster care who have experienced severe trauma.

Examples of other currently funded projects include:

- National Quality Improvement Center on Family Centered Reunification;
- Building Early Childhood-Child Welfare Partnerships to Support Family Well-Being;
- Field Initiated Approach to Addressing Racial Bias, Inequity and Disparity in Child Welfare;
- Evaluation phase for Grants to Develop A Model Intervention for Youth/Young Adults With Child Welfare Involvement At-Risk of Homelessness;
- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect;
- National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS);
- Research on identification and treatment of infants prenatally exposed to alcohol and other drugs;
- Community Collaborations to Strengthen and Preserve Families, a primary prevention grant initiative; and
- Research related to the national incidence of child abuse and neglect.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$35,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$35,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$36,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$38,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$42,000,000 |

For FY 2022, 20 awards were made, with an average award of \$653,467 and a range from \$538,722 to \$2,000,000. For FY 2023, it is estimated that 42 awards will be made, with an average award of \$453,747 and a range from \$275,000 to \$2,000,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is \$42 million, an increase of \$4 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. Funding will support activities that address the intersection of neglect and poverty. Annual data from states indicates that the majority of cases reported to and substantiated by child protective services are categorized as neglect rather than physical or sexual abuse. A grant initiative will support the development and national dissemination of best practices to strengthen the capacity of child abuse hotline staff to distinguish between poverty and willful neglect in response to a growing national interest to encourage mandated reporters to place equal importance on supporting families who would benefit from economic and concrete supports to avoid unnecessary contact with the child welfare system.

Other activities will build knowledge about the extent to which definitions and changes in state definitions of neglect influence child welfare practice (e.g., child welfare staff training, reporting, substantiation, and alternative response) as well as child and family outcomes (e.g., safety, permanency, and well-being) in the interest of disentangling neglect from poverty to more effectively promote child and family well-being. With the input of experts including child welfare agency leadership and staff, state policymakers, researchers, administrative data leaders, and those with lived expertise, support activities to inform those projects may include an environmental scan to explore how child welfare agencies and partners have implemented exemptions relevant to poverty or financial inability in their definitions of neglect and identify promising practices and challenges for implementing these policy changes. Funded activities will contribute to a better understanding of how policy variations and changes in state definitions of neglect, particularly related to exemptions for financial inability to provide for a child, may be associated with the ongoing and accurate surveillance of child safety, permanency, and well-being.

For FY 2024, it is estimated that 41 awards will be made, with an average award of \$484,641 and a range from \$275,000 to \$2,000,000.

Performance Analysis

NCANDS allows states to report child welfare data to ACF. NCANDS supports three annual performance measures (7A, 7D, and 7i) related to the CAPTA State Grant Program and the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Program. Performance measurement for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is part of a broader Child Welfare performance program area.

Resource and Program Data
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$6,676,452 | 9 | \$7,321,435 | 3 | \$8,691,927 | 3 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$399,824 | 4 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$1,816,462 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$2,500,000 | 3 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$2,022,730 | 4 | \$2,229,082 | 3 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$2,437,436 | | \$5,092,353 | | \$6,191,927 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$9,133,907 | 14 | \$17,757,390 | 40 | \$17,470,299 | 39 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$10,834,996 | 30 | \$6,635,502 | 9 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$9,133,907 | 14 | \$6,922,394 | 10 | \$10,834,797 | 30 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$15,826,619 | 7 | \$13,196,980 | 6 | \$13,630,008 | 4 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,300,000 | 1 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$3,535,600 | 2 | \$1,300,000 | 2 | \$1,100,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$350,000 | 1 | \$824,456 | 2 | \$3,400,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$5,507,842 | 4 | \$4,359,875 | 2 | \$772,278 | 1 |
| Other | \$6,433,177 | | \$6,712,649 | | \$7,057,730 | |
| Program Support | \$1,688,474 | 0 | \$2,388,921 | 0 | \$2,207,766 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$1,688,474 | | \$2,388,921 | | \$2,207,766 | |
| Total | \$33,325,452 | 30 | \$40,664,726 | 49 | \$42,000,000 | 46 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
3. FY 2023 includes carryover funding for research activities.

Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | 65,660,000 | 70,660,000 | 90,000,000 | 19,340,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 209 of Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program was created by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-247). Under the CBCAP program, formula grants are provided to lead state agencies to disburse funds for community child abuse and neglect prevention activities. Funds are used to develop, operate, expand, and enhance community-based efforts to strengthen and support families to prevent child abuse and neglect; develop a continuum of preventive services through state and community-based nongovernmental organizations; and publicize activities focusing on the healthy and positive development of families and the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Voluntary home visiting programs are a core local service, as are programs serving families that include children or parents with disabilities. The CBCAP program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320), which emphasized prevention services for homeless youth and adult former abuse victims, as well as substance use disorder treatment and domestic violence services.

Seventy percent of a state’s grant amount is calculated on the basis of the number of children under 18 in the state, with a minimum award of \$175,000 per state. The remaining part of the grant award is allotted among the states based on the amount leveraged by the state from private, state, or other non-federal sources and directed through the state lead agency in the preceding fiscal year for community-based child abuse prevention services. One percent of the total funding is reserved to fund tribes, tribal organizations, and migrant programs.

In FY 2021, through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2), Congress provided \$250 million to remain available through September 30, 2023. The majority of the funding was awarded as supplemental formula grants to states and territories to improve community-based child abuse prevention programs in each area. One percent of the appropriation was awarded to tribes, tribal organizations, and migrant programs to improve family support and child abuse prevention efforts with tribal and migrant populations. The remaining funds went to supplement an existing grant to enhance training and technical assistance to build grant recipient capacity to administer effective CBCAP programs.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$55,660,000 |
| 2021 | \$60,660,000 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$250,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$65,660,000 |
| 2023 | \$70,660,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$90,000,000 |

For FY 2022, 61 grants were awarded with an average award of \$1,072,311 and a range from \$175,000 to \$5,978,643. For FY 2023, it is estimated that 61 awards will be made with an estimated average award of \$1,154,279 and an estimated range from \$175,000 to \$6,445,766.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the CBCAP program is \$90 million, an increase of \$19.3 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. The increased funding level will allow CBCAP state lead agencies to continue to develop and coordinate effective community-based family support and prevention services. Specifically, the funding will support ongoing efforts to build the capacity of states to authentically engage individuals with lived experiences in planning and decision-making processes and offer culturally responsive supports and resources to historically underserved and marginalized communities (e.g., American Indian/Alaskan Native and Black families), as well families adversely affected by persistent poverty, which are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system. Increased and focused efforts to bolster family supports and prevention services reduce the likelihood of child abuse and placements in foster care for all families and may help to reduce disparities in the child welfare system and prevent further trauma exposure. Moreover, research demonstrating the effectiveness of family support and prevention services with families of color or other diverse populations is limited. The funds will also support continued efforts by the CBCAP state lead agencies to further evaluate and increase evidence on the effectiveness of using family support and child abuse prevention services and activities, including culturally responsive services, with historically marginalized populations.

The funding will also be used to provide increased support for the CBCAP workforce at the state and local levels. Similar to other areas of child and family support, CBCAP state lead agencies are experiencing significant turnover, staffing shortages, and concerns of low morale among remaining personnel that are affecting their abilities to implement and maintain CBCAP programs as planned. Funding would allow for increased outreach and recruitment, as well as training and technical assistance, to enhance supports for new and existing staff to improve well-being and attrition, which would also positively affect the programs’ capacities to serve children and families.

The request also includes a legislative proposal to increase the minimum state allocation for CBCAP formula grants from \$175,000 to \$225,000. The proposed increase in the minimum award would allow states to maintain family support and prevention services and ensure that smaller states benefit from the proposed increase in appropriations at the national level. Some states with smaller populations did not qualify for any increase in funding when appropriations were increased in recent years.

For FY 2024, an estimated 61 awards will be made with an estimated average award of \$1,471,328 and an estimated range from \$225,000 to \$8,252,597.

Performance Analysis

ACF tracks the rate of first-time child maltreatment victims (maltreatment victims who have not been maltreatment victims in any prior year) per 1,000 children (measure 7A per the table below). The annual targets for FY 2010 through FY 2020 are based on an annual reduction of 0.05 percentage points in the rate of first-time victims. In FY 2019, the rate decreased to 6.57 children per 1,000, exceeding the target of 6.76. In FY 2020, the rate decreased to 5.94 children per 1,000, exceeding the target of 6.52. In FY 2021, the rate decreased to 5.68 per 1,000 children, exceeding the target of 5.89. ACF has increased its emphasis on supporting families and reducing disproportionality in child welfare through primary prevention and is working with states to implement strategies to prevent children from experiencing abuse and neglect. Given this renewed emphasis on prevention, ACF will continue to work with states to promote improved performance on this measure and in FY 2024 seeks to reduce this rate by at least 0.05 percentage points from the previous year’s actual result.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>7A</u> : Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 5.68 Target: 5.89 (Target Exceeded) | Prior Result -0.05P | Prior Result -0.05P | N/A |
| <u>7D</u> : Increase the percentage of Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) total funding that supports evidence-based and evidence-informed child abuse prevention programs and practices. (CBCAP) (<i>Efficiency</i>) | FY 2021: 61.4% Target: 69.3% (Target Not Met) | Prior Result +3PP | Prior Result +3PP | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$63,354,401 | 56 | \$68,304,400 | 56 | \$87,451,000 | 56 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$63,354,401 | 56 | \$68,304,400 | 56 | \$87,451,000 | 56 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$656,599 | 4 | \$706,600 | 4 | \$900,000 | 4 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$656,599 | 4 | \$706,600 | 4 | \$900,000 | 4 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$1,454,000 | 1 | \$1,454,000 | 1 | \$1,454,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,400,000 | 1 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$1,400,000 | 1 | \$1,400,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$54,000 | | \$54,000 | | \$54,000 | |
| Program Support | \$195,000 | 0 | \$195,000 | 0 | \$195,000 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$195,000 | | \$195,000 | | \$195,000 | |
| Total | \$65,660,000 | 61 | \$70,660,000 | 61 | \$90,000,000 | 61 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.590**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$900,516 | \$988,138 | \$1,277,392 | \$289,253 |
| Alaska | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 0 |
| Arizona | 1,041,489 | 1,098,672 | 1,424,340 | 325,668 |
| Arkansas | 414,097 | 445,555 | 578,134 | 132,579 |
| California | 5,681,521 | 6,090,126 | 7,893,388 | 1,803,263 |
| Colorado | 1,470,584 | 1,578,809 | 2,035,008 | 456,199 |
| Connecticut | 1,618,925 | 1,754,578 | 2,254,480 | 499,902 |
| Delaware | 189,298 | 190,415 | 194,736 | 4,321 |
| District of Columbia | 188,432 | 189,482 | 193,541 | 4,059 |
| Florida | 2,807,687 | 3,031,706 | 3,928,388 | 896,683 |
| Georgia | 1,503,118 | 1,627,671 | 2,111,559 | 483,888 |
| Hawaii | 470,902 | 494,021 | 583,447 | 89,426 |
| Idaho | 268,572 | 298,568 | 387,381 | 88,813 |
| Illinois | 1,786,289 | 1,932,495 | 2,504,882 | 572,387 |
| Indiana | 1,540,207 | 1,666,328 | 2,150,759 | 484,431 |
| Iowa | 639,559 | 694,180 | 896,833 | 202,653 |
| Kansas | 1,453,532 | 1,568,323 | 2,015,632 | 447,309 |
| Kentucky | 2,358,333 | 2,547,393 | 3,272,568 | 725,176 |
| Louisiana | 640,559 | 684,923 | 888,715 | 203,792 |
| Maine | 323,595 | 335,205 | 380,113 | 44,908 |
| Maryland | 1,109,028 | 1,210,394 | 1,564,618 | 354,224 |
| Massachusetts | 981,014 | 1,078,451 | 1,395,879 | 317,428 |
| Michigan | 1,327,917 | 1,445,420 | 1,874,234 | 428,813 |
| Minnesota | 2,963,338 | 3,198,789 | 4,109,838 | 911,049 |
| Mississippi | 418,328 | 447,984 | 581,134 | 133,150 |
| Missouri | 879,400 | 949,363 | 1,230,594 | 281,231 |
| Montana | 179,170 | 179,496 | 180,757 | 1,260 |
| Nebraska | 877,566 | 948,874 | 1,220,130 | 271,256 |
| Nevada | 545,342 | 583,642 | 754,845 | 171,203 |
| New Hampshire | 200,460 | 202,449 | 210,143 | 7,694 |
| New Jersey | 3,260,858 | 3,563,531 | 4,584,557 | 1,021,026 |
| New Mexico | 291,927 | 314,131 | 407,374 | 93,244 |
| New York | 3,948,449 | 4,329,791 | 5,588,645 | 1,258,854 |
| North Carolina | 1,810,024 | 1,944,879 | 2,515,318 | 570,440 |
| North Dakota | 180,156 | 180,559 | 182,117 | 1,558 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 1,648,659 | 1,792,012 | 2,322,855 | 530,843 |
| Oklahoma | 1,247,483 | 1,344,658 | 1,732,070 | 387,412 |
| Oregon | 507,222 | 544,288 | 706,286 | 161,998 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,583,872 | 1,740,191 | 2,257,395 | 517,205 |
| Rhode Island | 223,313 | 227,087 | 241,688 | 14,601 |
| South Carolina | 764,651 | 819,473 | 1,061,394 | 241,921 |
| South Dakota | 175,612 | 175,660 | 175,845 | 185 |
| Tennessee | 923,118 | 1,004,767 | 1,303,236 | 298,469 |
| Texas | 5,978,645 | 6,433,379 | 8,318,338 | 1,884,959 |
| Utah | 678,779 | 738,809 | 956,255 | 217,446 |
| Vermont | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 0 |
| Virginia | 1,111,679 | 1,205,648 | 1,564,268 | 358,620 |
| Washington | 1,628,457 | 1,751,938 | 2,261,293 | 509,356 |
| West Virginia | 239,235 | 258,907 | 335,420 | 76,512 |
| Wisconsin | 825,285 | 897,350 | 1,162,870 | 265,520 |
| Wyoming | 178,549 | 178,826 | 179,898 | 1,072 |
| Subtotal, States | \$62,334,748 | \$67,257,332 | \$86,300,593 | \$19,043,261 |
| Indian Tribes | 656,599 | 706,600 | 900,000 | 193,400 |
| American Samoa | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 0 |
| Guam | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 319,653 | 347,068 | 450,407 | 103,339 |
| Virgin Islands | 175,000 | 175,000 | 175,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$1,019,653 | \$1,047,068 | \$1,150,407 | \$103,339 |
| Total States/Territories | \$64,011,000 | \$69,011,000 | \$88,351,000 | \$19,340,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 1,454,000 | 1,454,000 | 1,454,000 | 0 |
| Migrant Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 195,000 | 195,000 | 195,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$1,649,000 | \$1,649,000 | \$1,649,000 | \$0 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$65,660,000 | \$70,660,000 | \$90,000,000 | \$19,340,000 |

Note: The Other line shows funding for information technology support and grant paneling.

Child Welfare Services

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$268,735,000 | \$268,735,000 | \$278,900,000 | \$10,165,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Social Security Act of 1935 created Child Welfare Services “for the purpose of enabling the United States, through the Children’s Bureau, to cooperate with state public welfare agencies in establishing, extending, and strengthening, especially in predominantly rural areas, public [child] welfare services . . . for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent.” Since that time, there have been numerous updates, including an increase of authorized funding to its current level of \$325 million, changing the name of the program to the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program, adding requirements for states to engage in activities to address the developmental needs of children participating in the programs and to reduce the length of time that children under the age of five are without a permanent family, and expanding oversight of the health care needs of children in foster care. The Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123) reauthorized the program through FY 2021, made further amendments to health care oversight requirements, and revised requirements relating to the collection of data on child maltreatment fatalities and the development of state plans to prevent such fatalities. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 reauthorized the program through FY 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

The Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-348) amended the program by requiring ACF to reserve funds to make competitive grants to enhance collaboration between state child welfare and juvenile justice systems in years in which the appropriation for the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program exceeds \$270 million.

The Child Welfare Services Program provides formula grants to help state and tribal public child welfare agencies to develop and expand their child and family services programs by:

- protecting and promoting the welfare of all children;
- preventing the neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children;
- supporting at-risk families through services which allow children, when appropriate, to remain safely with their families or to return to their families in a timely manner;
- promoting the safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster care and adoptive families; and
- providing training, professional development and support to ensure a well-qualified child welfare workforce.

Services are available to children and their families without regard to income.

Each state receives a base amount of \$70,000. Additional funds are distributed in proportion to the state's population of children under age 21, multiplied by the complement of the state's average per capita income. The state match requirement is 25 percent, but may be increased by up to 10 percentage points with respect to a state that fails to meet statutory performance standards for conducting monthly caseworker visits with children in foster care, as required by the Social Security Act. Eligible tribes must meet plan requirements specified in regulation and receive a portion of what each state receives. As a result, the base amount identified above does not apply to tribal grants.

This program is linked to the title IV-E Foster Care and Permanency programs, as well as the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program. (See other chapters in this document for more information about those programs.) The same state or tribal agency must administer, or supervise, the administration of all of these programs. The broad goal of all the programs is to strengthen the families of at-risk children. Taken together, these programs provide a continuum of services to help children and their families.

In FY 2023, Congress provided \$10 million through the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) to remain available until September 30, 2027, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Fiona and Ian.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$268,735,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$45,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$268,735,000 |
| 2022 | \$268,735,000 |
| 2023 | \$268,735,000 |
| 2023 Supplemental | \$10,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$278,900,000 |

For FY 2022, 230 awards were made with an average award of \$1,168,413 and a range from \$1,066 to \$28,080,952. For FY 2023, it is estimated that 230 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,168,413 and a range from \$1,066 to \$28,080,952.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the Child Welfare Services Program is \$278.9 million, an increase of \$10.2 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. Of the increase, \$1.3 million will support grants to help improve state and tribal child welfare services programs with a goal of keeping families together when appropriate. Funding has remained at the enacted level of \$268.7 million since FY 2014, which has eroded the real value of the appropriation. Based on the requirements of the Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022, \$8.9 million of the increase will be reserved to award competitive grants to enhance collaboration between state child welfare and juvenile justice systems to address the needs of dual status youth and their families.[]

For FY 2024, an estimated 234 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,183,291 and a range from \$1,071 to \$28,213,136.

The Budget proposes to reauthorize Title IV-B, Subpart 1 of the Social Security Act, extending its statutory authority to FY 2029.

Performance Analysis

One key performance measure for the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program focuses on children who have been removed from their homes and placed in foster care (annual measure 7G); this trauma can be aggravated further when a child has multiple placement settings while in care. It is, therefore, in the best interest of the child to keep the number of placement settings to a minimum. In recent years, performance on this performance measure has fluctuated. Performance declined in FY 2019 to 81.9 percent, missing the target of 84 percent. In FY 2020, however, while again missing the target of 84 percent, performance increased over the prior year to 83.2 percent. In FY 2021, performance declined to 82.9 percent, again missing the target of 84 percent. Despite these historical fluctuations, ACF anticipates maintained or improved performance on this measure and expects that it will meet or exceed the target of 84 percent through FY 2024. ACF is providing technical assistance to the states to improve placement stability for children in care, and states are employing a number of strategies, including increasing the use of relatives as placement resources and improving training and support for foster parents to improve retention and prevent placement disruptions.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| <u>7G</u> : For those children who had been in care less than 12 months, maintain the percentage that has no more than two placement settings. (<i>Child Welfare Services</i>) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 82.9% Target: 84% (Target Not Met) | 84% | 84% | Maintain |
| <u>7H</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (<i>Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care</i>) (<i>Efficiency</i>) | FY 2021: 3.4% Target: 2.2% (Target Not Met) | Prior Result -0.5PP | Prior Result -0.5PP | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Services

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$268,735,000 | 230 | \$268,735,000 | 230 | \$270,000,000 | 230 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$268,735,000 | 230 | \$268,735,000 | 230 | \$270,000,000 | 230 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$890,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$890,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$6,890,000 | 4 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$6,890,000 | 4 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,000,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,000,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$120,000 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$120,000 | |
| Total | \$268,735,000 | 230 | \$268,735,000 | 230 | \$278,900,000 | 236 |

Note: Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Welfare Services

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.645

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$4,794,797 | \$4,893,435 | \$5,078,584 | \$185,149 |
| Alaska | 73,425 | 85,898 | 87,678 | 1,780 |
| Arizona | 6,078,366 | 5,886,809 | 6,109,701 | 222,892 |
| Arkansas | 3,073,024 | 3,059,667 | 3,174,426 | 114,759 |
| California | 26,035,445 | 25,767,614 | 26,753,960 | 986,346 |
| Colorado | 4,191,936 | 4,143,159 | 4,299,527 | 156,368 |
| Connecticut | 1,733,392 | 1,742,038 | 1,806,220 | 64,182 |
| Delaware | 828,951 | 835,669 | 865,060 | 29,390 |
| District of Columbia | 363,805 | 351,640 | 362,451 | 10,811 |
| Florida | 16,258,663 | 16,217,683 | 16,837,516 | 619,833 |
| Georgia | 10,255,991 | 10,267,905 | 10,659,354 | 391,450 |
| Hawaii | 1,082,075 | 1,101,926 | 1,141,537 | 39,611 |
| Idaho | 1,894,836 | 1,964,153 | 2,036,891 | 72,739 |
| Illinois | 9,555,114 | 9,566,429 | 9,930,952 | 364,523 |
| Indiana | 6,456,153 | 6,473,968 | 6,719,789 | 245,821 |
| Iowa | 2,908,033 | 2,923,942 | 3,033,500 | 109,559 |
| Kansas | 2,701,298 | 2,700,494 | 2,801,489 | 100,995 |
| Kentucky | 4,438,236 | 4,457,001 | 4,625,397 | 168,396 |
| Louisiana | 4,465,045 | 4,430,928 | 4,598,348 | 167,421 |
| Maine | 1,044,542 | 1,048,786 | 1,086,396 | 37,610 |
| Maryland | 4,095,464 | 4,146,297 | 4,302,767 | 156,470 |
| Massachusetts | 3,507,589 | 3,528,747 | 3,661,514 | 132,768 |
| Michigan | 8,497,819 | 8,520,621 | 8,845,070 | 324,448 |
| Minnesota | 4,363,948 | 4,381,036 | 4,546,581 | 165,545 |
| Mississippi | 3,248,250 | 3,219,013 | 3,339,941 | 120,927 |
| Missouri | 5,606,619 | 5,613,913 | 5,826,718 | 212,805 |
| Montana | 726,062 | 702,007 | 727,000 | 24,992 |
| Nebraska | 1,773,057 | 1,788,705 | 1,854,739 | 66,034 |
| Nevada | 2,716,324 | 2,697,543 | 2,798,402 | 100,859 |
| New Hampshire | 887,164 | 890,669 | 922,170 | 31,502 |
| New Jersey | 5,232,935 | 5,422,542 | 5,628,001 | 205,459 |
| New Mexico | 1,506,407 | 1,501,214 | 1,555,778 | 54,565 |
| New York | 10,617,342 | 10,858,412 | 11,272,573 | 414,161 |
| North Carolina | 9,609,246 | 9,468,148 | 9,828,804 | 360,656 |
| North Dakota | 534,212 | 550,571 | 569,858 | 19,287 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 10,250,388 | 10,292,170 | 10,684,551 | 392,381 |
| Oklahoma | 1,053,315 | 837,448 | 863,938 | 26,490 |
| Oregon | 3,238,802 | 3,214,563 | 3,335,408 | 120,846 |
| Pennsylvania | 9,329,112 | 9,428,768 | 9,788,007 | 359,239 |
| Rhode Island | 825,873 | 846,704 | 876,534 | 29,830 |
| South Carolina | 4,821,735 | 4,783,839 | 4,964,812 | 180,973 |
| South Dakota | 541,093 | 449,217 | 465,181 | 15,964 |
| Tennessee | 6,163,364 | 6,212,337 | 6,448,113 | 235,775 |
| Texas | 28,080,952 | 27,997,372 | 29,069,407 | 1,072,035 |
| Utah | 3,760,480 | 3,811,320 | 3,954,993 | 143,673 |
| Vermont | 514,885 | 525,687 | 543,179 | 17,492 |
| Virginia | 6,353,002 | 6,361,637 | 6,603,144 | 241,506 |
| Washington | 5,019,335 | 5,008,694 | 5,198,326 | 189,631 |
| West Virginia | 1,672,430 | 1,669,355 | 1,730,747 | 61,392 |
| Wisconsin | 4,691,688 | 4,700,010 | 4,877,964 | 177,954 |
| Wyoming | 451,501 | 425,679 | 439,565 | 13,886 |
| Subtotal, States | \$257,923,520 | \$257,773,383 | \$267,532,562 | \$9,759,179 |
| Indian Tribes | 7,017,675 | 7,344,854 | 7,625,279 | 280,425 |
| American Samoa | 183,542 | 157,280 | 160,631 | 3,350 |
| Guam | 327,688 | 274,765 | 282,625 | 7,860 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 151,745 | 135,837 | 138,364 | 2,527 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,928,571 | 2,894,680 | 3,003,106 | 108,426 |
| Virgin Islands | 202,259 | 154,201 | 157,433 | 3,232 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$3,793,805 | \$3,616,763 | \$3,742,159 | \$125,396 |
| Total States/Territories | \$268,735,000 | \$268,735,000 | \$278,900,000 | \$10,165,000 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$268,735,000 | \$268,735,000 | \$278,900,000 | \$10,165,000 |

Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$18,984,000 | \$18,984,000 | \$101,000,000 | \$82,016,000 |

Authorizing Legislation– Sections 426 and 429 of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Social Security Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-248) first authorized the Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration program to provide broad authority to award competitive grants to entities that prepare personnel for work in the child welfare field and those engaged in research around child welfare issues. Specifically, it funds:

- institutions of higher education and other non-profit agencies and organizations engaged in research or child welfare activities for special child welfare projects that are of regional or national significance and for demonstration projects on promising approaches that contribute to the advancement of child welfare;
- state or local public child welfare agencies for demonstration projects using child welfare research to encourage experimental and special types of child welfare services;
- public or other non-profit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including traineeships;
- contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements with states and other organizations and agencies for the conduct of research, special projects, or demonstration projects relating to child welfare; and
- a national study, with a longitudinal component, based on random samples of children who are at risk of child abuse or neglect.

A properly trained child welfare workforce is essential to effective child welfare practice and improved child and family outcomes. Critical uses of this funding include administration of awards to colleges and universities for child welfare professional education stipend programs; delivery of child welfare training curriculum on leadership and effective change management; development of a comprehensive workforce framework; convening and providing leadership academies for state agency directors and middle managers and deans and directors of schools of social work, as well as in-person and online training for front-line supervisors; facilitation of a national peer network of child welfare leaders focused on professional development of their workforce; implementation and rigorous evaluation of innovative and evidence-based workforce improvement strategies; and strategic dissemination of effective and promising workforce practices.

Significant research is supported by this funding, including The National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), a nationally representative, longitudinal survey of children and families who have

been the subjects of investigation by state child protective services agencies. There have been two cohorts of children enrolled in the survey, which makes available data drawn from first-hand reports from children, parents, and other caregivers, as well as reports from caseworkers, teachers, and data from administrative records. Data collection for the third cohort of NSCAW is currently on-going. NSCAW examines the well-being of children and families involved with the child welfare system, including their service needs. There is also a new descriptive sub-study of the child welfare workforce that takes advantage of the NSCAW sampling frame and data. Additionally, there are plans to conduct preliminary activities to explore future data collection to better position the survey to inform current and evolving policies, practices, and contexts in child welfare.

In FY 2022, through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), Congress enacted a General Provision to expand funding flexibility for research projects in ACF. All research funding provided for in the Act could be remain available for five years following appropriation. This has allowed for additional time for research and evaluation projects within the Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration program. This authority continued in FY 2023.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$17,984,000 |
| 2021 | \$18,984,000 |
| 2022 | \$18,984,000 |
| 2023 | \$18,984,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$101,000,000 |

For FY 2022, 12 awards were made with an average award of \$1,396,935 and a range from \$64,000 to \$8,800,000. For FY 2023, an estimated 9 awards will be made with an average award amount of \$1,318,105 and a range from \$745,741 to \$5,000,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is \$101 million, an increase of \$82 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. These funds will continue to support activities, including the National Child Workforce Institute, NSCAW, and the National Capacity-building Centers for Tribes.

The request includes \$30 million to establish national efforts for new child welfare workforce development initiatives that would address recruitment, onboarding, training, retention, and data analytics designed to address the current workforce crisis. The national initiatives will include direct supports to states, tribes, and localities to provide technical assistance, evaluation, and capacity building. This proposal provides national leadership for supports to recruit and retain a workforce that is more readily skilled to work with vulnerable families and children, including persons of color who are overrepresented in the child welfare population and underrepresented in our child welfare workforce. Funding would support research on best practices and technical assistance to jurisdictions implementing projects focused on innovative recruitment and retention efforts. A diverse, stable, and well-trained workforce is essential to provide culturally and linguistically competent services to children and families who come from a wide variety of demographic, geographic, and ideological profiles.

To support child welfare recruitment efforts, a national campaign will address the current landscape of the child welfare workforce to reflect national priorities for a child welfare system that is equitable and focused on prevention.

Funding will also be provided for a new Quality Improvement Center designed to address the child welfare workforce crisis through a systematic approach to identifying, assessing, implementing, and rigorously evaluating workforce issues by testing strategies in real-world child welfare settings to identify and evaluate the workforce's challenges and opportunities.

This request also includes \$50 million for a competitive grant program to address racial inequities in child welfare, reduce overrepresentation of children and families of minority heritage, and reorient systems towards a prevention-first model. The grants would require state, local, and tribal child welfare agencies to partner with other government and community stakeholders across the education, health, human services, and early childhood sectors to advance comprehensive policy and practice reforms. These reforms would focus on advancing racial equity and safely reducing the number of children entering foster care, particularly in communities over-represented in the child welfare system. The child welfare agencies and their partners would engage together in continuous improvement cycles to make progress towards these reform goals. Specifically, they would come together regularly to identify strategies the agencies and their partners would undertake individually and collectively to advance these reform goals, exchange data to assess their progress towards the goals, and modify their strategies based on insights they gain from this data on how they can improve.

The agencies and their partners could use the funds for a variety of purposes to make progress toward the reform goals, such as funds to recruit parents and children with lived experience to serve as peer mentors and navigators; develop help lines to refer families to essential services; ensure families can access emergency assistance, respite care, and other supportive services in their own communities to prevent a removal; better equip caseworkers to meet the needs of the communities they serve; implement race-blind decision making practices; build data systems to inform decision making on both individual cases and systemic reforms; and ensure child welfare agencies and their partners have the tools they need to better distinguish poverty from neglect and direct services appropriately. Technical assistance support on implementation and evaluation will be provided to grantees. Strategies and reforms identified under this program would be used to inform the broader work of advancing equity and prevention across the nation's child welfare systems.

The remaining \$2 million of the increase will fund a National Child Welfare Lived Experience Institute. This national center will develop, implement, and evaluate strategies that build the capacity of the child welfare professionals to meaningfully engage those with lived experience to promote systems change in child welfare agencies. Funding will be used to support a technical expert pool, provide technical assistance to jurisdictions, and to train and develop a cadre of lived experience professionals.

For FY 2024, it is estimated that 72 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,057,965 and a range from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$6,000,000 | 1 | \$14,008,000 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$6,000,000 | 1 | \$8,008,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$6,000,000 | 1 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$4,496,220 | 6 | \$5,962,942 | 7 | \$47,173,500 | 47 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$1,469,258 | 1 | \$40,377,103 | 39 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$4,496,220 | 6 | \$4,493,684 | 6 | \$6,796,397 | 8 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$13,293,474 | 9 | \$6,906,058 | 4 | \$37,508,500 | 28 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$5,000,000 | 1 | \$24,000,000 | 24 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$12,267,000 | 6 | \$900,000 | 1 | \$5,000,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$10,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$7,893,500 | 2 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$466,474 | 2 | \$466,058 | 2 | \$75,000 | 1 |
| Other | \$550,000 | | \$540,000 | | \$540,000 | |
| Program Support | \$660,000 | 0 | \$640,000 | 0 | \$2,310,000 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$660,000 | | \$640,000 | | \$2,310,000 | |
| Total | \$18,449,694 | 15 | \$19,509,000 | 12 | \$101,000,000 | 77 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
3. FY 2023 includes carryover funding from research activities.

Adoption Opportunities

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$48,000,000 | \$51,000,000 | \$51,000,000 | \$0 |

Authorizing Legislation - Section 205 of Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978.

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants and Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Adoption Opportunities program was authorized by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act (P.L. 95-266) in 1978 and funds competitive grants and contracts to public and private organizations to remove barriers to adoption and to provide permanent homes for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System Foster Care Data estimates indicate that at the end of FY 2021 there were approximately 113,500 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. The parental rights of about 65,000 of these children have already been terminated. Waiting children include those who have a goal of adoption in their case plan, whether or not the parental rights of their parents have been terminated, whereas children who are free for adoption include only those whose parental rights have been terminated. The aforementioned children are typically school-aged, in sibling groups, have experienced neglect or abuse, or have a physical, mental, or emotional disability. The Adoption Opportunities program was reauthorized through FY 2015 by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320).

Demonstration grants are awarded through a competitive process to public and private agencies, including state and local governments, universities, and private non-profit and for-profit agencies. These demonstration grants test new models of service delivery to address and eliminate barriers to adoption, including inter-jurisdictional adoptions, and to help find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs. Currently funded projects include a National Quality Improvement Center for Engaging Youth in Finding Permanency, a National Training and Development Initiative for Foster/Adoptive Parents, a National Center on Child Welfare Competent Mental Health Services, and a National Center for Enhanced Post Adoption Support. In FY 2023, Congress directed \$2 million to continue the National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative. In addition, AdoptUSKids, a project begun in 2002 to raise public awareness about the need for foster and adoptive families for children in the public child welfare system, has helped find permanency in an adoptive home for nearly 37,500 children photo-listed on AdoptUSKids.org. In FY 2023 AdoptUSKids undertook a national initiative on Diligent Recruitment Plans to assist states, tribes, and territories to effectively focus on targeting homes and families that more fully reflect the needs and racial or cultural representation of children and young people in care.

In FY 2022, through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), Congress enacted a General Provision to expand funding flexibility for research projects in ACF. All research funding provided for in the Act could remain available for five years following appropriation. This has allowed

for additional time for research and evaluation projects within the Adoption Opportunities program. This authority continued in the FY 2023 appropriations bill.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$42,100,000 |
| 2021 | \$44,100,000 |
| 2022 | \$48,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$51,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$51,000,000 |

For FY 2022, 13 awards were made with an average award of \$2,495,240 and a range from \$355,000 to \$6,900,000. For FY 2023, it is estimated that 13 awards will be made with an average award of \$2,516,949 and a range from \$500,000 to \$10,900,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the Adoption Opportunities program is \$51.0 million, the same as the FY 2023 enacted level. The funding will be used to continue efforts in diligent recruitment, youth engagement, training for resource families, and national technical assistance on mental health and post adoptions support.

For FY 2024, it is estimated that 13 grants will be made with an average award of \$2,480,028 and a range from \$500,000 to \$10,900,000.

Performance Analysis

A measure of the adoption rate (annual measure 7J per the table below) was developed through a program assessment as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. Using a rate to measure performance in adoption takes into account both the trend in finalized adoptions and fluctuations in the numbers of children who are in foster care in any given year. In FY 2019, the adoption rate continued to increase with 14.9 percent of children adopted, exceeding the target of 12.0 percent, continuing the trend of improvement over the last several years. In FY 2020, the rate declined from the previous year's result to 13.4 percent but was still above the target of 12 percent. In FY 2021, the rate declined from the previous year to 13.1 percent but again was above the target of 12.0 percent. With performance continuing to exceed the target, ACF adjusted the adoption rate target to reflect a sustained three-year target goal of 13.5 percent through FY 2024.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 7J: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 13.1% Target: 12.0% (Target Exceeded) | 13.5% | 13.5% | Maintain |
| 7iii: Number of children featured on the AdoptUSKids website who were subsequently placed for adoption. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 37,240 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$840,963 | 1 | \$1,154,676 | 1 | \$1,100,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,100,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$840,963 | 1 | \$1,154,676 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$21,344,098 | 10 | \$18,120,336 | 10 | \$19,240,360 | 11 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$1,999,999 | 1 | \$11,120,337 | 8 | \$1,700,000 | 1 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$19,344,099 | 9 | \$6,999,999 | 2 | \$17,540,360 | 10 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$24,301,953 | 6 | \$29,303,930 | 5 | \$27,818,901 | 4 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$6,900,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$2,100,000 | 1 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$4,194,027 | 2 | \$14,600,000 | 3 | \$10,900,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$45,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$8,964,923 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$8,211,851 | 2 | \$9,320,762 | 2 | \$248,283 | 1 |
| Other | \$4,951,075 | | \$5,383,168 | | \$5,605,695 | |
| Program Support | \$1,503,093 | 0 | \$2,421,058 | 0 | \$2,840,739 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$1,503,093 | | \$2,421,058 | | \$2,840,739 | |
| Total | \$47,990,107 | 17 | \$51,000,000 | 16 | \$51,000,000 | 16 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling, and printing.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$75,000,000 | \$75,000,000 | \$75,000,000 | \$0 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 473A(h) of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Adoption Incentives program was created by the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P. L. 105-89). The original program authorized the payment of adoption incentive funds to states that were successful in increasing the number of children adopted from the public foster care system. The amount of the payments to states was based on increases in the number of children adopted from the foster care system in a year, relative to a baseline number, and the number of children adopted with special needs, relative to a baseline number, once a state exceeded its baseline for the total number of adoptions. The program has been reauthorized and revised several times since then, to continue to provide incentives for states that improve their performance in finding permanent homes for children and youth in foster care who are unable to be reunified with their parents.

The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) revised and renamed the program as the "Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments" program. The law replaced the previous incentive structure with a new one that provides incentives for legal guardianships, in addition to adoptions. The law also rewards increases in the number of adoptions and guardianships compared to the number that is derived by multiplying a base rate in each category by the number of children in foster care on the last day of the preceding fiscal year. (The base rate is defined as the lesser of the average rate for the immediately preceding three fiscal years or the rate for the prior fiscal year.) The incentives are, therefore, adjusted to account for changes in the number of children in foster care.

The current reward structure using this rate-based approach is as follows:

- \$5,000 per child for improving the number of foster child adoptions;
- \$10,000 per child for improving the number of older child adoptions and older foster child guardianships (ages 14 and older);
- \$7,500 per child for improving the number of pre-adolescent adoptions and pre-adolescent foster child guardianships (ages 9-13); and
- \$4,000 per child for improving the number of foster child guardianships.

The reauthorization increased the length of time, from two years to three years, that states have to spend incentive payments. It also added a provision specifying that incentive funds may not supplant federal or non-federal funds for services under titles IV-B or IV-E of the Social Security Act (Child Welfare Services or Federal Payments for Foster Care, Prevention, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship

Assistance). Funding for the program was reauthorized through FY 2021 by the Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123).

Prior to FY 2021, annual appropriations were not sufficient to fully cover the incentive awards earned by states in a year and states received the balance of awards in the subsequent year. For instance, the FY 2020 incentive earnings (for adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2019) totaled \$70.4 million. The FY 2020 appropriation paid for approximately 62 percent of that amount, or \$43.4 million, leaving about \$27 million that was paid from the FY 2021 appropriation. Because the pace of adoptions and guardianships declined during the coronavirus pandemic, states earned only about \$24.5 million in FY 2021 (based on adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2020). Therefore, the FY 2021 appropriation of \$75 million was sufficient to also cover the full amount of FY 2021 earnings. After paying all earned incentives, \$23.5 million was carried over into FY 2022. As the impact of the coronavirus pandemic has begun to diminish, earnings have started to increase again. In FY 2022, states earned nearly \$55.6 million in incentive payments (for adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2021). Of this amount, \$23.5 million was paid from FY 2021 funds and \$32.1 million was paid from FY 2022 funds. This will leave approximately \$42.9 million, which was carried over to help pay for incentives in FY 2023.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$75,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$75,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$75,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$75,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$75,000,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments program is \$75 million, the same as the FY 2023 enacted level.

ACF estimates that states will earn a minimum of \$71 million in adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments in each of FYs 2023 and 2024, a level similar to their pre-pandemic performance. Based on that estimate, an FY 2024 appropriation of \$75 million will cover the full amount of new earnings and leave nearly \$47 million that can be carried into FY 2025. Given that incentive earnings had been steadily increasing prior to the pandemic and are anticipated to return to these levels or potentially higher, the requested level will ensure that the program continues to have sufficient resources to fully pay incentives in the year they are earned, providing timely award of incentives and timely recognition of achievements.

Performance Analysis

A key measure for this program is the progress in reducing the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and the percentage of children actually adopted who were age nine and older. In FY 2019, the gap widened slightly from the previous year's actual result to 13.7 percent, missing the target of 13.2 percent. In FY 2020, however, the gap decreased over the prior year to 13.2 percent, exceeding the target of 13.4 percent. In FY 2021, the gap again decreased to 12.7 percent, exceeding the target of 12.9 percent. ACF continues to work with states in this area in order to maintain

improvement by achieving a negative two percent difference in the gap from the prior year through FY 2024. There are several projects funded through the Adoption Opportunities program to support states in moving children to adoption and earning these incentive funds, including the AdoptUSKids project, the Quality Improvement Center for Adoption and Guardianship Support and Preservation, and the National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 7J: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payment Program, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2010: 13.1% Target: 12.0% (Target Exceeded) | 13.5% | 13.5% | Maintain |
| 7M: Decrease the gap between the percentage of children nine and older waiting to be adopted and those actually adopted. (Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payment Program) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 12.7% Target: 12.91%[1] (Target Exceeded) | Prior Result -2% | Prior Result -2% | N/A |
| 7V: Number of children nine and older actually adopted. (Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payment Program) (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 15,387 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[1] This target has been revised due to a technical correction.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$55,547,500 | 49 | \$117,992,262 | 0 | \$75,000,000 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$55,547,500 | 49 | \$117,992,262 | 0 | \$75,000,000 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$55,547,500 | 49 | \$117,992,262 | 0 | \$75,000,000 | 0 |

Note: FYs 2023 and 2024 do not reflect the release of Adoption Incentives funding since no awards have been made at this time.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.603**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$1,294,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 202,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 434,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| California | 11,752,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 1,214,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 1,824,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | 292,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 220,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 1,846,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 1,315,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 734,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Illinois | 301,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | 1,493,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 1,360,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kansas | 232,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 423,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 428,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maine | 660,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 228,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 865,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Michigan | 596,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 1,580,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 747,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 306,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montana | 943,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nevada | 522,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 422,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 264,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 763,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | 4,723,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 386,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 366,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 1,305,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 408,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oregon | 347,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,759,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 982,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 332,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 209,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 1,349,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 1,634,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 1,069,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vermont | 79,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 888,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 302,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 3,271,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 295,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 187,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$55,162,500 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Puerto Rico | 385,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total States/Territories | \$55,547,500 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$55,547,500 | \$117,992,262 | \$75,000,000 | (\$42,992,262) |

Note: FYs 2023 and 2024 do not reflect the release of Adoption Incentives funding since no awards can be calculated at this time.

Social Services Research and Demonstration

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$44,504,000 | \$142,860,000 | \$37,512,000 | -\$105,348,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants and Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Social Services Research and Demonstration (SSRD) program is authorized in Section 1110 of the Social Security Act. Funding supports research, evaluation, and demonstration efforts that address the goals of preventing and reducing dependency on government programs and improving the administration and effectiveness of services.

ACF conducts projects through contracts, cooperative agreements, and grants. Evaluation results and data from projects are disseminated to other federal agencies, states, Congress, researchers, and others through publications, the internet, conferences, and workshops. Topics of recent projects include employment and family self-sufficiency research; child poverty; studies of behavioral science interventions; examination of disparities in access to, and use of, ACF programs; and approaches to improving program efficiency and effectiveness, including efforts to improve the quality, use, and sharing of administrative data.

During the past decade, the SSRD program has supported groundbreaking behavioral intervention research that has resulted in several positive findings. Through testing behavioral “nudges” like reminders or simplified, personalized letters and other business process improvements and efficiencies, the evaluations in the Behavioral Interventions to Advance Self-Sufficiency project found positive effects on outcomes, including increasing payment rates on existing child support orders by non-custodial parents, increasing parents’ use of child care providers rated higher-quality by Quality Rating and Improvement Systems, and increasing engagement in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families work activities.

In FY 2021, at Congress’ direction, the program entered into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to provide an evidence-based analysis of and recommendations for policies and programs to reduce intergenerational poverty and improve child welfare. Since that time, the National Academies has issued a public call for nominations and selected a consensus committee of 14 individuals with expertise of local, state, and federal policies related to safety net programs, early childhood, K-12 education, job training, and structural racism. The committee has convened in-person and virtually six times, including three public information gathering sessions, one of which focused on Native American families. The final report is expected to be released to the public by September 2023.

The FY 2022 appropriations included \$10 million for a new Diaper Distribution Demonstration and Research Pilot to address the relatively high cost of diapers for families with low incomes and to support their economic mobility. ACF awarded seven grants to Community Services Block Grant state associations and tribes to provide funding to expand existing diaper distribution services through a robust network of community partners that provide anti-poverty services. In addition to providing diapers,

grantees and their partners, including community action agencies, social service agencies, and diaper banks will connect families to economic mobility and family support services such as job training, educational support, Early Head Start, and housing services. Funding is also supporting a robust evaluation, which is anticipated to launch in early spring 2023. In FY 2023, Congress increased funding for this pilot to \$20 million, which included \$10 million to fund additional awards from the initial competition and \$10 million to support a new competition.

In FY 2023, Congress provided funding for three new demonstration programs, including \$2 million for medical-legal partnerships, \$2.5 million for support services provided by affordable housing properties, and \$3 million to fund demonstrations of whole-family approaches to service delivery. The medical-legal partnership demonstration will assist individuals with health-harming legal needs, including in the areas of housing stability, income supports, family stability, civil rights, immigration, and environmental health. The support services via the affordable housing demonstration will provide funding to owners of affordable housing properties to offer supportive services for their residents, including after-school programs for children and teenagers, education opportunities for youth and adult residents, mental health care, alcohol and addiction treatment, self-sufficiency resources, resources on future home ownership, financial literacy training, elderly care, assistance to residents with disabilities, and other community services. The whole-family approaches to service delivery demonstration will develop a readiness assessment tool for state, local, territorial, and tribal agencies that are interested in coordinating two or more of their human services benefit programs, pilot test the tool with three to five interested agencies to assist them in identifying gaps and next steps in their benefits coordination process, and provide recommendations for refining the tool and expanding its use.

In FYs 2022 and 2023, Congress enacted a General Provision (GP) to expand funding flexibility for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes at ACF and the Department of Labor. All research funding provided for in the Act can remain available for four years following appropriation. For ACF, this has allowed additional time for research and evaluation projects for programs such as the Child Care and Development Block Grant, Runaway and Homeless Youth, and Head Start. Below is the GP from the FY 2023 appropriation:

- SEC. 529. (a) This section applies to: (1) the Administration for Children and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services; and (2) the Chief Evaluation Office and the statistical-related cooperative and interagency agreements and contracting activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor.
- (b) Amounts made available under this Act which are either appropriated, allocated, advanced on a reimbursable basis, or transferred to the functions and organizations identified in subsection (a) for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2027: *Provided*, That when an office referenced in subsection (a) receives research and evaluation funding from multiple appropriations, such offices may use a single Treasury account for such activities, with funding advanced on a reimbursable basis.
- (c) Amounts referenced in subsection (b) that are unexpended at the time of completion of a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement may be deobligated and shall immediately become available and may be reobligated in that fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year for the research, evaluation, or statistical purposes for which such amounts are available.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$7,012,000 |
| 2021 | \$7,512,000 |
| 2022 | \$44,504,000 |
| 2023 | \$142,860,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$37,512,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for SSRD is \$37.5 million, a decrease of \$105 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. At this level, funds are allocated at \$7.5 million for the base program, \$20 million to continue support for the diaper demonstration pilot, and \$15 million to support demonstration projects for whole-family approaches to service delivery, of which \$5 million is being requested in Federal Administration to pay for staffing costs. The Budget does not include funding for Congressionally Directed Projects as in the FY 2023 Appropriations Act.

SSRD is the only source of funds available to ACF for research, evaluation, and demonstrations that address cross-cutting topics or the effectiveness of programs lacking dedicated funds for research and evaluation. In FY 2024, ACF plans to continue testing how low-cost adjustments to program practices, using insights from behavioral science, can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of ACF programs. Investments will be made to improve program efficiency and effectiveness through the improvement of data quality, use, accessibility, and interoperability.

ACF will also continue and expand demonstrations of whole-family approaches to service delivery across the lifecycle of families' interaction with benefits programs. The demonstration projects will work to ease application burden, reduce redundant information submissions and verifications, improve time to access benefits, improve cross-enrollment rates, and reduce churn of people being dis-enrolled and shortly re-enrolled in benefit programs. The demonstrations will identify replicable elements of existing best practices and test methods of scaling those approaches to other states. The demonstrations will also identify and test new approaches to overcoming barriers for further improvement in service delivery.

The HHS General Department Management request continues a GP from the FY 2023 President's Budget, which allows the Secretary to reserve not more than 0.25 percent from the Low Income Home Energy Assistance, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant and Children, and Families Services Programs in order to administer and carry out evaluations of any of the programs or activities funded under such accounts. For example, the Survivors of Torture program is interested in learning whether the program's recent emphasis on evidence-based and trauma-informed services is leading to improved outcomes for survivors of torture but has not had funds available for the purpose of evaluation. Similarly, ACF is interested in a wide range of questions related to developing and testing effective ways to support individuals, families, and communities recovering from disasters but has not had the funds available to do so. Below is the GP from the FY 2024 President's Budget:

- SEC. 230. (a) The Secretary may reserve not more than 0.25 percent from each appropriation made available in this Act to the accounts of the Administration of Children and Families identified in subsection (b) in order to carry out evaluations of any of the programs or activities that are funded under such accounts: *Provided*, That funds reserved under this subsection may be transferred to the "Children and Families Services Programs" account for use by the Assistant Secretary for the Administration for Children and Families and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That such transferred funds shall only be available if the Assistant

Secretary submits a plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate describing the evaluations to be carried out 15 days in advance of any such transfer. (b) The accounts referred to in subsection (a) are: "Low Income Home Energy Assistance, Refugee and Entrant Assistance", "Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant", and "Children and Families Services Programs".

This request includes a GP, which Congress enacted in the FY 2023 appropriations, and expands the programs in ACF eligible for the funding flexibility for research projects. It also extends the funding flexibility to the Office of the Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in HHS and includes all research and evaluation funds made available to these entities, not just ones provided by appropriations bills.

Performance Analysis

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>23i</u> : Total number of grants (SSRD and PHS). (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2022: 5 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>23ii</u> : Total number of contracts (SSRD and PHS). (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2022: 9 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research and Demonstration

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$6,645,786 | 16 | \$12,481,214 | 19 | \$10,112,000 | 20 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$1,412,984 | 3 | \$150,000 | 5 | \$100,000 | 4 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$600,000 | 3 | \$425,000 | 3 | \$550,000 | 7 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$2,000,000 | 2 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$3,374,181 | 10 | \$4,478,740 | 9 | \$4,946,578 | 9 |
| Other | \$1,258,621 | | \$5,427,474 | | \$4,515,422 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$35,318,828 | 50 | \$132,748,000 | 189 | \$27,400,000 | 21 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$34,871,856 | 47 | \$129,148,000 | 185 | \$16,800,000 | 14 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$295,294 | 3 | \$3,000,000 | 1 | \$7,000,000 | 3 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$400,000 | 3 | \$3,400,000 | 4 |
| Other | \$151,678 | | \$200,000 | | \$200,000 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$41,964,614 | 66 | \$145,229,214 | 208 | \$37,512,000 | 41 |

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. FY 2023 includes carryover funding from research activities.

Native American Programs

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$58,762,000 | \$60,500,000 | \$87,499,000 | \$26,999,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 816 of the Native American Programs Act of 1974

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

ACF Native American Programs are authorized under the Native American Programs Act (NAPA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-644). NAPA’s purpose is to promote social development, cultural preservation, and economic self-sufficiency by serving Native American communities. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, there are 574 federally recognized tribes. Additionally, there are approximately 67 state recognized tribes and several hundred American Indian, Alaska Native, Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander organizations. NAPA programs assist tribal and village governments and Native American institutions and organizations in supporting and developing stable, diversified local economies. Tribes and non-profit organizations use awarded funds to develop and implement sustainable community-based social and economic development projects and services to improve the well-being of Native American people.

NAPA authorizes funds for a wide range of projects that promote economic development, capacity-building, entrepreneurial activities, financial education, social services support, wellness, cultural and language preservation, as well as the implementation of environmental laws, regulations, and ordinances. To respond to the social and economic conditions of Native Americans, ACF provides competitive grant funding for community-based projects designed to achieve short- and long-term community goals focused on improvement in the well-being of Native American children, youth, families, and communities. Such funding creates employment and educational opportunities and preserves Native cultures and languages.

The Esther Martinez Native American Languages Programs Reauthorization Act (P.L.116-101) reauthorized the Native American languages grant program and created funding opportunities for site-based educational programs that provide child care and instruction in a Native American language, survival schools, and language restoration programs. ACF works closely with the Department of Education’s Office of Indian Education and the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Indian Education to collaborate and coordinate technical assistance, share grantee best practices, and address research or evaluation by the departments that could add to efficiencies in support for preservation and revitalization of Native American languages. Recent and planned spending levels for Native American language programs are as follows:

| Program | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Esther Martinez Immersion | \$4,742,358 | \$5,719,100 | \$7,219,100 |
| Preservation and Maintenance | \$11,024,496 | \$10,893,285 | \$14,393,285 |
| Total | \$15,766,854 | \$16,612,385 | \$21,612,385 |

The Indian Community Economic Enhancement Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-261) amended NAPA, requiring prioritization of funding for certain types of economic development projects. The first funding competition to address the new priorities was in FY 2021. Approximately 50 percent of the funds that were available for social and economic development projects were used to meet the new mandate.

In FY 2021, Congress provided \$20 million through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L.117-2), to remain available until expended, for Emergency Grants for Native American Language Preservation and Maintenance. ACF provided grants to eligible federal and state recognized tribal governments, tribal organizations, and public agencies serving Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders for projects to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages during and after the public health emergency. Existing training and technical assistance contracts will provide necessary training and oversight for the new grants.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$5,605,000 |
| 2021 | \$57,050,000 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$20,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$58,762,000 |
| 2023 | \$60,500,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$87,499,000 |

For FY 2022, 178 grant awards were made, with an average award of \$279,047 and a range from \$85,408 to \$400,000. For FY 2023, it is estimated that 176 awards will be made, with an average of \$315,318 and a range from \$87,174 to \$400,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for Native American Programs is \$87.5 million, an increase of \$27.0 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. This request would add \$5 million for Native language programs to better address the urgent need to support and preserve Native languages. It is anticipated that this funding would support up to 20 new grants.

This request will also support two demonstration programs to provide Native American communities the tools and flexibility to support the mental health and well-being of children and families. The first demonstration program is Strengthening Trauma Resiliency of Natives Grant (STRONG), funded at \$15 million. STRONG would focus on embedding trauma-informed practices across all services that engage Native American children. Funding will be awarded using existing program authorities through competitive grants. Eligible entities will include tribes, tribal organizations, and consortia of Native community organizations. Projects funded through STRONG will establish collaborations that include local schools, behavioral health services, health care services, child welfare and other social services, youth development non-profit organizations, and other providers and resources to create and sustain

culturally supportive environments. Funds will also support evaluation and technical assistance for the cohort of STRONG grantees.

The second demonstration program is the Tribal Integrated Early Education Services, funded at \$7 million, to facilitate the development of comprehensive, tribally driven early childhood systems. This demonstration responds to recommendations by American Indian and Alaska Native tribal leaders to integrate their early care and education and child development services. Legislative action would be required to carry out this demonstration.

This Budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the Native American Programs Act of 1974, extending its statutory authority to FY 2029 and revising select outdated or ineffective provisions to provide the continuity of services and support that promote the social and economic independence and self-sufficiency of Native Americans.

For FY 2024, it is estimated that 225 awards will be made, with an average of \$267,484 and a range from \$90,000 to \$400,000.

Performance Analysis

ACF measures progress toward grantees' goals on a semi-annual basis. As projects end, ACF conducts a visit to measure the project's overall success in meeting its objectives. Each year, ACF conducts on-site evaluations of projects ending within one quarter of the scheduled visit. These on-site evaluations describe and measure the outcomes of projects, their effectiveness in achieving stated goals, their effect on the community, and their structure and mechanisms for delivery of services. The evaluations collect data from grantees through a standardized data collection instrument. The standardized evaluation survey captures large amounts of data, including the number of jobs created, the number of youth involved with projects, how many projects involve intergenerational activities, and the number of community partnerships formed.

In FY 2020, the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives was 82 percent, which is 5 percentage points above the target of 77 percent. Performance in FY 2021 remained above the target with 84 percent, 8 percentage points over the target of 76 percent. The FY 2024 target for this measure is to improve by one percent over the average of the prior six years' results. In order to continue improved performance, ACF will focus on on-going monitoring and analysis of grantee data, to identify links between effective project implementation and grantee-level models, approaches, and practices that contribute or influence such effective implementation. ACF is also reviewing newly collected data to further analyze grantee capacity and performance and make recommendations to improve grantee capacity and success.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 9A: Increase ANA Training or Technical Assistance participants' understanding of community-based project design and/or implementation. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 4.84 out of 5 Target: 4.5 out of 5 (Target Exceeded) | 4.5 out of 5.0 | 4.5 out of 5.0 | N/A |
| 9B: Increase the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 84% Target: 76% (Target Exceeded) | 79% | 1% over avg prior 6 actuals | N/A |
| 9i: Number of jobs created through ANA funding. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2020: 323 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 9ii: Number of languages funded for the first time by ANA via the ARP Emergency Language Awards. <i>(Equity Output)</i> | FY 2021: 22 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 9iii: Number of Tribes receiving an ANA grant for the first time via the ARP Emergency Language Awards. <i>(Equity Output)</i> | FY 2021: 35 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$48,927,960 | 178 | \$47,696,151 | 176 | \$50,375,768 | 195 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$11,763,618 | 58 | \$15,176,151 | 56 | \$18,723,880 | 70 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$37,164,342 | 120 | \$32,520,000 | 120 | \$31,651,888 | 125 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$2,084,059 | 3 | \$27,000,000 | 30 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$27,000,000 | 30 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$2,084,059 | 3 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$3,823,153 | 4 | \$4,969,632 | 4 | \$4,165,323 | 4 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$3,823,153 | 4 | \$4,969,632 | 4 | \$4,165,323 | 4 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$4,340,341 | 2 | \$5,750,158 | 2 | \$5,957,909 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$3,260,602 | 2 | \$3,962,426 | 2 | \$4,081,299 | 2 |
| Other | \$1,079,739 | | \$1,787,732 | | \$1,876,610 | |
| Total | \$57,091,454 | 184 | \$60,500,000 | 185 | \$87,499,000 | 231 |

Note: Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, and grants paneling.

Community Services Block Grant

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$755,000,000 | \$770,000,000 | \$770,000,000 | \$0 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Formula Grants and Contracts

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) was originally authorized by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-35), with the last reauthorization under the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-285, hereafter referred to as the CSBG Act). CSBG provides grant allocations, using a statutory formula calculation, to states, territories, and tribes, for poverty reduction, including services to address employment, education, housing assistance, nutrition, energy, emergency services, health, and substance abuse. Each state submits an annual plan and certifies that the state agrees to provide (1) a range of services and activities having a measurable and potentially major impact on causes of poverty in communities where poverty is an acute problem and (2) activities designed to assist low-income participants, including the elderly, in becoming self-sufficient. The CSBG Act requires states to distribute 90 percent of the funds to state-designated eligible entities and use no more than five percent for administrative costs. The remaining funds can be used for other costs and/or technical assistance.

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452) provided for the establishment of eligible entities, also known as Community Action Agencies, that are non-profit or community-based organizations, which may include religious organizations, local governments, tribal organizations, and migrant and seasonal farm worker organizations. CSBG supports a national network of over 1,000 CSBG eligible entities.

In FY 2023, Congress provided \$25 million through the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) to remain available until September 30, 2027, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Fiona and Ian.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2020 | \$740,000,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$1,000,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$745,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$755,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$770,000,000 |
| 2023 Supplemental | \$25,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$770,000,000 |

For FY 2022, 138 awards were made with an average award of \$5,360,316 and a range from \$1,209 to \$66,386,686. For FY 2023, 138 awards will be made with an average award of \$5,614,037 and a range from \$1,232 to \$67,695,216.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for CSBG is \$770.0 million, the same as the FY 2023 enacted level. This funding will support the quality and capacity of federal, state, and local agencies by bolstering continuous quality improvement, strengthening the federal and state administration of CSBG, and supporting the equitable inclusion of tribal communities.

This Budget also proposes to update and reauthorize the CSBG Act through FY 2027. Specific changes include a set aside of at least two percent of the total CSBG appropriation for tribal grants, with an established minimum allotment of \$10,000 per tribe. States would be required to work in collaboration with state-funded tribes to improve coordination of services and resources. An additional set aside of one-half of one percent would support program evaluation and quality improvement efforts.

The proposed reauthorization would correct the unintended consequence of the current maximum allotment that prohibits the award of supplemental and emergency appropriations funding to some grantees.

The reauthorization would strengthen service delivery and program implementation at the state level by requiring states to release funds to sub-grantees within 90 days of receiving funds from the federal government. To enable states to meet increased requirements, the proposal would increase their administrative cap to 10 percent of the award to facilitate necessary infrastructure building, service delivery improvements, and workforce stabilization, including support for efforts to pay staff at least \$15 per hour.

Collectively, these improvements strengthen the nation's social safety net, enhance the focus on equity, and demonstrate a renewed community-level investment in at-risk communities nationwide.

In FY 2024, it is estimated that 138 awards will be made with an average award of \$5,922,283 and a range from \$1,209 to \$66,386,686.

Performance Analysis

ACF implemented a new Performance Management Framework and received its first round of performance data with new CSBG National Performance Indicators on April 30, 2019. The CSBG National Performance Indicators are a tool for setting priorities and monitoring progress. These indicators track outcomes from services that range in intensity from emergency services to more comprehensive and coordinated services.

As part of this new Performance Management Framework—and in response to recommendations from the Governmental Accountability Office —ACF restructured and reorganized its performance measures to more closely align with the statutory goals outlined in Section 672 of the CSBG Act. The CSBG Performance Management Framework operationalized these goals through comprehensive theory of change that includes organizational standards as well as three high level Community Action outcomes goals:

- Goal 1: Individuals and families with low incomes are stable and achieve economic security;

- Goal 2: Communities where people with low incomes live are healthy and offer economic opportunity; and
- Goal 3: People with low incomes are engaged and active in building opportunities in communities.

Performance measures 12A through 12D are new, developmental measures directly related to these national goals. ACF has begun collecting preliminary data on these measures and, over the next year, will work with grant recipients to refine the measurement and establish baselines for each new measure. ACF has begun data collection for performance measures 12A and 12D; performance measure 12C will begin reporting in FY 2024 and performance measure 12C will begin data collection in FY 2025.

Efficiency measure 12E (previously numerated 12B) is an indicator of the CSBG Network’s ability to provide services to low-income individuals and families through an efficient and cost-effective delivery system. ACF calculates this measure by dividing the total amount of sub-grant recipient CSBG administrative funds expended per year (numerator) by the total amount of sub-grant recipient CSBG funds expended per year (denominator). While states have an administrative cap of five percent, which applies to the amount of funds the state may retain for expenses at the state-level, this efficiency measure is focused on administrative spending by sub-grant recipients. Historical trend data for this measure fluctuated, with sub-grant recipients spending between 16 and 23 percent on administrative expenses. Preliminary data for FY 2021 shows that 14.2 percent of CSBG sub-grant recipients funds were used for administrative costs, a decrease from the previous year’s result of 14.5 percent. Given recent performance on this measure, as well as the effect of the coronavirus pandemic on administrative costs, ACF will maintain its target of 16 percent for FY 2024. To accomplish future performance targets, ACF will continue to monitor and provide training and technical assistance to CSBG grant recipients in the areas of cost-effective program administration and organizational efficiency.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result [1]/ Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>12A</u> : Increase the number of individuals achieving one or more family stability or economic security outcomes as identified by the National Performance Indicators (NPI) in various domains. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>12B</u> : Increase the number of communities actively implementing community-wide transformation initiatives to address causes or conditions of poverty. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>12C</u> : Increase the number of community transformation initiatives achieving positive outcomes to address community-wide causes or conditions of poverty. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result [1]/ Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>12D</u> : Increase the number of individuals achieving one or more community engagement outcomes as identified by the National Performance Indicators (NPI). <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>12E</u> : Reduce total amount of sub-grantee CSBG administrative funds expended each year. <i>(Efficiency)</i> | FY 2021: 14.2% Target: 16% (Target Exceeded) | 16% | 16% | Maintain |
| <u>12i</u> : Number of individuals served. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 8.9 million (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[1] All FY 2021 CSBG performance results do not include information from the state of Arkansas as they have not submitted their data. As such, all FY 2021 data should be considered preliminary.

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$743,189,255 | 124 | \$757,934,255 | 124 | \$757,911,635 | 124 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$743,189,255 | 124 | \$757,934,255 | 124 | \$757,911,635 | 124 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$750,000 | 1 | \$750,000 | 1 | \$750,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$750,000 | 1 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$750,000 | 1 | \$750,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$6,577,419 | 17 | \$6,201,097 | 16 | \$6,110,924 | 16 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$5,500,000 | 13 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$5,200,000 | 13 | \$0 | 0 | \$5,500,000 | 13 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$400,040 | 2 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$977,379 | 2 | \$701,097 | 3 | \$610,924 | 3 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$4,480,495 | 6 | \$5,114,648 | 1 | \$5,227,441 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$141,666 | 5 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$712,923 | 1 | \$655,179 | 1 | \$655,179 | 1 |
| Other | \$3,625,906 | | \$4,459,469 | | \$4,572,262 | |
| Total | \$754,997,170 | 148 | \$770,000,000 | 142 | \$770,000,000 | 142 |

Note: Program Support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, monitoring, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Community Services Block Grant

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.569

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$13,781,969 | \$14,053,621 | \$14,051,204 | (\$2,417) |
| Alaska | 2,674,847 | 2,732,597 | 2,737,720 | 5,123 |
| Arizona | 6,140,777 | 6,261,817 | 6,260,740 | (1,077) |
| Arkansas | 10,226,598 | 10,428,172 | 10,426,378 | (1,794) |
| California | 67,057,259 | 68,379,005 | 68,367,243 | (11,762) |
| Colorado | 6,540,433 | 6,669,350 | 6,668,202 | (1,148) |
| Connecticut | 9,057,264 | 9,235,789 | 9,234,200 | (1,589) |
| Delaware | 3,936,915 | 4,021,915 | 4,029,455 | 7,540 |
| District of Columbia | 12,356,542 | 12,600,098 | 12,597,930 | (2,168) |
| Florida | 21,858,815 | 22,289,668 | 22,285,834 | (3,834) |
| Georgia | 20,230,879 | 20,629,644 | 20,626,095 | (3,549) |
| Hawaii | 3,936,915 | 4,021,915 | 4,029,455 | 7,540 |
| Idaho | 3,894,290 | 3,978,370 | 3,985,828 | 7,458 |
| Illinois | 35,527,747 | 36,228,024 | 36,221,792 | (6,232) |
| Indiana | 10,950,922 | 11,166,773 | 11,164,852 | (1,921) |
| Iowa | 8,139,684 | 8,300,123 | 8,298,695 | (1,428) |
| Kansas | 6,138,827 | 6,259,828 | 6,258,751 | (1,077) |
| Kentucky | 12,679,260 | 12,929,178 | 12,926,953 | (2,225) |
| Louisiana | 17,409,486 | 17,752,640 | 17,749,586 | (3,054) |
| Maine | 3,943,735 | 4,021,469 | 4,021,525 | 56 |
| Maryland | 10,319,828 | 10,523,239 | 10,521,429 | (1,810) |
| Massachusetts | 18,637,098 | 19,004,448 | 19,001,179 | (3,269) |
| Michigan | 27,609,850 | 28,154,059 | 28,149,217 | (4,842) |
| Minnesota | 9,050,468 | 9,228,859 | 9,227,271 | (1,588) |
| Mississippi | 11,962,108 | 12,197,889 | 12,195,791 | (2,098) |
| Missouri | 20,811,772 | 21,221,987 | 21,218,337 | (3,650) |
| Montana | 3,611,110 | 3,689,076 | 3,695,993 | 6,917 |
| Nebraska | 5,230,496 | 5,333,594 | 5,332,676 | (918) |
| Nevada | 3,936,915 | 4,021,915 | 4,029,455 | 7,540 |
| New Hampshire | 3,936,915 | 4,021,915 | 4,029,455 | 7,540 |
| New Jersey | 20,603,798 | 21,009,914 | 21,006,299 | (3,615) |
| New Mexico | 4,145,440 | 4,227,147 | 4,226,421 | (726) |
| New York | 65,275,242 | 66,561,863 | 66,550,413 | (11,450) |
| North Carolina | 19,739,660 | 20,128,743 | 20,125,281 | (3,462) |
| North Dakota | 3,637,525 | 3,716,061 | 3,723,028 | 6,967 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 29,317,204 | 29,895,067 | 29,889,924 | (5,143) |
| Oklahoma | 8,769,138 | 8,941,983 | 8,940,445 | (1,538) |
| Oregon | 5,996,746 | 6,114,946 | 6,113,894 | (1,052) |
| Pennsylvania | 31,841,581 | 32,469,202 | 32,463,616 | (5,586) |
| Rhode Island | 4,157,540 | 4,239,488 | 4,238,758 | (730) |
| South Carolina | 11,556,106 | 11,783,885 | 11,781,858 | (2,027) |
| South Dakota | 3,236,861 | 3,306,746 | 3,312,946 | 6,200 |
| Tennessee | 14,816,375 | 15,108,417 | 15,105,818 | (2,599) |
| Texas | 36,181,772 | 36,894,940 | 36,888,594 | (6,346) |
| Utah | 3,847,311 | 3,930,376 | 3,937,745 | 7,369 |
| Vermont | 3,936,915 | 4,021,915 | 4,029,455 | 7,540 |
| Virginia | 12,040,994 | 12,278,331 | 12,276,219 | (2,112) |
| Washington | 8,912,466 | 9,088,138 | 9,086,574 | (1,564) |
| West Virginia | 8,419,373 | 8,585,325 | 8,583,848 | (1,477) |
| Wisconsin | 9,150,869 | 9,331,239 | 9,329,634 | (1,605) |
| Wyoming | 3,687,590 | 3,767,207 | 3,774,270 | 7,063 |
| Subtotal, States | \$700,860,230 | \$714,757,910 | \$714,728,281 | (\$29,629) |
| Indian Tribes | 6,708,302 | 6,846,112 | 6,851,139 | 5,027 |
| American Samoa | 1,023,469 | 1,045,566 | 1,047,527 | 1,961 |
| Guam | 968,634 | 989,548 | 991,403 | 1,855 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 606,803 | 619,904 | 621,066 | 1,162 |
| Puerto Rico | 31,683,808 | 32,308,318 | 32,302,760 | (5,558) |
| Virgin Islands | 1,338,009 | 1,366,897 | 1,369,459 | 2,562 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$35,620,723 | \$36,330,233 | \$36,332,215 | \$1,982 |
| Total States/Territories | \$743,189,255 | \$757,934,255 | \$757,911,635 | (\$22,620) |
| Other Grants | 750,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 0 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 6,577,419 | 6,201,097 | 6,110,924 | (90,173) |
| Other | 4,480,496 | 5,114,648 | 5,227,441 | 112,793 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$11,807,915 | \$12,065,745 | \$12,088,365 | \$22,620 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$754,997,170 | \$770,000,000 | \$770,000,000 | \$0 |

Notes:

1. The Other Grants line shows funding for a demonstration program.
2. The Other line shows funding for information technology support, contract fees, monitoring, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

Community Services Discretionary Activities

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Community Economic Development | \$21,383,000 | \$22,383,000 | \$23,615,000 | \$1,232,000 |
| Rural Community Development | \$11,000,000 | \$12,000,000 | \$12,276,000 | \$276,000 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$32,383,000 | \$34,383,000 | \$35,891,000 | \$1,508,000 |

Authorizing Legislation - Sections 674(b)(3) and 680 of the Community Services Block Grant Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

Community Services Discretionary Activities (CSDA) were originally authorized by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35), with the last reauthorization under the Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-285, hereafter referred to as the CSBG Act). The CSBG Act authorized three discretionary programs: Community Economic Development (CED), Rural Community Development (RCD) and Neighborhood Innovation Projects (NIP); however, only CED and RCD have historically received appropriations. The CED program provides grants on a competitive basis to private, nonprofit organizations that are community development corporations. These awards provide technical and financial assistance for economic development activities designed to address the needs of low-income individuals and families by creating employment and business development opportunities. The RCD program provides grants to multistate, regional, and tribal nonprofit organizations that provide training and technical assistance to small, rural communities for the improvement of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities.

CED funds can be used for commercial developments and equity investments or loans to capitalize a new business or to expand an existing business, as long as the project creates new full-time permanent jobs for individuals with low incomes. Grants are awarded to cover project costs associated with the startup or expansion of businesses, including physical and/or commercial activities; capital expenditures, such as the purchase of equipment or real property; allowable operating expenses, such as salary for key project staff; and loans or equity investments. ACF does not plan to change the procedures regarding the disposition of intangible assets and program income acquired with CED grant funds nor program income derived from CED grant funds.

Depending on the annual appropriation amount, approximately 24 to 28 grants have been awarded each year with a maximum award level of \$800,000 per grant. The award levels are based on the applicant’s project design and the requested funding needed to support a project. In FY 2022, 27 awards were made with an average award of \$666,359 and a range from \$250,000 to \$800,000. In FY 2023, it is estimated that 35 awards will be made with an average award of \$516,000 and a range from \$100,000 to \$800,000.

The RCD funds are used to increase access for families with low incomes to water supply and waste disposal services, preserve affordable water and waste disposal services in low-income rural communities,

increase local capacity and expertise to establish and maintain needed community facilities, increase economic opportunities for low-income rural communities by improving their access to water and sanitation, use technical assistance to leverage additional public and private resources, support coordination with relevant homeland security activities, and promote improved coordination of federal, state, and local agencies and financing programs to benefit low-income communities. In FY 2022, 8 awards were made, each in the amount of \$1,281,975. In FY 2023, it is estimated that 8 non-competing continuation awards will be made with each award being \$1,381,975.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$30,383,000 |
| 2021 | \$30,383,000 |
| 2022 | \$32,383,000 |
| 2023 | \$34,383,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$35,891,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the CED and RCD programs is \$35.9 million, an increase of \$1.5 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. The CED program will continue to ensure that a minimum of \$3.2 million is directed to communities whose economies are supported by legacy energy sources, like coal and oil, to create jobs that help to expand renewable energy efforts and address climate change. Within this level, the Budget also sets aside five percent to support evaluation and continuous quality improvement efforts, as well as training and technical assistance for the grantees. For FY 2024, it is estimated that 32 awards will be made with an average award of \$586,250 and a range from \$100,000 to \$800,000

The Budget also includes an increase of \$276,000 to the RCD program. This will support small, low-income, rural communities and provide training and technical assistance to increase local capacity for securing and maintaining safe drinking water and wastewater systems. In FY 2024, it is estimated that 8 non-competing continuation awards will be made with each award being \$1,400,000, an increase of \$18,025 per award.

This Budget also includes a legislative proposal to update the program to further the Administration’s policy to advance racial equity and support for underserved communities through the federal government by continuing appropriations and adding modified language to the CSBG Act Discretionary Programs.

Performance Analysis

Due to the public health crisis, the projected number of jobs to be created by grants closing in FY 2021 is estimated to drop to 1,218 based on the most recent validated data reports. These jobs include health benefits and leverage approximately \$226 million of public and private investments in disinvested, minority, urban, and rural communities. The primary outcomes used to assess CED grants are: (1) businesses created or expanded, (2) jobs created for individuals with low-incomes, and (3) funds leveraged (non-federal funds, public or private, that are secured for the project).

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>12ii</u> : Number of jobs created by Community Economic Development program. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 1,218 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>12iii</u> : Amount of funds leveraged that support economic development in communities with low incomes. (<i>Equity Output</i>) | FY 2021: \$226,469,558 (Historical Actual) | TBD | TBD | TBD |

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$17,560,000 | 27 | \$18,060,000 | 35 | \$18,760,000 | 32 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$16,060,000 | 21 | \$16,560,000 | 29 | \$18,760,000 | 32 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$1,500,000 | 6 | \$1,500,000 | 6 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$203,480 | 1 | \$212,452 | 1 | \$236,150 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$203,480 | 1 | \$212,452 | 1 | \$236,150 | 1 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$3,560,055 | 4 | \$4,110,548 | 4 | \$4,618,850 | 3 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$2,161,395 | 4 | \$2,542,437 | 4 | \$3,050,739 | 3 |
| Other | \$1,398,660 | | \$1,568,111 | | \$1,568,111 | |
| Total | \$21,323,535 | 32 | \$22,383,000 | 40 | \$23,615,000 | 36 |

Note: Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.

Resource and Program Data
Rural Community Development

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$10,255,800 | 8 | \$11,055,800 | 8 | \$11,200,000 | 8 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$10,255,800 | 8 | \$11,055,800 | 8 | \$11,200,000 | 8 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$272,070 | 2 | \$378,072 | 2 | \$459,872 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$51,788 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$190,282 | 1 | \$378,072 | 2 | \$459,872 | 1 |
| Other | \$30,000 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$472,128 | 0 | \$566,128 | 0 | \$616,128 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$472,128 | | \$566,128 | | \$616,128 | |
| Total | \$10,999,998 | 10 | \$12,000,000 | 10 | \$12,276,000 | 9 |

Note: :Program Support includes funding for information technology support and grant paneling.

National Domestic Violence Hotline

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$15,500,000 | \$20,500,000 | \$27,360,000 | \$6,860,000 |

Authorizing Legislation — Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

2024 Authorization.....\$3,500,000

Allocation Method.....Cooperative Agreements

Program Description and Accomplishments

The National Domestic Violence Hotline (Hotline) was first authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322). The Hotline operates a confidential 24-hour national, toll-free telephone and digital (chat and text) hotline services to provide information and assistance to adult and youth survivors of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence; their family and household members; and others affected by the violence to build healthy, safe, and supportive communities. The Hotline also supports three separate hotlines: Love is Respect for teens and young adults, the StrongHearts Native Helpline for American Indian/Alaska Native individuals, and the National Deaf Domestic Violence Hotline. The Hotline is currently authorized under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P L. 111-320), as part of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA).

The Hotline serves as a critical partner in the intervention, prevention, and resource assistance efforts of a network of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence service providers. It provides assistance in the following areas: (1) crisis intervention, emotional support, and counseling by helping the caller identify problems and possible solutions, including making plans for safety in an emergency; (2) education and information about resources on domestic violence and dating violence, children exposed to domestic violence, sexual assault, intervention programs for batterers, and working through the criminal and civil justice systems; and (3) nationwide referrals to domestic violence shelters and programs, social service agencies, programs addressing the needs of children exposed to domestic violence, legal assistance agencies, economic self-sufficiency programs, and other related services.

The Hotline maintains a comprehensive resource database with access to 4,800 service providers and resources in the U.S., Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam, including shelters to which callers may be referred or directly connected. Individuals with limited English proficiency have access to bilingual trained advocates, as well as to an interpretation line providing access to over 200 languages.

Through the Love is Respect Dating Abuse Helpline (LIR Helpline), the Hotline provides targeted services to youth and young adults concerning dating violence and healthy relationships. These distinctive services offer real-time, one-on-one assistance from advocates trained to provide support, information, and advocacy to those involved in abusive dating relationships, as well as to concerned friends, parents, teachers, clergy, law enforcement, and service providers. The Hotline provides a holistic approach to service delivery through various access points including a website, telephone (including text telephone and videophone), online chatting, and texting.

As a result of ongoing efforts to increase and improve access for Native American and Alaska Native survivors, the Hotline, in collaboration with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act’s National Indigenous Women’s Resource Center, launched the StrongHearts Native Helpline in March 2017 as the first national culturally relevant crisis line for Native American survivors of domestic and dating violence. In March 2019, StrongHearts opened its first independent call center in Eagan, Minnesota, and began providing around-the-clock services in February 2021. Since 2017, StrongHearts has received more than 31,546 phone calls. In February 2021, to strengthen accessible services to victims and survivors, the StrongHearts Native Helpline launched 24/7 phone and chat services, which enabled advocates to answer 3,152 online chat contacts from survivors. In March 2021, StrongHearts launched text messaging as part of their helpline services, enabling advocates to answer 130 text messages from survivors. This helpline is an essential resource to all American Indians and Alaska Natives, helping to fill a gap in critically needed support services that are specialized to address the unique barriers often faced by Native survivors of intimate partner violence and abuse, as well as provide culturally specific trauma-informed support. As a Native-centered hotline, StrongHearts is staffed by advocates with an understanding of Native cultures, as well as issues of tribal sovereignty and law. Seven days a week, 24-hours a day, callers can connect, at no cost, with a knowledgeable StrongHearts advocate who can provide lifesaving tools and immediate support to enable survivors to find safety and live lives free of abuse. The StrongHearts Native Helpline receives 15 percent of the Hotline appropriation. In FY 2022, StrongHearts answered 16,737 contacts (12,950 calls, 3,445 chats, and 342 texts). StrongHearts had a 130 percent increase in incoming volume over the previous year, and StrongHearts advocates answered 11,456 more contacts in FY 2022 than FY 2021. StrongHearts attributes this increase to outreach activities that have promoted the availability of their services. In FY 2022, StrongHearts received 149,215 website visits and 209,123 page views from unique visitors. StrongHearts also published 1,225 social media posts and secured 53 placements in tribal media to reach more American Indian and Alaska Native survivors needing domestic violence services.

The Hotline also partners with Abused Deaf Women’s Advocacy Services on the National Deaf Domestic Violence Hotline (NDDHV) to help address the accessibility barriers faced by survivors who are Deaf, Deaf-Blind, or hard of hearing. The NDDHV receives 15 percent of the Hotline appropriation and answered 1,810 contacts in FY 2022.

In FY 2021, Congress provided, through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) \$2 million to remain available until expended. These funds were awarded as supplements to grant awards with a requirement that \$1 million of those funds are sub-awarded to the StrongHearts Native Helpline. These funds were distributed through a discretionary grant and are available for expenditure through September 30, 2025.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$12,000,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$2,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$13,000,000 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$2,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$15,500,000 |
| 2023 | \$20,500,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$27,360,000 |

For FY 2022, one award was made for \$15,142,520 with an additional \$357,480 allocated for continued support of the data analysis and reporting system project. For FY 2023, it is estimated that one award will be made for \$19,987,500 for hotline services with \$512,500 for federal program administration and for support of the data analysis and performance progress reporting.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the National Domestic Violence Hotline is \$27 million, an increase of \$6.9 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. These funds will increase the capacity of the Hotline in answering calls, digital contacts, and text messages and support investments in hotline advocates and technology infrastructure to ensure a timely response to requests for help by phone, text, or online chat. This funding will be used to assist the Hotline with responding to unprecedented surges in survivor contacts due to Google's launch of the Hotline's crisis search box as a priority resource anytime someone searches for domestic violence services. Google's prioritization of the Hotline has resulted in 143,259 more calls, chats, and texts than received in the previous fiscal year. As the Hotline's call and digital contact volume increases, survivors wait times increase and the need for additional hotline advocates increases. Additional funding is needed to assist the Hotline with hiring as many advocates as possible. Funds will continue to support the implementation of a strategic plan for assessments and improvements to response time, such as enhanced technology capacity, website optimization to assist and educate users, triage methodology for Hotline contactors, and use of artificial intelligence solutions for non-crisis and non-victim contactors.

The Budget also supports bipartisan efforts to reauthorize FVPSA and proposes legislative modifications consistent with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021 (H.R. 2119 and S. 1275) to strengthen and update the National Domestic Violence Hotline and hotline services for underrepresented populations, including American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Deaf victims of domestic and dating violence. Specific changes include codifying the StrongHearts Native Helpline and providing authority for emerging technological needs, such as digital services.

For FY 2024, it is estimated that one award will be made for \$26,957,520 with an additional \$673,938 for federal program administration and support of the data analysis and performance progress reporting.

Performance Analysis

Measurement of the Hotline's performance has historically focused on the percentage of total annual responses to calls in relation to the number of calls received. This performance measure acknowledges that tracking the answers or responses to calls is a better determinant of the Hotline's usefulness than reporting the number of calls received (as previously reported). Throughout the coronavirus public health emergency, police reports showed increasing rates of intimate partner violence. Nationally, more survivors are choosing to reach out for the Hotline's services digitally via text message or online chat for safety reasons, especially during the pandemic. In response to this help-seeking shift, in 2021, the Hotline launched text message services for survivors. In FY 2021, the Hotline answered 396,803 total contacts across platforms (The Hotline and the LIR Helpline), which is 49,322 more contacts than the Hotline answered in FY 2020. The Hotline's FY 2021 overall answer rate was 67 percent. On average, callers waited 5 minutes and 37 seconds for a connection to an advocate. Direct connect, which allows an advocate to connect and transfer a caller to a local provider, was offered 16,740 times. In FY 2021, the Hotline experienced a significant increase in digital contacts compared to phone contacts. The Hotline's advocates answered a total of 107,399 Hotline chats in FY 2020 and 151,671 Hotline chats in FY 2021. In

FY 2021, the Hotline saw an increase in average talk time and wait times during this reporting period, which resulted in a decrease in advocate availability.

The Hotline's advocates provide survivors with in-depth advocacy, lethality assessment, support, and safety planning, which leads to longer interaction times. Less advocate availability ultimately affects the Hotline's answer rate and wait times. More survivors are choosing to reach out for the Hotline's services digitally (for safety reasons, especially during the pandemic), and the launch of Hotline text services provided an additional method to do so. On May 13, 2021, the Hotline launched text services by text-enabling the Hotline's toll-free phone number. On June 14, 2021, the SMS short code- text Start to 88788- for Hotline text services became active. Previously, text services were only available through the LIR Helpline. The success of answering more contacts can be attributed to efficiencies created through effective scheduling, technological enhancements, and training initiatives for advocates.

ACF will be adding two additional performance measures that will better determine the Hotline's usefulness to domestic violence survivors. For FY 2023, ACF will include the following measures for the Hotline and LIR Dating Abuse Helpline: percent of callers reporting increased knowledge of safety planning and percent of callers reporting increased knowledge of community resources. These two new metrics for the Hotline align with the performance metrics and evidence base of domestic violence services, and research affirms that these measures directly correlate to improved safety and well-being for domestic violence survivors. To support the implementation of these measures in FY 2023, ACF will provide technical assistance to the Hotline to ensure that the Hotline's contact and data infrastructure are updated to implement and track these two measures.

In 2018, ACF partnered with The George Washington University to pilot the two new developmental performance measures with the Hotline and evaluate the outcomes. The reported findings of an evaluation of the Hotline and the LIR Helpline determined that the Hotline and the LIR Helpline provided crucial emotional support and that advocates provided more services than contactors explicitly requested. In addition, contactors considered the information and resources that the Hotline and the LIR Helpline provided helpful, and nearly all contactors positively rated the services received. ACF believes that the annual measurement of contactors' reports on the usefulness of the Hotline will serve as an important performance indicator for how their services impact domestic violence survivors each year.

To align with industry standards and to improve the performance rate, the Hotline has implemented a strategy that includes the following:

- Program services and shift support specialists implemented a queue pilot in November 2021 to allow for selected managers and shift support specialists to accept two chats at a time when the queue reaches a high wait time. Accepting two chats at a time allows for the queue to be cleared more quickly and shortened the wait time for others in queue. Please note that the Hotline is still testing this approach;
- Part time flex hours are scheduled at critical need times based on incoming contact volume, abandonment percent per 30-minute increments, and staffing levels; and
- Improvements made to the Advocate Dashboard allowing advocates to move through documenting contact information quicker.

A new quality assurance monitoring platform also improved efficiencies by allowing managers to input information easily into one platform and for the data to be aggregated into one place where the team could pull insights. The managers are now completing the question-and-answer process in a more consistent

way and providing feedback in a more relevant and timely manner. In addition, unplanned call outs/ absenteeism is tracked and forecasted via workforce management tools. Overtime hours are identified to fill staffing level gaps as needed. The Hotline continually provides education on the importance of schedule adherence to advocates, managers, and shift support specialists to ensure responsiveness to survivors and incoming volumes.

It is not feasible for 100 percent of calls received to be answered due to unanticipated spikes resulting from media coverage promoting the Hotline phone number and increases in call volume during the rollover of state or local program crisis lines during an emergency, disaster, or a national public health emergency, such as the pandemic. In addition, some situations require a caller to disconnect before an advocate can answer (e.g., the abuser enters the room). Given the expected continual rise in callers and online “chatters” contacting the Hotline, increased hours of training for new advocates, and increased programmatic and financial support to StrongHearts Native Helpline, the Hotline is projected to have a response (performance) rate of 75 percent in FY 2024 for calls and 65 percent for online chats. The projected call percentage represents a 13 percent increase above the Hotline’s 2021 answer rate. The \$15 million in FY 2022 funding enabled the Hotline to have the staffing to achieve a 71 percent answer rate. Since its inception, the Hotline has answered more than 6 million calls, chats, and texts from people all over the U.S. and its territories.

The LIR Helpline serves youth and young adults through a national teen dating violence hotline. The performance rate (performance measure 14C) was 73 percent in FY 2021 with 22,672 online chats received and 15,398 answered, 23,138 calls received with 15,125 answered, and 11,689 texts received with 11,643 answered. In FY 2021, the LIR Helpline experienced a decrease in incoming LIR chat volume by approximately 42 percent. The LIR Helpline advocates believe that the pandemic and many schools being in a virtual setting played a role in the decrease in the number of young people reaching out for support. The initiated technological efficiencies for responding to the online chatting demands, along with hiring new staff, should allow the Hotline the ability to meet the 72 percent target by FY 2024.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>14A</u> : Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to increased call volume (as measured by percentage of total annual calls to which the Hotline responds). (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 67% Target: 75% (Target Not Met, but Improved) | 75% | 75% | Maintain |
| <u>14B</u> : Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline to respond to increased chat volume (as measured by percentage of total annual chats to which the Hotline responds). (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 71% Target: 65% (Target Exceeded) | 65% | 65% | Maintain |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>14C</u> : Increase the capacity of the National Domestic Violence Hotline (with respect to serving youth/young adults through a national teen dating violence hotline) to respond to increased volume (as measured by percentage of total annual calls, online chats and texts to which the Hotline responds). <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 73 Target: 72% (Target Exceeded) | 72% | 72% | Maintain |
| <u>14E</u> : Increase the percentage of Hotline clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>14F</u> : Increase the percentage of Hotline clients who report increased knowledge of community resources. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | TBD | TBD | TBD | TBD |
| <u>14x</u> : Total average number of calls received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 25,068 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14xi</u> : Total average number of chats received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 17,787 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14xii</u> : Total average number per month of hits/visits to the National Domestic Violence Hotline’s websites (English and Spanish). <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 400,472 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14xiii</u> : Total average number of calls received per month by loveisrespect.org <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 1,928 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14xiv</u> : Total average number of chats received per month by loveisrespect.org <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 1,889 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14xv</u> : Total average number of texts received per month by loveisrespect.org. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 970 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14xvi</u> : Total average number of texts received per month by the National Domestic Violence Hotline. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2021: 3,704 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
National Domestic Violence Hotline

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$15,297,520 | 1 | \$19,987,500 | 1 | \$26,957,520 | 1 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$15,297,520 | 1 | \$19,987,500 | 1 | \$26,957,520 | 1 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$202,480 | 0 | \$312,500 | 0 | \$162,916 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$202,480 | | \$312,500 | | \$162,916 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$200,000 | 0 | \$239,564 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$200,000 | | \$239,564 | |
| Total | \$15,500,000 | 1 | \$20,500,000 | 1 | \$27,360,000 | 1 |

Note: Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

Family Violence Prevention and Services

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$200,000,000 | \$240,000,000 | \$491,869,000 | \$251,869,000 |

Authorizing Legislation -- Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Formula and Competitive Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) program is authorized by the Child Abuse Amendments Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-457), as most recently amended by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-320). The program provides funding to support programs and projects that work to prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide immediate shelter and supportive services for adult and youth survivors of domestic violence (and their dependents).

The statute includes the following funding requirements for the FVPSA appropriation not reserved under section 10412, the Specialized Services for Abused Parents and Their Children (SSAPC):

- not less than 70 percent is awarded in grants to states and territories,
- not less than 10 percent is awarded to Indian tribes (including Alaska Natives) and tribal organizations,
- not less than 10 percent is awarded to State Domestic Violence Coalitions,
- not less than 6 percent is for the network of information and technical assistance centers, and
- not more than 2.5 percent may be set aside for program administration, evaluation, and monitoring.

Grants to states and territories are allocated based on each state’s population, with a minimum of not less than one-eighth of one percent of the amounts available allocated to territories. FVPSA specifies that a state may use no more than five percent of its allotment for administrative costs and must distribute the remaining funds to local public agencies and non-profit private organizations, including faith-based and charitable organizations, community-based organizations, and tribal organizations. Not less than 70 percent of the funding awarded through state sub-grants must be used for the primary purpose of providing immediate shelter and supportive services. States may use the remaining funds to:

- assist survivors in the development of safety plans and decisions related to safety and well-being;
- provide counseling, peer support groups, and referrals to community-based services;
- provide services, training, and technical assistance and outreach to increase awareness of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence, and to increase accessibility of services;

- provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services;
- provide specialized services for children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, underserved populations, and survivors who are members of racial and ethnic minority populations;
- provide advocacy, case management, information, and referral services; and
- provide prevention services, including outreach to underserved populations.

The FVPSA mandates support to Native American tribes (including Alaska Native Villages) and tribal organizations through an allocation of not less than 10 percent of the funding, to be used for immediate shelter and supportive services for survivors of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence and their dependents. Each federally recognized tribe receives an allocation of the total FVPSA funds available.

State Domestic Violence Coalition (SDVC) grants further the purposes of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence intervention and prevention. SDVCs serve as information clearinghouses and coordinate statewide programs, outreach, and activities. They provide training and technical assistance to local programs (most of which are funded through sub-grants from FVPSA state and territory formula grants) on appropriate and comprehensive responses, including the development and implementation of best practices. The grants to SDVCs also support related collaborative efforts with social services sectors such as housing, health, education, criminal justice, and child welfare.

The statutorily mandated network of information and technical assistance centers requires a National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, a National Indian Resource Center Addressing Domestic Violence and Safety for Indian Women, and at least seven Special Issue Resource Centers. The statute also allows the funding of State Resource Centers to reduce disparities in states with high proportions of American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Native Hawaiian populations and to support training and technical assistance that addresses emerging issues. Funding for the first of these State Resource Centers was provided in FY 2017 to respond to the unique needs of Alaska Native tribes.

In FY 2022, funding was provided for a second state Resource Center to respond to the unique needs of Native Hawaiians. ACF provided expanded technical assistance for supportive services for Native Hawaiian domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence survivors with the launch of a Native Hawaiian Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NHRCDV) to provide culturally responsive training and technical assistance. The NHRCDV focuses on intervention and prevention by offering statewide information, training, and technical assistance specifically designed to reduce disparities within Native Hawaiian communities. The purpose of this project is to enhance the capacity of organizations and providers of services to Native Hawaiians that respond to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence in a culturally sensitive, relevant, and effective manner. In FY 2023 the Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328) provided \$2 million to support a second year of implementation for this new center for Native Hawaiian survivors.

For any fiscal year for which the FVPSA appropriation exceeds \$130 million, the FVPSA statute provides for a 25 percent set-aside of the amount in excess of that threshold for grants to support specialized services for abused parents and their children. The FY 2022 appropriation set-aside continued to support demonstration grants for the expanded capacity of child and family-serving systems and community-based programs in 26 states and communities to prevent future violence by addressing the needs of children exposed to family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence. This was accomplished by

helping parents understand techniques for talking to their children about the abuse, providing support and structure for contact and engagement with the parent who uses abuse, giving access tools to discuss healthy relationships, helping families obtain counseling and other support to promote healing, and providing information about developing age-appropriate safety plans. This funding ensured continuity across all demonstration sites. It supported on-site visits; cultivated new partnerships with underserved, culturally specific, and American Indian/Alaska Native communities; increased programs' capacity to effectively evaluate their services; and raised the visibility and awareness of the need for effective, developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, and culturally relevant work with children exposed to violence, while building the parenting capacities of abused parents. FY 2023 funding will support a fourth year of the current four-year projects and, pending funding availability, the FVPSA program will conduct a new grant competition in FY 2024.

The statute also provides flexibility to use funds not otherwise allocated by statutory formula for competitive grants or contracts to support demonstration initiatives, provide technical assistance, or coordinate or provide for research and evaluation on effective practices. Under this authority in FY 2022, these resources supported capacity building, training, and technical assistance for FVPSA formula grantees and training and technical assistance to enhance supportive housing for domestic violence survivors. It promoted supportive housing efforts and enhanced collaboration between victim services and homelessness systems by conducting research, conveying critical feedback to federal agencies, providing intensive technical assistance and training, developing resources, and documenting best practices to decrease administrative burdens to survivors and their children.

In FY 2022, these funds expanded technical assistance for supportive housing for domestic violence survivors with the launch of a Tribal Safe Housing Capacity Building Center to provide culturally responsive training and technical assistance to meet the housing needs of American Indian/Alaska Native survivors living in tribal communities. The Center conducted research and needs assessments on the safe housing needs for survivors of domestic violence in tribal communities, including formerly homeless youth, and support the development of collaboration between service organizations, technical assistance providers, and tribal, federal, state, and local governmental organizations to address identified needs. The Tribal Safe Housing Center launched a new online resource center and held a housing symposium for tribes to discuss success and challenges in meeting the safe housing needs for survivors of domestic violence in tribal communities, including formerly homeless youth, and support the collaboration between service organizations, technical assistance providers, and federal, state, tribal, and local governmental organizations to address identified needs. In FY 2022, the Tribal Safe Housing Center launched a training and technical assistance institute for tribes that will focus on the spectrum of shelter and housing needs for survivors. The Tribal Safe Housing Center also developed a housing resource library and an online clearinghouse of tribal housing codes as technical assistance tools for tribes and tribal programs.

In FY 2021, Congress provided \$448 million through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) to remain available until expended. A total of \$180 million was awarded through grants for domestic violence services, including emergency shelters, supportive services, prevention, and technical assistance. In addition, \$18 million was provided for grants for 252 tribes to supplement the mandatory 10 percent set-aside. A total of \$49.5 million was provided for a grant program to support community-based organizations to provide culturally specific activities for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault to address emergent needs resulting from the coronavirus public health emergency. The act also created a grant program totaling \$198 million to assist rape crisis centers in expanding to virtual services and meeting the emergency needs of sexual assault survivors. To support these two new programs, \$2.5 million was provided for federal grant administration costs. In addition to the direct appropriations provided by P.L. 117-2, the HHS Secretary directed an additional \$550 million in supplemental funding

to the FVPSA program to help communities mitigate the effects of the pandemic. This investment provided 296 supplemental grant awards to states, territories, and tribes to provide access to testing, vaccines, and mobile health units for domestic violence shelters, domestic violence programs, tribes, rural communities, culturally specific programs, and underserved communities. Funding is available for expenditure through September 30, 2025.

In FY 2023, Congress provided in the annual appropriation \$7.5 million for development or enhancement of culturally specific services for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault, building upon work funded in FY 2021. This funding will support three cooperative agreements for culturally specific sexual assault capacity building centers to respond to the unique needs of sexual assault survivors. These new capacity building centers will provide training and technical assistance to enhance services for sexual assault survivors for states, territories, tribes, and culturally specific organizations.

Also in FY 2023, Congress appropriated \$5 million to support the federal administrative costs to monitor the grants for survivors of sexual assault and the grants to support culturally specific populations and to provide grants for technical assistance providers with extensive knowledge of and demonstrated expertise in the problems of and solutions to sexual assault, as well as experience in the anti-sexual assault field. ACF will issue a notice of funding opportunity to launch two sexual assault capacity building centers to enhance services for sexual assault survivors nationwide and provide training and technical assistance for states, territories, tribes, and sexual assault programs.

In FY 2023, Congress provided \$10 million through the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) to remain available until September 30, 2027, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Fiona and Ian.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$175,000,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$45,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$182,500,000 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$448,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$200,000,000 |
| 2023 | \$240,000,000 |
| 2023 Supplemental | \$10,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$491,869,000 |

For FY 2022, 305 awards were made with an average award of \$601,920 to \$10,135,726 for states and a range from \$30,000 to \$2,039,912 for tribes. For FY 2023, it is estimated that 345 awards will be made with an average award of \$600,739 to \$10,135,726 for states and a range from \$56,397 to \$2,019,580 for tribes.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for FVPSA programs is \$492 million, an increase of \$252 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. The request includes continuation of \$7.5 million for culturally specific domestic violence and sexual assault services and \$5 million for federal administration and technical assistance for sexual assault services that were provided in the FY 2023 appropriations.

The request proposes to remove a statutory prohibition on direct payments to victims and allocates \$225 million for cash assistance to survivors of domestic violence and their dependents. Cash assistance is a critical short-term support, allowing survivors to address emergency and basic needs such as housing instability. Domestic violence is a leading cause of homelessness, particularly for families with children. Among families currently experiencing homelessness, more than 80 percent had previously experienced domestic violence. Providing cash assistance to survivors can help enhance survivors' safety, stability, and economic security and prevent survivors from becoming homeless. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to incorporate these authorities into the program.

In addition, the request proposes \$27 million for a new Safe Recovery Together demonstration project to support families affected by a combination of challenges, including domestic violence, substance-use coercion, housing instability, and child welfare involvement. This demonstration project will help alleviate the problem that pregnant and parenting domestic violence survivors can face, especially high barriers to accessing services to address substance-use coercion. Residential treatment programs that, when safe and appropriate, would allow children to enter and remain with their parent undergoing treatment are not available in all areas and rarely have the capacity to meet the community need for such programs. Pregnant and parenting survivors of substance-use coercion are also at high risk of child welfare system involvement and separation from their children. In some jurisdictions, policies require such child removal in particular categories of cases, regardless of the child's best interests in that situation.

The Budget also supports bipartisan efforts to reauthorize FVPSA and proposes legislative modifications consistent with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021 (H.R. 2119 and S. 1275), including:

- Dedicated funding for tribal coalitions and the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center to strengthen capacity of tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to more fully respond to domestic violence in their communities;
- A new grant program to expand support for, and access to, culturally specific programs;
- A new grant program for underserved populations focused on those living in rural communities, individuals with disabilities, older adults, youth, and others;
- Increased prevention investments, including the CDC-implemented Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA) project, to bring evidence-informed, community-based prevention initiatives to more communities;
- Flexibility to increase the SSAPC project period to least three years, allowing more time for grantees to meaningfully engage in project activities and demonstrate effectiveness of programs, services, and interventions; and
- Increased support for administration, evaluation, and monitoring activities equal to at least 3.5 percent of funding. This will provide flexibility to address increased administrative costs, including the costs of grants management systems; data collection and analysis technology; a contract for an improper payment reporting system for FVPSA flexible funding grant recipients; research and evaluation, overhead and personnel; and other high priority discretionary activities.

For FY 2024 FVPSA grant programs, it is estimated that 345 awards will be made, with an average award of \$600,739 to \$10,135,126. This includes 143 grant awards for 252 tribes ranging from \$56,397 to \$2,109,580.

For the FY 2024 cash assistance grant program, it is estimated that 345 awards will be made, with an average award of \$600,739 to \$10,135,126. This includes 143 grant awards for 252 tribes ranging from \$56,397 to \$2,109,580. ACF is estimating a total of 690 grant awards in FY 2024.

Performance Analysis

A key FVPSA goal is to increase the percentage of survivors reporting improved safety planning knowledge. In FY 2021, FVPSA exceeded the target of 90 percent, with an actual result of 93.0 percent. The 90 percent target remains a realistic expectation and future target through FY 2024. A higher number of clients responding that they increased their knowledge is unrealistic because many program participants receive short-term crisis assistance, with only one or two interactions, and would not be expected to report significant changes in that short amount of time. This measure is important because it captures a key outcome that research has shown is correlated with other indices of longer-term client safety and well-being. ACF plans to continue implementing its improved data analysis and assess performance progress reports to determine whether new targets should be set for subsequent years.

The FVPSA state formula grant funds shall be used to identify and provide subawards to eligible entities for programs and projects within the state that are designed to prevent incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence by providing immediate shelter and supportive services. Grant use may include paying for the operating and administrative expenses of the facilities for a shelter for adult and youth victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence, and their dependents. Grants also may be used to provide prevention services to prevent future incidents of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence.

Each year FVPSA state formula grant recipients are required to report the subrecipients receiving FVPSA funding in their states, including subrecipients serving underserved or culturally and linguistically specific populations. Culturally and linguistically specific services refer to community-based services offering full linguistic access and culturally specific services and resources, including outreach, collaboration and support mechanisms primarily directed toward culturally specific communities. Underserved populations mean populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services and include populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, and populations underserved because of special needs including language barriers, disabilities, immigration status, and age. Individuals with criminal histories due to victimization and individuals with substance-use disorders and mental health issues are also included in this definition. In FY 2021, FVPSA state administrators reported that 151 culturally specific programs received FVPSA subgrants to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services. ACF intends to report the total number of culturally specific programs that receive FVPSA subgrants annually.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>14D</u> : Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 93% Target: 90% (Target Exceeded) | 90% | 90% | Maintain |
| <u>14i</u> : Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 226,545 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14ii</u> : Number of non-residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 918,710 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14iii</u> : Number of shelter nights, state programs. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 7,088,747 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14iv</u> : Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 129,724 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14v</u> : Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 181,346 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14vi</u> : Total number of crisis hotline calls answered by local domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 2,564,242 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14vii</u> : Number of youth who attended youth-targeted community education programs, including tribal programs. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 1,055,561 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>14viii</u> : Increase the number of sub-awardees that receive funding from the state that provide culturally-specific services. (<i>Equity Output</i>) | FY 2021: 151 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Family Violence Prevention and Services

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$163,150,000 | 255 | \$185,087,500 | 273 | \$409,099,075 | 273 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$163,150,000 | 255 | \$185,087,500 | 273 | \$409,099,075 | 273 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$17,000,000 | 29 | \$32,775,000 | 56 | \$60,349,000 | 63 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$1,050,000 | 3 | \$7,500,000 | 27 | \$27,000,000 | 10 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$15,950,000 | 26 | \$25,275,000 | 29 | \$33,349,000 | 53 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$16,600,000 | 21 | \$17,308,828 | 17 | \$17,412,394 | 17 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$2,000,000 | 2 | \$1,000,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$14,600,000 | 19 | \$16,100,000 | 15 | \$17,375,000 | 16 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$208,828 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$37,394 | 1 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$3,220,354 | 1 | \$4,828,672 | 1 | \$5,008,531 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$570,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$138,767 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$506,424 | 1 |
| Other | \$3,081,587 | | \$4,258,672 | | \$4,502,107 | |
| Total | \$199,970,354 | 306 | \$240,000,000 | 347 | \$491,869,000 | 354 |

Note: Program Support includes funding for information technology support, grant paneling, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Family Violence Prevention and Services

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.592**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$1,945,512 | \$2,204,666 | \$2,204,666 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 796,404 | 827,180 | 827,180 | 0 |
| Arizona | 2,515,187 | 2,916,758 | 2,916,758 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 1,406,492 | 1,564,459 | 1,564,459 | 0 |
| California | 11,188,416 | 13,077,311 | 13,077,311 | 0 |
| Colorado | 2,146,212 | 2,443,007 | 2,443,007 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 1,565,679 | 1,749,097 | 1,749,097 | 0 |
| Delaware | 865,110 | 919,182 | 919,182 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 784,662 | 812,832 | 812,832 | 0 |
| Florida | 6,367,970 | 7,532,749 | 7,532,749 | 0 |
| Georgia | 3,468,671 | 4,027,062 | 4,027,062 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 989,725 | 1,046,631 | 1,046,631 | 0 |
| Idaho | 1,092,516 | 1,205,667 | 1,205,667 | 0 |
| Illinois | 4,031,215 | 4,637,459 | 4,637,459 | 0 |
| Indiana | 2,417,178 | 2,771,953 | 2,771,953 | 0 |
| Iowa | 1,454,387 | 1,619,061 | 1,619,061 | 0 |
| Kansas | 1,386,770 | 1,529,705 | 1,529,705 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 1,806,672 | 2,033,534 | 2,033,534 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 1,847,357 | 2,070,839 | 2,070,839 | 0 |
| Maine | 964,842 | 1,037,743 | 1,037,743 | 0 |
| Maryland | 2,254,273 | 2,557,682 | 2,557,682 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 2,482,626 | 2,828,231 | 2,828,231 | 0 |
| Michigan | 3,298,730 | 3,807,289 | 3,807,289 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 2,128,211 | 2,421,440 | 2,421,440 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 1,393,036 | 1,537,571 | 1,537,571 | 0 |
| Missouri | 2,248,298 | 2,563,977 | 2,563,977 | 0 |
| Montana | 890,358 | 951,412 | 951,412 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 1,125,295 | 1,224,829 | 1,224,829 | 0 |
| Nevada | 1,431,422 | 1,600,101 | 1,600,101 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 968,905 | 1,043,106 | 1,043,106 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 3,087,611 | 3,555,444 | 3,555,444 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 1,167,077 | 1,271,457 | 1,271,457 | 0 |
| New York | 6,009,935 | 6,924,478 | 6,924,478 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 3,395,689 | 3,934,171 | 3,934,171 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 808,643 | 845,097 | 845,097 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 3,759,916 | 4,357,691 | 4,357,691 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 1,660,323 | 1,866,407 | 1,866,407 | 0 |
| Oregon | 1,734,746 | 1,954,795 | 1,954,795 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,082,149 | 4,736,928 | 4,736,928 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 893,880 | 948,606 | 948,606 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 1,970,725 | 2,245,043 | 2,245,043 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 837,451 | 884,764 | 884,764 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 2,450,737 | 2,819,636 | 2,819,636 | 0 |
| Texas | 8,405,225 | 9,986,600 | 9,986,600 | 0 |
| Utah | 1,476,145 | 1,664,088 | 1,664,088 | 0 |
| Vermont | 772,217 | 805,999 | 805,999 | 0 |
| Virginia | 2,911,504 | 3,326,268 | 3,326,268 | 0 |
| Washington | 2,663,490 | 3,054,098 | 3,054,098 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 1,080,361 | 1,169,017 | 1,169,017 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 2,178,350 | 2,481,298 | 2,481,298 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 754,479 | 783,863 | 783,863 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$119,362,784 | \$136,178,281 | \$136,178,281 | \$0 |
| Indian Tribes | 24,350,000 | 26,787,500 | 26,787,500 | 0 |
| American Samoa | 151,813 | 173,141 | 173,141 | 0 |
| Guam | 151,813 | 173,141 | 173,141 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 151,813 | 173,141 | 173,141 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,479,964 | 1,641,657 | 1,641,657 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 151,813 | 173,141 | 173,141 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$2,087,216 | \$2,334,219 | \$2,334,219 | \$0 |
| Total States/Territories | \$145,800,000 | \$165,300,000 | \$165,300,000 | \$0 |
| Other Grants | 34,350,000 | 52,562,500 | 304,148,075 | 251,585,575 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 16,600,000 | 17,125,729 | 17,412,394 | 286,665 |
| Other | 3,220,356 | 5,011,771 | 5,008,531 | (3,240) |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$54,170,356 | \$74,700,000 | \$326,569,000 | \$251,869,000 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$199,970,356 | \$240,000,000 | \$491,869,000 | \$251,869,000 |

Notes:

1. The Other Grants line shows direct cash payment grants and a demonstration program.
2. The Other line shows funding for information technology support, grant paneling, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$43,257,000 | \$44,257,000 | \$48,257,000 | \$4,000,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....\$60,000,000

Allocation Method.....Formula Grants

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood is composed of the discretionary Chafee Education and Training Voucher (CETV) program and the mandatory formula grant program. (See the Foster Care and Permanency chapter for more information on the mandatory program.) The Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendments of 2001 (P.L. 107-133) expanded the Chafee Program by authorizing new discretionary funds for post-secondary education and training vouchers (the CETV program). CETV provides vouchers of up to \$5,000 per year to eligible youth who are, or were formerly, in foster care for expenses related to post-secondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies, and vocational training.

The Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123) made changes in eligibility in both the mandatory formula grant program and the CETV program. As amended, states and tribes administering the CETV program may allow eligible youth participating in the voucher program to remain eligible until their 26th birthday, as long as they are enrolled in a post-secondary education or training program and are making satisfactory progress toward completion of that program. Participation in the program, however, is for no more than five years in total.

Funding for the vouchers is distributed to the states based on each state’s proportion of children in foster care compared to the national total of all children in foster care. Tribes with an approved plan to operate a foster care and adoption assistance program under title IV-E of the Social Security Act or a title IV-E tribal/state agreement or contract also have the option to directly receive a portion of the state's Chafee program and CETV allotments to provide services to tribal youth.

In FY 2021, Congress provided an additional appropriation of \$400 million for the mandatory Chafee Program (Division X of P.L. 116-260), of which \$50 million was to be used for the purposes of the CETV program. These funds were awarded to state, territorial, and tribal grantees in February 2021. The law also authorized additional flexibilities in the use of CETV funding applicable to the regular FYs 2020 and 2021 appropriations, including an increase in the maximum voucher amount from \$5,000 to \$12,000 during the period from October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2022.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 2020 | \$43,257,000 |
| 2021 | \$43,257,000 |
| 2022 | \$43,257,000 |
| 2023 | \$44,257,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$48,257,000 |

For FY 2022, 59 awards were made with an average award of \$722,172 and a range from \$3,182 to \$5,300,896. For FY 2023, an estimated 59 awards will be made with an average award amount of \$738,867 and a range from \$3,256 to \$5,423,440.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the discretionary CETV program is \$48.3 million, an increase of \$4 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. This level of funding will provide approximately 800 to 1600 additional vouchers, for a total of approximately 17,000 to 19,000 vouchers to young people currently or formerly in foster care, increasing the prospect that these youth will be able to complete post-secondary education, secure work, and successfully transition to adulthood. A recent study of the CETV program in ten states found that young people who are eligible for and receive CETV are 15 percent more likely to enroll in school than those who are eligible but do not receive CETV and that CETV receipt is associated with earlier college enrollment and greater likelihood of graduation by age 24. Approximately 20,000 foster youth age out of foster care per year, and these vouchers provide additional opportunities for these young people.

For FY 2024, it is estimated that 59 awards will be made, with an average of \$805,647 and a range from \$3,550 to \$5,913,617.

Performance Analysis

In the following performance table, the program year for this output measure is July 1st – June 30th to align with the school year (not the federal fiscal year).

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>7iv</u> : Number of youth receiving ETV funding. (<i>Output</i>) | Program Year 2020: 13,993 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$48,131,933 | 59 | \$43,593,145 | 59 | \$47,533,145 | 59 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$48,131,933 | 59 | \$43,593,145 | 59 | \$47,533,145 | 59 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$604,409 | 0 | \$663,855 | 0 | \$723,855 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$604,409 | | \$663,855 | | \$723,855 | |
| Total | \$48,736,342 | 59 | \$44,257,000 | 59 | \$48,257,000 | 59 |

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead.
2. FY 2022 funding includes recoveries from FY 2020.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.599**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$582,605 | \$595,266 | \$649,066 | \$53,800 |
| Alaska | 298,986 | 315,186 | 343,673 | 28,487 |
| Arizona | 1,410,843 | 1,647,076 | 1,794,673 | 147,597 |
| Arkansas | 447,434 | 501,534 | 546,864 | 45,330 |
| California | 5,810,339 | 5,331,589 | 5,814,045 | 482,456 |
| Colorado | 502,213 | 473,448 | 516,239 | 42,791 |
| Connecticut | 421,717 | 388,745 | 423,880 | 35,135 |
| Delaware | 50,284 | 49,485 | 53,957 | 4,472 |
| District of Columbia | 60,320 | 56,172 | 61,249 | 5,077 |
| Florida | 2,458,586 | 2,619,904 | 2,856,694 | 236,790 |
| Georgia | 1,188,627 | 1,170,693 | 1,276,501 | 105,808 |
| Hawaii | 166,533 | 158,039 | 172,323 | 14,284 |
| Idaho | 160,365 | 178,435 | 194,562 | 16,127 |
| Illinois | 2,900,191 | 2,350,079 | 2,562,482 | 212,403 |
| Indiana | 1,576,891 | 1,475,514 | 1,608,873 | 133,359 |
| Iowa | 487,159 | 461,857 | 503,601 | 41,744 |
| Kansas | 879,116 | 783,874 | 854,893 | 71,019 |
| Kentucky | 906,890 | 932,743 | 1,017,045 | 84,302 |
| Louisiana | 370,283 | 367,903 | 401,155 | 33,252 |
| Maine | 239,503 | 245,418 | 267,599 | 22,181 |
| Maryland | 397,254 | 405,128 | 441,744 | 36,616 |
| Massachusetts | 974,319 | 1,024,356 | 1,116,939 | 92,583 |
| Michigan | 1,364,508 | 1,062,027 | 1,158,014 | 95,987 |
| Minnesota | 811,549 | 765,676 | 834,878 | 69,202 |
| Mississippi | 375,719 | 394,540 | 430,199 | 35,659 |
| Missouri | 1,322,439 | 1,470,499 | 1,603,404 | 132,905 |
| Montana | 356,065 | 343,607 | 374,662 | 31,055 |
| Nebraska | 373,138 | 424,769 | 462,973 | 38,204 |
| Nevada | 502,371 | 466,204 | 508,340 | 42,136 |
| New Hampshire | 123,776 | 121,594 | 132,584 | 10,990 |
| New Jersey | 596,000 | 355,309 | 387,423 | 32,114 |
| New Mexico | 221,626 | 205,183 | 223,728 | 18,545 |
| New York | 2,980,340 | 1,633,553 | 1,781,196 | 147,643 |
| North Carolina | 1,111,267 | 1,193,652 | 1,301,535 | 107,883 |
| North Dakota | 162,665 | 168,293 | 183,503 | 15,210 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 2,074,427 | 1,721,823 | 1,877,444 | 155,621 |
| Oklahoma | 841,761 | 832,324 | 907,551 | 75,227 |
| Oregon | 1,118,371 | 578,550 | 632,056 | 53,506 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,500,576 | 1,522,881 | 1,660,521 | 137,640 |
| Rhode Island | 248,717 | 203,177 | 221,541 | 18,364 |
| South Carolina | 782,732 | 439,567 | 479,296 | 39,729 |
| South Dakota | 175,942 | 183,562 | 200,152 | 16,590 |
| Tennessee | 924,035 | 1,028,368 | 1,121,314 | 92,946 |
| Texas | 3,135,278 | 3,125,339 | 3,407,811 | 282,472 |
| Utah | 248,075 | 236,167 | 257,512 | 21,345 |
| Vermont | 112,695 | 117,470 | 128,088 | 10,618 |
| Virginia | 498,972 | 554,697 | 604,831 | 50,134 |
| Washington | 1,001,745 | 989,669 | 1,079,224 | 89,555 |
| West Virginia | 766,701 | 797,105 | 869,149 | 72,044 |
| Wisconsin | 742,761 | 754,642 | 822,847 | 68,205 |
| Wyoming | 85,201 | 93,174 | 101,595 | 8,421 |
| Subtotal, States | \$47,849,910 | \$43,315,865 | \$47,231,429 | \$3,915,564 |
| Indian Tribes | 37,294 | 34,872 | 37,399 | 2,527 |
| Puerto Rico | 236,157 | 237,950 | 259,456 | 21,506 |
| Virgin Islands | 8,572 | 4,458 | 4,861 | 403 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$244,729 | \$242,408 | \$264,317 | \$21,909 |
| Total States/Territories | \$48,131,933 | \$43,593,145 | \$47,533,145 | \$3,940,000 |
| Other | 604,409 | 663,855 | 723,855 | 60,000 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$604,409 | \$663,855 | \$723,855 | \$60,000 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$48,736,342 | \$44,257,000 | \$48,257,000 | \$4,000,000 |

Notes:

1. The Other lines shows funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead.
2. Funding in FY 2022 includes reallocation amounts from FY 2020.

Disaster Human Services Case Management

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$1,864,000 | \$1,864,000 | \$8,000,000 | \$6,136,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Disaster Human Services Case Management (DHSCM) program is authorized through appropriations language under the Children and Families Services account. It is operated by the ACF Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response, which is the lead in HHS for human service preparation for, response to, and recovery from, natural disasters.

Through the DHSCM program, ACF:

- Develops and sustains a system of DHSCM capability across ACF human and social service programs through the ongoing development of policies, guidance, and plans. These activities are evaluated and enhanced through ongoing training and exercises. Collectively, these actions build ACF capability and capacity to provide case management services or other direct support to disaster survivors in affected states, tribes, or territories when activated as a result of a Public Health Emergency from the HHS Secretary, by the Assistant Secretary of ACF for an emergency or crisis, or by a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Mission Assignment Task Order (MATO);
- Deploys a cadre of responders who provide psychosocial case management services to survivors on a one-to-one basis by conducting intake assessments, triaging unmet needs, and providing information and referrals, short-term planning, and/or referrals to resources consistent with social work standards of care;
- Administers the Electronic Case Management Record System database, which provides the DHSCM program with an efficient, secure, and cost-effective method of managing disaster survivor data when the program is activated;
- Supports effective information sharing and exchange across human and social service providers, creating a community of practice across jurisdictions nationally; and
- Develops quality improvement and key performance indicator measurement processes that demonstrate the DHSCM program’s social and financial return on investment.

The annual funding for the DHSCM program enables ACF to develop and maintain and train personnel, ensure administrative and asset management capability, and maintain human and material deployment infrastructure required to execute case management mission operations.

When the DHSCM program is activated by a FEMA MATO, deployment expenses are reimbursed through the Stafford Act Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act. The DHSCM has been activated

to connect individuals and families to human services after such events as the 2017 Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, the 2018 Camp and 2019 Paradise Wildfires, and 2020 Hurricane Laura.

Funding for the program - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for the last five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 2020 | \$1,860,000 |
| 2021 | \$1,864,000 |
| 2022 | \$1,864,000 |
| 2023 | \$1,864,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$8,000,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget for Disaster Human Services Case Management program is \$8 million, an increase of \$6.1 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. ACF will continue to focus its efforts on coordination and collaboration with HHS human and social service programs. The collaboration will develop guidelines for disaster human services core capabilities and continue system enhancements for direct case management support to disaster impacted jurisdictions.

The funding will continue to support the development of the ACF disaster human service capability, specifically by:

- Providing training and technical assistance on critical and emerging issue areas, including best practices in disaster assistance for human services topics (e.g., aging and disabled populations, child welfare, domestic and intimate partner violence, human trafficking, tribal nations, recent immigrants);
- Developing agreements, plans, policies, and procedures to establish a standard for national disaster human services in partnership with FEMA, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Red Cross, and others;
- Enhancing and expanding the deployable capabilities for delivering case management services, including identifying and developing virtual services that can be used in circumstances such as the coronavirus pandemic;
- Establishing programmatic linkage by connecting ACF national disaster human service case management with the Administration for Community Living to ensure support services for individuals with disabilities and older Americans and with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration by connecting the continuum of care for disaster survivors with core social services;
- Enhancing ACF’s existing database system to enable the efficient exchange of appropriate data between ACF DHSCM human service case managers, other federal officials, and local governments to improve disaster survivor outcomes;
- Developing data sharing policies, agreements, and records management policies between ACF and appropriate entities to ensure appropriate protections of personally identifiable information throughout data information exchanges;

- Leveraging extant public and program data sources in addition to community profile data (e.g., social vulnerability indices) to effectively allocate resources and support targeted case management interventions; and
- Instituting a quality improvement and assurance process to ensure continued learning and development from previous disasters through the application of social science qualitative analysis research, and review.

The Budget also contains a legislative proposal to establish a disaster human services emergency fund that would allow HHS to responsively and strategically direct money to affected areas and specific organizations to support disaster-caused human and social services needs without fiscal year limitation. Recent public emergencies have highlighted the administrative challenges to effectively respond to the real needs of communities and families. Programs need but often do not have the funding authorities and flexibilities to support coordinated, targeted human service delivery following a disaster. This emergency fund would be particularly helpful for disasters that take place near the end of a fiscal year, a time that coincides with the Atlantic hurricane and Western wildfire seasons. Using this fund to help meet surges in service demands, recover from losses, and address immediate needs would significantly reduce time required to provide partners with emergency support.

Resource and Program Data
Disaster Human Services Case Management

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,000,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,000,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$1,801,254 | 1 | \$1,864,000 | 1 | \$7,000,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$963,188 | 1 | \$711,465 | 1 | \$4,404,687 | 1 |
| Other | \$838,066 | | \$1,152,535 | | \$2,595,313 | |
| Total | \$1,801,254 | 1 | \$1,864,000 | 1 | \$8,000,000 | 2 |

Note: Program Support includes funding for travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

Federal Administration

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$212,500,000 | \$218,500,000 | \$239,988,000 | \$21,488,000 |

2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated

Allocation Method.....Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Federal Administration account includes funding for salaries, benefits, and associated expenses of ACF necessary to effectively administer federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. The Federal Administration account covers such expenses for programs that do not have authority to use existing appropriations for this purpose. ACF conducts operations at its headquarters in Washington, D.C., and in the ten regional offices of HHS.

In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$5 million to remain available until expended for necessary administrative expenses directly related to Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, and wildfires and earthquakes occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019 in those areas for which a major disaster or emergency has been declared. These are being used to support the administrative expenses of staff traveling to disaster-affected locations and between central and regional offices to ensure proper oversight and monitoring of grant and contract activities.

In FY 2022, Congress provided \$7.8 million through Operation Allies Welcome (P.L. 117-70) to continue the support of refugee and entrant assistant activities related to citizen and nationals of Afghanistan. This increase is being used to support necessary administrative expenses for the Office of Refugee Resettlement to support these activities.

In FY 2023, Congress provided \$18 million through Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) to remain available until expended for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Fiona and Ian.

Funding for the program – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$206,000,000 |
| 2020 Supplemental | \$7,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$207,500,000 |
| 2022 | \$212,500,000 |
| 2022 Supplemental | \$7,773,000 |
| 2023 | \$218,500,000 |
| 2023 Supplemental | \$18,000,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$239,988,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for Federal Administration is \$240 million, an increase of \$21 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. The increase includes funding for the required cost-of-living increases for federal staff, inflationary increases in non-pay costs (including information technology, equipment, operational services, human resources support, facilities, and training another personnel support), as well as for continuing to build staffing capacity to support programs such as child welfare that have had significant increases in federal responsibilities without additional resources to support federal administration.

This request also includes an increase of \$5 million to build ACF's federal staff capacity to support whole-families service delivery approaches; this complements the \$10 million request for Social Services Research and Demonstration funding to continue and expand demonstrations of whole-family approaches to service delivery across the lifecycle of families' interaction with benefits programs. ACF currently lacks the centralized capacity to support these efforts across programs. The request would specifically support up to 20 federal FTE to establish a multi-program benefits delivery team. This team would support technology, policy, data, design, and project management activities on multi-program integrated public benefits delivery supports for states. The efforts would include work on multi-program policy alignment; guidance, tool, and product development; multi-program data and information technology system development, analyses, and engineering; and "one-stop shop" support for states navigating these delivery models across federal agencies.

In addition, the request includes \$1 million for a Program Evaluation Fellowship pilot within the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation. The Fellowship would be open to program evaluation staff in the federal government and would strengthen the capacity of the federal government to execute and use program evaluation to better understand the effectiveness of programs and policies while enhancing the capabilities of the federal program evaluation workforce. This funding will support one FTE and contractor work

ACF's total FY 2024 estimated FTE is 2,090, an increase of 424 FTE from the FY 2023 enacted level. This includes 871 FTE supported by Federal Administration and 1,219 FTE paid from other program resources.

Performance Analysis

Since FY 2020, ACF has updated the management initiatives captured by the performance measure below to better align with the President's Management Agenda by examining progress related to the following priorities: information technology modernization; data, accountability and transparency; and building the workforce of the future. In FY 2022, ACF achieved its target of demonstrating success in these government-wide management initiatives. These management initiatives are predominately funded by Federal Administration dollars.

ACF is leading agency-wide improvements to its IT management, including developing new cross-functional approaches to system investments that improve the quality and security of ACF IT systems as well as the clarity and efficiency of governance processes. A component of these improvements included implementation of a secure, multi-tenant Next Gen Cloud GSS project that was completed in FY 2022. The design of this improved cloud environment incorporates critical Federal Information Security Modernization Act controls and leverages cloud networking capabilities, such as the Site-to-Site Virtual Private Network and the Direct Connect, to provide elasticity, redundancy, and visibility.

Additionally, ACF will continue to identify strategies to reduce IT overhead and improve the security and privacy of existing systems. A key strategic project supporting this goal has been the development of a multiple award blanket purchase agreement with both large and small business participation that was awarded in FY 2021 to provide enterprise support for application development, allowing ACF program offices faster access to developer services to support future modernization efforts.

ACF continues to find ways to improve alignment between financial stewardship and mission outcomes and between programmatic and financial management of ACF’s grant awards. In particular, the grants office has focused on improvements to gain efficiencies in the grant lifecycle management, modernize outdated processes, produce timely and accurate funding, development and use of data analysis to aid decision making, and implement risk-based approaches to financial monitoring of grant awards. These efforts allow ACF to better target training and technical assistance to grantees where additional support may be needed and to free up staff time to focus on high-value problem-solving to support grantees’ success. These efforts have been particularly effective with indigenous programs grantees. ACF will also continue recent improvements in resolving findings from Single Audits and has eliminated the backlog of unclosed grants by using a universal closeout process and technology, which allowed large numbers of expired financial documents to be closed efficiently and effectively.

ACF continues to create a culture of active management and improve supervisors’ ability to productively manage employees, including through improvements in supervisory training on both soft skills and technical management topics, as well as increased communication on how to access support and resources, particularly in remote work environments. ACF has also broadened its efforts to focus on ensuring it has the right workforce in place currently and in the future to meets its organizational mission and is invested in creating a high-quality work experience for its staff.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 11A: Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2022: Highest level of success in all management initiatives (5) Target: 5 (Target Met) | Highest level of success in all management initiatives (5) | Highest level of success in all management initiatives (5) | Maintain |

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT
PROGRAMS

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

FY 2024 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, ~~\$3,309,000,000~~[\$2,883,000,000], to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year ~~2025~~[2024], ~~\$1,400,000,000~~, [\$1,300,000,000] to remain available until expended.

For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, except as otherwise provided, titles I, IV-D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Titles I, IV-A and -D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. chapter 9) | Indefinite | \$4,182,419,900 | Indefinite | \$4,609,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 2015 | | |
| Appropriation | 2,438,596,000 | 2,438,596,000 |
| Advance | 1,250,000,000 | 1,250,000,000 |
| Indefinite | | 469,716,000 |
| Sequestration | | -73,000 |
| Total | 3,688,596,000 | 4,158,239,000 |
| 2016 | | |
| Appropriation | 2,944,974,000 | 2,944,974,000 |
| Advance | 1,160,000,000 | 1,160,000,000 |
| Indefinite | | 19,802,000 |
| Sequestration | | -68,000 |
| Total | 4,104,974,000 | 4,124,708,000 |
| 2017 | | |
| Appropriation | 3,010,631,000 | 3,010,631,000 |
| Advance | 1,300,000,000 | 1,300,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -69,000 |
| Total | 4,310,631,000 | 4,310,562,000 |
| 2018 | | |
| Appropriation | 2,995,400,000 | 2,995,400,000 |
| Advance | 1,400,000,000 | 1,400,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -66,000 |
| Total | 4,395,400,000 | 4,395,334,000 |
| 2019 | | |
| Appropriation | 2,922,247,000 | 2,922,247,000 |
| Advance | 1,400,000,000 | 1,400,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -62,000 |
| Total | 4,322,247,000 | 4,322,185,000 |
| 2020 | | |
| Appropriation | 2,890,000,000 | 2,890,000,000 |
| Advance | 1,400,000,000 | 1,400,000,000 |
| Indefinite | | 276,248,232 |
| Sequestration | | -59,000 |
| Total | 4,290,000,000 | 4,566,189,232 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 2021 | | |
| Appropriation | 3,039,000,000 | 3,039,000,000 |
| Advance | 1,400,000,000 | 1,400,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -57,000 |
| Total | 4,457,500,000 | 4,438,943,000 |
| 2022 | | |
| Appropriation | 2,795,000,000 | 2,795,000,000 |
| Advance | 1,400,000,000 | 1,400,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -567,500 | -567,500 |
| Total | 4,194,432,500 | 4,194,432,500 |
| 2023 | | |
| Appropriation | 2,883,000,000 | 2,883,000,000 |
| Advance | 1,300,000,000 | 1,300,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -580,100 | -580,100 |
| Total | 4,182,419,900 | 4,182,419,900 |
| 2024 | | |
| Appropriation | 3,309,000,000 | |
| Advance | 1,300,000,000 | |
| Sequestration | -1,037,300 | |
| Total | 4,607,962,700 | |
| 2025 | | |
| Advance | 1,400,000,000 | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Advance, B.A. | \$1,400,000,000 | \$1,300,000,000 | \$1,300,000,000 |
| Definite, B.A. | 2,795,000,000 | 2,883,000,000 | 3,309,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -567,500 | -580,100 | -1,037,300 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$4,194,432,500 | \$4,182,419,900 | \$4,607,962,700 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 109,900,304 | 142,045,679 | 110,822,000 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 428,110,567 | 200,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -142,045,679 | -110,822,000 | -109,475,000 |
| Total Obligations | \$4,590,397,692 | \$4,413,643,579 | \$4,809,309,700 |
| <i>Advance Requested for FY 2025</i> | | | <i>\$1,400,000,000</i> |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Child Support Enforcement</u> | | | |
| State Child Support Administrative Costs | \$3,510,065,139 | \$3,455,871,743 | \$3,840,888,000 |
| Federal Incentive Payments to States | 610,767,476 | 670,143,000 | 706,913,000 |
| Access and Visitation Grants | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement | \$4,130,832,615 | \$4,136,014,743 | \$4,557,801,000 |
| <u>Other Programs</u> | | | |
| Payments to Territories - Adults | 53,000,000 | 33,000,000 | 33,000,000 |
| Repatriation | 10,599,885 | 13,405,157 | 17,161,700 |
| Subtotal, Other Programs | \$63,599,885 | \$46,405,157 | \$50,161,700 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$4,194,432,500 | \$4,182,419,900 | \$4,607,962,700 |
| <i>Advance Requested for FY 2025</i> | | | <i>\$1,400,000,000</i> |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Summary of Changes

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority (Obligations) | \$4,182,419,900 \$4,413,643,579 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority (Obligations) | \$4,607,962,700 \$4,809,309,700 |
| Net change | <u>\$425,542,800</u> |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Increases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Built-in:</u> | | |
| 1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Technical baseline change reflects changes made to anticipated claims/costs by grantees. | \$3,455,871,743 | \$385,016,257 |
| 2) Federal Incentive Payments to States: Technical baseline change reflects adjustments in CPI-U rate. | \$670,143,000 | \$36,770,000 |
| 3) Repatriation: Technical baseline change to reflect changes in program costs. | \$13,405,157 | \$4,793,843 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Increases | | \$426,580,100 |
| Total Increases | | \$426,580,100 |
| <u>Decreases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Built-in:</u> | | |
| 1) Repatriation: FY 2024 sequestration. | \$13,405,157 | -\$1,037,300 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Decreases | | -\$1,037,300 |
| Total Decreases | | -\$1,037,300 |
| Net Change | | \$425,542,800 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$4,194,432,500 | \$4,182,419,900 | \$4,607,962,700 | \$425,542,800 |
| Total, Obligations | \$4,590,397,692 | \$4,413,643,579 | \$4,809,309,700 | \$395,666,121 |

Authorizing Legislation – Titles I, IV-A and IV-D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....Indefinite pending Congressional action, except as identified in Sections 1113 and 1603 of the Social Security Act

Allocation Method.....Formula Grant

General Statement

The Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs appropriation provides funding for four programs:

- state and tribal child support programs, including incentive payments to states for child support services;
- access and visitation grants;
- payments to certain territories for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for aged, blind, and disabled residents; and
- temporary cash and services for repatriated U.S. citizens and dependents.

The purpose of these programs is to provide funding to states to support state-administered programs of financial assistance and services for low-income families to promote child well-being and the economic security, independence, and self-sufficiency of the family. (The payments to territories and repatriation programs are paid from the same appropriation as child support grants but are not administered by the child support agencies.)

In FY 2022, ACF obligated \$4.6 billion for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs. ACF estimates FY 2023 obligations will be \$4.4 billion and requests \$4.6 billion of budget authority in FY 2024 to support \$4.8 billion in obligations. This account is partially subjected to sequestration in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25); only the repatriation program funding in this account is affected.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

The Social Services Amendments of 1975 (P.L. 93-647) established the federal child support enforcement program as Part D of title IV of the Social Security Act (the Act). The program provides: (1) funding to states and tribes through a federal match of state and tribal administrative costs, and (2) incentive funding to states for meeting performance targets. The purpose of the program is to foster parental responsibility and to promote family independence and self-sufficiency and child well-being by supporting state and tribal child support agencies in providing the following services:

- locating noncustodial parents;
- establishing parentage;
- establishing and enforcing support orders;
- modifying orders when appropriate;
- collecting and disbursing child support payments; and
- establishing and enforcing health care coverage.

Many child support functions occur at the state, local, or tribal level. Parents may apply to their state, local, or tribal child support agency for child support services. Parents who receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) are automatically referred to the agency for services.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) (P.L.104-193) made major reforms to the program, including the addition of new enforcement tools to assist in the collection of child support and new requirements for state automated data processing systems. PRWORA created the capped Access and Visitation Grants program to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate noncustodial parents' access to, and visitation with, their children.

Other legislation since PRWORA has changed the child support enforcement program. The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA) (P.L. 105-200) established the performance and incentive system that is currently used to award federal incentive payments to states. The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (DRA) (P.L. 109-171) also made changes, including requiring states to assess a \$25 user fee to families who have never received TANF when the family receives at least \$500 in annual collections. The DRA encourages states to send more child support funds to former and current welfare families rather than use those funds as cost recovery. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-13) revised the collection fee from \$25 to \$35 and the threshold amount from \$500 to \$550.

The primary aim of the child support enforcement program has evolved from government cost recovery for families receiving government assistance to income support for families. Custodial families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to child support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance. However, states may choose to distribute some of these child support collections to families, in lieu of government cost recovery, by adopting a combination of state options enacted as part of the DRA and PRWORA. As of 2022, 27 states chose to distribute all or a portion of collections. As a result of these changes, the program distributes on average 96 percent of collections directly to children and families with the remaining funds retained by the state or federal government. In FY 2021, federal and state governments retained less than \$1.4 billion to reimburse cash assistance costs. For families with children that have never received TANF or Foster Care maintenance payments, the program sends

collections directly to the custodial parents. Title IV-D child support collections in FY 2021 were \$29.5 billion. In FY 2021, child support enforcement programs served 13.2 million children.

The child support enforcement program operates as a robust partnership between the federal government and state, local, and tribal governments. Each state and tribe manages cases and operates its own child support program in accordance with state or tribal, and federal regulations. ACF helps state, local, and tribal child support agencies develop, manage, and operate their programs effectively and in accordance with federal law. ACF operates the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS), which includes the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), to assist states and localities in their efforts to locate parents, establish child support orders, and collect such support. ACF also operates the Federal Offset and Passport Denial programs that states use to provide limited enforcement and collection services, such as federal tax refund intercepts and passport denials. Additionally, ACF manages the U.S. Central Authority for International Child Support and is responsible for coordinating with over 50 foreign countries and states to provide child support services when one parent resides outside the country.

The federal government provides funding to states through a 66 percent match rate for allowable state administrative expenditures that are determined by federal statute, regulations, and policy. Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations are eligible to apply for direct funding for child support programs. Tribes apply for two-year start-up grants and receive 100 percent federal funding. Tribes with approved comprehensive applications receive 90 percent federal funding of their program needs for the first three years of operations and 80 percent federal funding thereafter. As of February 2023, there are 60 tribes receiving funding to operate child support programs and one tribe in the start-up phase.

States also receive performance-based incentive payments. States receive these incentives (or are subject to performance penalties) based on meeting thresholds for five measures: paternity establishment, child support order establishment, current support collections, collection of arrears payments, and cost-efficiency for administering the program. The total amount of the incentive pool provided to states is fixed and based on a formula set in statute. It is estimated to be \$716 million for FY 2024. States must use incentive funds for child support expenditures, but these expenditures are not eligible for the 66 percent federal match rate.

One of the primary methods of collecting child support payments is through payroll deductions, as required by the Family Support Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-485). The percentage of child support payments collected through payroll deductions was 65 percent in FY 2020. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) was enacted in September 2014 and mandated all states to electronically transmit any income withholding orders to employers, at the option of the employer, no later than October 1, 2015. Using electronic income withholding (e-IWO) allows families to receive child support payments more quickly since e-IWOs are sent to employers electronically rather than through the mail. In FY 2022, 2.6 million e-IWOs were successfully processed.

The program has also become more successful in helping parents work together to support their children and ensuring that low-income noncustodial parents can secure the resources they need. A growing body of research supports the effectiveness of a range of strategies that child support agencies can use to help strengthen the ability and willingness of even the lowest-income noncustodial parents to support their children and to move more nonpaying cases to payment status. As a result, many state child support programs have implemented evidence-based and cost-effective strategies that complement traditional law enforcement practices, particularly for those parents who have limited incomes and who face multiple challenges to supporting their children. State, local, and tribal child support agencies routinely engage in

outreach, early intervention, case management, referral to other services, and other strategies in partnership with veterans, fatherhood, workforce, prisoner reentry, child welfare, and domestic violence programs to increase parental support. In 2022, ACF issued guidance and informational memoranda on debt forgiveness, IV-E assignment, domestic violence resource and training, and same-sex parents. This guidance helps to ensure custodial and noncustodial parents receive the services needed to care for their children. For example, the debt-forgiveness program in Massachusetts allows the Commissioner to equitably adjust the amount of child support arrearages owed to the Commonwealth when the obligor has no present or future ability to pay the full arrearages. Children with same-sex parents may receive child support just like those in traditional father-mother families.

Another component of ACF's child support enforcement portfolio is the Access and Visitation Grants program authorized at \$10 million a year. A designated state agency, which is usually not the state child support agency, uses these grant funds to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate noncustodial parents' access to, and visitation with, their children. The statute specifies certain activities that may be funded, which include voluntary and mandatory mediation, counseling, education, the development of parenting plans, supervised visitation, neutral drop-off and pick-up locations, and the development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements.

ACF's child support enforcement research portfolio is multi-faceted. A variety of research and evaluation components are administered to understand more about cost and program effectiveness. Research and evaluation within the portfolio have consisted of (1) supporting large multi-state demonstrations which include random assignment evaluations, (2) funding a supplement to the Census Bureau's Current Population survey, and (3) supporting research activities of other government programs and agencies by conducting matches of their research samples to the NDNH, subject to federal law, regulation, guidance, and other requirements to protect data privacy and security. (NDNH information may be disclosed only if the research purpose is likely to contribute to achieving the purposes of the TANF and/or child support program.)

ACF's child support enforcement portfolio also includes grants to states and tribal child support agencies, or their state umbrella agencies, for demonstration projects, waivers, and other research-related partnerships authorized by Section 1115(a) of the Social Security Act at \$4 million a year. Section 1115 demonstration grants must be used for research and to improve the child support program.

This appropriation also funds grants to territories for maintenance assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled. It provides aid to states to furnish financial assistance to needy individuals who are 65 years of age or over, are blind, or are 18 years of age or over and permanently and totally disabled. These grants are subject to spending limitations under Section 1108 of the Social Security Act. In FY 2021 and FY 2022, ACF updated the grant award process to bring these grants into compliance with statute. Grant awards are made based on territories' claims.

The final program funded out of this appropriation is the Repatriation Program. This program provides temporary assistance to citizens of the United States and to dependents of citizens who are without available resources and have been identified by the Department of State as having returned from a foreign country to the United States because of destitution or illness or because of war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis.

Section 1113(a) of the Social Security Act caps the funding level for the temporary financial assistance received by individuals under that section at \$1 million each fiscal year. Congress has historically increased this cap temporarily in response to emergencies. This was done in FY 2010, when it was

increased to \$25 million to support repatriation efforts resulting from the earthquake in Haiti, and in FY 2017 and FY 2018 in a response to hurricane emergencies in the Caribbean. In FY 2020, the cap was increased to \$10 million in response to the coronavirus pandemic. The cap was increased to \$10 million in both FY 2021 and FY 2022 in response to repatriation efforts from Afghanistan.

Since the 1980s, the Repatriation Program has entered into agreements with states, territories, and other services providers to support both routine repatriate arrivals and mass evacuations/repatriations, such as in the event of natural disasters. The program has the authority to reimburse the provision of direct services and related planning and administrative costs. In January 1997, the program entered into a cooperative agreement with a national private organization to assist the federal government with certain administrative and financial management activities. All individuals receiving assistance are expected to repay the cost of such assistance.

Section 1113(b) authorizes the Secretary to develop plans and make arrangements for the provision of temporary assistance. Planning activities related to repatriation are not subject to the statutory funding limit. To improve the Repatriation Program’s operational capabilities across federal, state, and local jurisdictions, ACF has identified multiple, deliberate planning and readiness activities for execution, including development of specific processes for executing a repatriation during a pandemic. As part of its planning activities, ACF has established a training and technical assistance center to address gaps identified in jurisdictional repatriation operational activities and enhance state plans for emergency repatriation incidents. Additionally, ACF is partnering with states to conduct exercises to enhance federal and state readiness to assist repatriated citizens across an expanding global threat environment.

The Act of July 5, 1960 (P.L. 86-571) provides for the hospitalization of mentally ill nationals returned from foreign countries and authorizes HHS to receive any eligible person at any port of entry, temporarily care for and treat at suitable facilities, and otherwise render assistance to such person. Costs for assisting these individuals are not subject to the cap in Section 1113(a).

Obligations for the Child Support Enforcement and Family Services appropriation for five years have been:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 2020 | 4,993,232,340 |
| 2021 | 4,599,977,309 |
| 2022 | 4,590,397,692 |
| 2023 | 4,413,600,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | 4,809,300,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request is \$4.6 billion, an increase of \$426.0 million reflecting the current law baseline. Further, \$1.4 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2025 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

Performance Analysis

In FY 2021, child support enforcement programs nationwide continued to experience disruption due to the pandemic. In particular, the pandemic posed major challenges to programs in terms of performance management. The full extent of the impacts is unknown, but we do know the crisis severely limited Child

Support Enforcement programs' ability to conduct normal business. As a consequence, performance under CSPIA show mixed results.

The performance area most significantly affected was paternity establishment, which is a crucial first step in securing a child support order. The lack of hospital access created challenges to obtaining in-hospital paternity acknowledgements resulting in a substantial decline in the statewide Paternity Establishment Percentage (PEP) from 94 percent in FY 2019 to 90 percent in FY 2021.

On the other hand, specific aspects of the crisis have driven improved performance in collections. For example, FY 2020 preliminary data demonstrate a dramatic increase in collections due to offsets from increased unemployment insurance benefits and economic impact payments as a result of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. A year later, FY 2021 collections declined somewhat over FY 2020 numbers; however, collections were still nearly 3 percent higher than pre-pandemic levels at \$29.5 billion.

Enhanced federal collection and enforcement tools continue to play a significant role in helping child support agencies maintain robust collections. Federal Income Tax Refund and Administrative Offset, Social Security Administration Garnishments, Multi-State Financial Institution Data Match (MSFIDM), Passport Denial Program, National Directory of New Hires-Federal Case Registry Match, and Insurance Match have grown substantially in the last decade. Annual collections from federal sources in FY 2021 were \$4.7 billion, representing 13.6 percent of total IV-D and non-IV-D collections for the year. The majority of the federally attributable collections came from the Federal Income Tax Refund Offset program, which collected over \$2.7 billion in FY 2021. An additional \$9.6 million was collected through the Administrative Offset program.

Largely due to the impacts from the pandemic, reported collections from the Passport Denial Program continued to decrease by approximately 4.4 percent in FY 2021. Collections reported from the MSFIDM program increased slightly to \$128 million in FY 2021, while collections reported from the Insurance Match program decreased by approximately 17 percent. Estimated collections from NDNH-attributable income wage withholdings held relatively stable from FY2020 to FY 2021; an estimated \$857 million was collected from a combination of new hire, quarterly wage, and unemployment insurance data maintained in the NDNH.

The program continues to move forward with renewed commitment to put all resources into helping parents through any difficult time. The program will continue to focus on increased efficiency of state programs through approaches such as automated systems of case management, initiatives to modify child support orders, improving collaboration with families and partner organizations, and building on evidence-based innovations.

With regard to future targets for distributed child support collections, the FY 2024 target remains at \$30 billion to reflect the continued challenges facing the program, including a return to modest growth in collections, declining caseload, and fiscal conditions. ACF will continue to examine the ongoing impact of current conditions on Child Support Enforcement programs.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <u>20.1LT</u> : Maintain annual child support distributed collections. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: \$29.5B Target: \$30B (Target Met) | \$30B | \$30B | Maintain |
| <u>20A</u> : Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 90% Target: 95% (Target Not Met, but Improved) | 90% | 90% | Maintain |
| <u>20B</u> : Maintain the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 88% Target: 90% (Target Not Met) | 90% | 90% | Maintain |
| <u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 67% Target: 68% (Target Not Met) | 68% | 68% | Maintain |
| <u>20D</u> : Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 69% Target: 66% (Target Exceeded) | 66% | 66% | Maintain |
| <u>20E</u> : Maintain the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (<i>Efficiency</i>) | FY 2021: \$5.27 Target: \$5.20 (Target Exceeded) | \$5.20 | \$5.20 | Maintain |
| <u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 11.1 million (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternitys established. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 1.5 million (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>20iii</u> : Total amount of current support distributed. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: \$21.4B (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

*All FY 2021 data is considered preliminary pending final data validation.

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$3,906,030,331 | 115 | \$3,687,095,422 | 115 | \$4,042,235,000 | 116 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$3,906,030,331 | 115 | \$3,687,095,422 | 115 | \$4,042,235,000 | 116 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$3,906,030,331 | 115 | \$3,687,095,422 | 115 | \$4,042,235,000 | 116 |

Note: Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$610,767,476 | 54 | \$670,143,000 | 54 | \$706,913,000 | 54 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$610,767,476 | 54 | \$670,143,000 | 54 | \$706,913,000 | 54 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$610,767,476 | 54 | \$670,143,000 | 54 | \$706,913,000 | 54 |

Resource and Program Data
Access and Visitation Grants

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$10,000,000 | 54 | \$10,000,000 | 54 | \$10,000,000 | 54 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$10,000,000 | 54 | \$10,000,000 | 54 | \$10,000,000 | 54 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$10,000,000 | 54 | \$10,000,000 | 54 | \$10,000,000 | 54 |

Resource and Program Data
Payments to Territories-Adults

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Service Grants | \$53,000,000 | 3 | \$33,000,000 | 3 | \$33,000,000 | 3 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$53,000,000 | 3 | \$33,000,000 | 3 | \$33,000,000 | 3 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$53,000,000 | 3 | \$33,000,000 | 3 | \$33,000,000 | 3 |

Note: Increased obligations in FY 2022 reflect reconciliation of prior year grant awards

Resource and Program Data
Repatriation

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$10,599,885 | 10 | \$13,405,157 | 9 | \$17,161,700 | 12 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$994,604 | 5 | \$1,328,157 | 4 | \$1,299,450 | 5 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$1,850,000 | 1 | \$2,050,000 | 1 | \$2,060,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$6,700,191 | 2 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$3,196,941 | 4 | \$5,514,265 | 4 | \$2,600,000 | 4 |
| Other | \$4,558,340 | | \$4,512,735 | | \$4,502,060 | |
| Total | \$10,599,885 | 10 | \$13,405,157 | 9 | \$17,161,700 | 12 |

Note: Program Support includes program costs associated with developing plans and making arrangements for the provision of temporary assistance, including information technology support, travel, and support of state-level planning.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Federal Share of Local Administrative Costs and Incentives

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.563**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$58,951,376 | \$56,841,700 | \$61,954,298 | \$5,112,598 |
| Alaska | 16,802,220 | 16,200,924 | 17,658,108 | 1,457,184 |
| Arizona | 56,525,354 | 54,502,498 | 59,404,697 | 4,902,199 |
| Arkansas | 37,923,726 | 36,566,561 | 39,855,521 | 3,288,961 |
| California | 728,200,392 | 702,140,496 | 765,294,163 | 63,153,667 |
| Colorado | 66,315,576 | 63,942,360 | 69,693,623 | 5,751,263 |
| Connecticut | 63,406,114 | 61,137,018 | 66,635,956 | 5,498,938 |
| Delaware | 22,954,614 | 22,133,144 | 24,123,898 | 1,990,754 |
| District of Columbia | 25,156,212 | 24,255,954 | 26,437,643 | 2,181,689 |
| Florida | 206,339,179 | 198,954,979 | 216,849,882 | 17,894,904 |
| Georgia | 77,443,660 | 74,672,206 | 81,388,560 | 6,716,353 |
| Hawaii | 13,656,600 | 13,167,875 | 14,352,253 | 1,184,378 |
| Idaho | 17,032,116 | 16,422,593 | 17,899,714 | 1,477,122 |
| Illinois | 117,752,828 | 113,538,842 | 123,751,035 | 10,212,193 |
| Indiana | 82,925,666 | 79,958,029 | 87,149,813 | 7,191,784 |
| Iowa | 42,628,011 | 41,102,495 | 44,799,438 | 3,696,943 |
| Kansas | 28,306,657 | 27,293,655 | 29,748,569 | 2,454,914 |
| Kentucky | 39,559,719 | 38,144,007 | 41,574,850 | 3,430,843 |
| Louisiana | 62,062,318 | 59,841,312 | 65,223,708 | 5,382,396 |
| Maine | 20,101,940 | 19,382,558 | 21,125,912 | 1,743,354 |
| Maryland | 108,978,878 | 105,078,883 | 114,530,149 | 9,451,266 |
| Massachusetts | 85,523,909 | 82,463,290 | 89,880,408 | 7,417,118 |
| Michigan | 171,149,541 | 165,024,662 | 179,867,721 | 14,843,059 |
| Minnesota | 131,374,441 | 126,672,982 | 138,066,518 | 11,393,536 |
| Mississippi | 29,281,416 | 28,233,530 | 30,772,981 | 2,539,450 |
| Missouri | 48,193,388 | 46,468,705 | 50,648,309 | 4,179,604 |
| Montana | 10,392,401 | 10,020,491 | 10,921,779 | 901,288 |
| Nebraska | 31,747,467 | 30,611,330 | 33,364,650 | 2,753,320 |
| Nevada | 51,526,961 | 49,682,981 | 54,151,691 | 4,468,710 |
| New Hampshire | 19,050,115 | 18,368,374 | 20,020,508 | 1,652,134 |
| New Jersey | 188,179,093 | 181,444,782 | 197,764,740 | 16,319,958 |
| New Mexico | 32,108,272 | 30,959,223 | 33,743,834 | 2,784,611 |
| New York | 252,125,496 | 243,102,754 | 264,968,507 | 21,865,753 |
| North Carolina | 115,312,959 | 111,186,288 | 121,186,881 | 10,000,594 |
| North Dakota | 13,722,166 | 13,231,095 | 14,421,159 | 1,190,064 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 199,478,188 | 192,339,520 | 209,639,400 | 17,299,880 |
| Oklahoma | 47,593,770 | 45,890,546 | 50,018,147 | 4,127,602 |
| Oregon | 74,835,419 | 72,157,306 | 78,647,457 | 6,490,152 |
| Pennsylvania | 175,175,135 | 168,906,193 | 184,098,374 | 15,192,181 |
| Rhode Island | 11,397,720 | 10,989,833 | 11,978,308 | 988,475 |
| South Carolina | 60,401,672 | 58,240,095 | 63,478,470 | 5,238,376 |
| South Dakota | 8,800,447 | 8,485,508 | 9,248,733 | 763,225 |
| Tennessee | 86,477,228 | 83,382,493 | 90,882,288 | 7,499,796 |
| Texas | 308,392,609 | 297,356,252 | 324,101,808 | 26,745,556 |
| Utah | 28,839,331 | 27,807,266 | 30,308,377 | 2,501,110 |
| Vermont | 10,735,131 | 10,350,956 | 11,281,967 | 931,011 |
| Virginia | 72,512,312 | 69,917,335 | 76,206,014 | 6,288,679 |
| Washington | 145,127,387 | 139,933,755 | 152,520,025 | 12,586,270 |
| West Virginia | 23,473,334 | 22,633,301 | 24,669,041 | 2,035,741 |
| Wisconsin | 90,410,520 | 87,175,025 | 95,015,938 | 7,840,913 |
| Wyoming | 7,570,722 | 7,299,791 | 7,956,367 | 656,576 |
| Subtotal, States | \$4,423,931,706 | \$4,265,613,746 | \$4,649,282,189 | \$383,668,443 |
| Indian Tribes | 56,472,871 | 54,451,892 | 59,349,540 | 4,897,648 |
| Guam | 4,457,370 | 4,297,855 | 4,684,424 | 386,568 |
| Puerto Rico | 28,121,629 | 27,115,248 | 29,554,116 | 2,438,867 |
| Virgin Islands | 5,973,450 | 5,759,680 | 6,277,731 | 518,051 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$38,552,449 | \$37,172,784 | \$40,516,271 | \$3,343,487 |
| Total States/Territories | \$4,518,957,026 | \$4,357,238,422 | \$4,749,148,000 | \$391,909,578 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$4,518,957,026 | \$4,357,238,422 | \$4,749,148,000 | \$391,909,578 |

Note: Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Access and Visitation Grants

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.597**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$145,069 | \$155,319 | \$155,319 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Arizona | 195,521 | 176,532 | 176,532 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 100,000 | 103,512 | 103,512 | 0 |
| California | 817,855 | 876,618 | 876,618 | 0 |
| Colorado | 135,276 | 110,147 | 110,147 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Delaware | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Florida | 590,722 | 534,477 | 534,477 | 0 |
| Georgia | 338,606 | 318,823 | 318,823 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Idaho | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Illinois | 317,842 | 290,083 | 290,083 | 0 |
| Indiana | 212,112 | 183,505 | 183,505 | 0 |
| Iowa | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Kansas | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 100,000 | 122,800 | 122,800 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 162,709 | 171,376 | 171,376 | 0 |
| Maine | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Maryland | 159,817 | 154,874 | 154,874 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 149,309 | 158,328 | 158,328 | 0 |
| Michigan | 271,414 | 279,070 | 279,070 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 120,959 | 151,541 | 151,541 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 118,893 | 118,541 | 118,541 | 0 |
| Missouri | 197,380 | 146,090 | 146,090 | 0 |
| Montana | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Nevada | 100,000 | 102,519 | 102,519 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 161,618 | 171,356 | 171,356 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| New York | 450,150 | 408,293 | 408,293 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 299,267 | 336,323 | 336,323 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 324,921 | 308,718 | 308,718 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 127,036 | 136,857 | 136,857 | 0 |
| Oregon | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 293,143 | 285,093 | 285,093 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 146,334 | 167,733 | 167,733 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 181,294 | 184,964 | 184,964 | 0 |
| Texas | 919,112 | 947,642 | 947,642 | 0 |
| Utah | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Vermont | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Virginia | 179,802 | 206,166 | 206,166 | 0 |
| Washington | 157,417 | 152,207 | 152,207 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 126,422 | 140,493 | 140,493 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$9,700,000 | \$9,700,000 | \$9,700,000 | \$0 |
| Guam | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$300,000 | \$300,000 | \$300,000 | \$0 |
| Total States/Territories | \$10,000,000 | \$10,000,000 | \$10,000,000 | \$0 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$10,000,000 | \$10,000,000 | \$10,000,000 | \$0 |

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

FY 2024 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, \$1,700,000,000:

Provided, That notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX-A of such Act shall be 10 percent.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Social Services Block Grant [Section 2001 of the Social Security Act] | \$1,700,000,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,700,000,000 | \$1,700,000,000 |
| Health Profession Opportunity Grants [Section 2008 of the Social Security Act] | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total request level | | \$1,603,100,000 | | \$1,700,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 2015 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | | 85,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -124,100,000 |
| Total | | 1,660,900,000 |
| 2016 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 385,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -115,600,000 |
| Total | 2,085,000,000 | 1,669,400,000 |
| 2017 | | |
| Appropriation | 0 | 1,700,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -123,165,000 |
| Total | 85,000,000 | 1,661,835,000 |
| 2018 | | |
| Appropriation | 0 | 1,700,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -112,200,000 |
| Total | 85,000,000 | 1,672,800,000 |
| 2019 | | |
| Appropriation | 85,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 0 | 85,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -105,400,000 |
| Total | 85,000,000 | 1,679,600,000 |
| 2020 | | |
| Appropriation | 0 | 1,700,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 85,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -100,300,000 |
| Total | | 1,684,700,000 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 2021 | | |
| Appropriation | 0 | 1,700,000,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | 0 | 3,600,000 |
| Sequestration | | -96,900,000 |
| Total | | 1,606,700,000 |
| 2022 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -96,900,000 | -96,900,000 |
| Total | 1,603,100,000 | 1,603,100,000 |
| 2023 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -96,900,000 | -96,900,000 |
| Total | 1,603,100,000 | 1,603,100,000 |
| 2024 | | |
| Appropriation | 1,700,000,000 | |
| Sequestration | -96,900,000 | |
| Total | 1,603,100,000 | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Appropriation, B.A. | \$1,700,000,000 | \$1,700,000,000 | \$1,700,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -\$96,900,000 | -\$96,900,000 | -\$96,900,000 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 |
| Unobligated Balance, Lapsing | -\$9,569 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unobligated Balance, Start of Year | \$1,321,520 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unobligated Balance, End of Year | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total Obligations | \$1,604,411,951 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 |

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Social Services Block Grant | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 |
| Health Profession Opportunity Grants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Summary of Changes

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$1,603,100,000 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$1,603,100,000 |
| Net change | \$0 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Social Services Block Grant | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$0 |

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 2001 and 2008 of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....\$1,700,000,000 for SSBG

Allocation Method.....Formula and Competitive Grants/Contracts

General Statement

The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) appropriation account includes funding for SSBG and, through FY 2022, the Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG) programs. SSBG provides support for a broad array of social services for children and adults. HPOG provided grants to support demonstration projects designed to provide Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program recipients and other low-income individuals with the opportunity to obtain education and training for occupations in the health care field that pay well and are expected to either experience labor shortages or be in high demand.

The Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35) amended Title XX of the Social Security Act to establish SSBG as a block grant to states that is currently capped at \$1.7 billion. The Omnibus Territories Act (P.L. 95-134) established that territories of the U.S. may receive multiple funding sources under one authority, one application for funding, and following one program’s rules. This authority, as amended by the SSBG law, set funding amounts as received in 1981.

In FY 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111–148, P. L. 111-152) created HPOG and appropriated funding for the program through FY 2014 at \$85 million per year. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) authorized the program through the end of fiscal year 2022 for \$3.6 million for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 for the purposes of monitoring the last year of a grants cohort and completing research and evaluation activities.

This account is subject to sequestration in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

Social services funded by SSBG grants must be linked to one or more of these statutory goals:

- Achieve or maintain economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency;
- Achieve or maintain self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency;
- Prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests or preserve, rehabilitate, or reunite families;

- Prevent or reduce inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care; and
- Secure referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate or providing services to individuals in institutions.

SSBG funds are distributed to the 50 states and the District of Columbia based on each state’s population relative to all other states. Distributions are made to Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands based on the same ratio allotted to them in 1981 as compared to the total 1981 appropriation. The territories may consolidate up to 22 health and human services program grants for operation under SSBG in the Consolidated Block Grant. Puerto Rico does not consolidate. There are no matching requirements.

Prior to receipt of grant awards under SSBG, each state or territory must report on the intended use of the payments, including information on the types of activities to be supported and whether children, adults, or seniors are to be served. At the end of the fiscal year, the state or territory reports on the actual services provided with their grants and the recipients served.

In addition to their annual SSBG fund allocation, states may transfer up to 10 percent of their TANF block grants to the SSBG. Funds transferred from TANF to SSBG are to be used only for programs or services to children or their families whose income is less than 200 percent of the federal income poverty guideline.

States expended almost \$2.75 billion in total SSBG funding in FY 2021, including the transfer of funds from the TANF block grant, serving 21 million individuals and their families. Of the total expenditures, almost 60 percent were from the states’ SSBG allocations with the rest from TANF transfer funds. Of the total recipients, 46 percent were children and 54 percent were adults.

In FY 2022, 56 SSBG grants were made with a range of \$55,162 to \$193,090,896 with an average of \$28,303,508. In FY 2023, 56 SSBG grants will be made with a range of \$55,279 to \$186,680,573 with an average of \$28,626,786.

HPOG was authorized as a demonstration program with a mandated federal evaluation. It funded 32 grants across 23 states between FY 2010 and FY 2015. As directed, ACF conducted a multi-pronged evaluation to assess program implementation, systems change resulting from HPOG programs, and outcomes and impacts for participants. A number of reports were released on the HPOG program, including six-year impact findings from the first cohort of HPOG grants and 15-month impact findings from the second cohort of HPOG grants, both released in early 2022.

Funding for the programs – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| Fiscal Year | SSBG | HPOG | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 2020 | \$1,599,700,000 | \$85,000,000 | \$1,684,700,000 |
| 2021 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$3,600,000 | \$1,606,700,000 |
| 2022 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$0 | \$1,603,100,000 |
| 2023 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$0 | \$1,603,100,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$1,603,100,000 | \$0 | \$1,603,100,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for SSBG is \$1.7 billion, the same as the FY 2023 enacted level. The request does not include the amount required by law to be sequestered in FY 2024, which is \$96.9 million.

In FY 2024, ACF expects to issue 56 grants with a range of \$55,279 to \$186,680,573 and an average of \$28,626,785.

Performance Analysis

Annual performance measure 21A encourages effective administration of SSBG by tracking total state administrative expenditures as a proportion of total SSBG expenditures. SSBG reporting rules require that states submit post-expenditure reports detailing the types of activities and services funded with SSBG funds and characteristics of the recipients of services. In the reports submitted by states for FY 2021, the average of 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, and the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands showed that 2.8 percent of SSBG funds were spent for administrative costs. This result is well below the FY 2021 target of four percent. This reduction in administrative costs since the first year of data collection began in FY 2005 means that a greater percentage of funding was expended for direct services and, thus, reached a greater number of recipients.

The future year target for FY 2024 remains at four percent since the most recent result of 2.8 percent is slightly above the prior year's result to maintain rigor while also ensuring that states can spend an appropriate amount on administration to run their programs effectively. Some of the improvement in performance may be attributed to the fact that states are more familiar with the process of reporting expenditures by specific SSBG service category, rather than combining expenditures associated with providing a specific service into the “administrative” spending category. ACF will continue targeted technical assistance efforts that aim to keep administrative costs to no more than four percent, as well as appropriately identifying expenditures that may be inappropriately categorized as administrative costs to other activities and services.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <u>21A</u> : Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (<i>Efficiency</i>) | FY 2021: 2.8% Target: 4% (Target Exceeded) | 4% | 4% | Maintain |
| <u>21B</u> : Decrease the percentage of variance between projected expenditures, by service for each state, and actual expenditures. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 80% Target: 80% (Target Met) | 80% | 80% | Maintain |
| <u>21i</u> : Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 20.9 million (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Service Grants | \$1,603,100,000 | 57 | \$1,603,100,000 | 57 | \$1,603,100,000 | 57 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$1,603,100,000 | 57 | \$1,603,100,000 | 57 | \$1,603,100,000 | 57 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$1,603,100,000 | 57 | \$1,603,100,000 | 57 | \$1,603,100,000 | 57 |

Resource and Program Data
Health Profession Opportunity Grants

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$1,311,951 | 6 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$605,522 | 6 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$706,429 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$1,311,951 | 6 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |

Note: Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Social Services Block Grant

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.667**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$24,164,825 | \$24,270,778 | \$24,270,778 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 3,527,325 | 3,508,788 | 3,508,788 | 0 |
| Arizona | 34,395,940 | 35,199,648 | 35,199,648 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 14,484,258 | 14,567,534 | 14,567,534 | 0 |
| California | 190,163,456 | 186,680,573 | 186,680,573 | 0 |
| Colorado | 27,769,316 | 27,932,849 | 27,932,849 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 17,343,186 | 17,344,439 | 17,344,439 | 0 |
| Delaware | 4,761,264 | 4,871,072 | 4,871,072 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 3,316,443 | 3,213,289 | 3,213,289 | 0 |
| Florida | 103,590,292 | 106,398,830 | 106,398,830 | 0 |
| Georgia | 51,520,106 | 52,197,189 | 52,197,189 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 6,999,287 | 6,888,577 | 6,888,577 | 0 |
| Idaho | 8,845,384 | 9,274,555 | 9,274,555 | 0 |
| Illinois | 61,623,174 | 60,180,901 | 60,180,901 | 0 |
| Indiana | 32,635,747 | 32,682,982 | 32,682,982 | 0 |
| Iowa | 15,344,433 | 15,308,338 | 15,308,338 | 0 |
| Kansas | 14,130,059 | 14,048,632 | 14,048,632 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 21,671,317 | 21,582,752 | 21,582,752 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 22,401,997 | 21,955,503 | 21,955,503 | 0 |
| Maine | 6,552,416 | 6,626,196 | 6,626,196 | 0 |
| Maryland | 29,710,042 | 29,486,079 | 29,486,079 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 33,811,163 | 33,395,360 | 33,395,360 | 0 |
| Michigan | 48,468,038 | 47,993,993 | 47,993,993 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 27,446,014 | 27,345,764 | 27,345,764 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 14,242,599 | 14,062,536 | 14,062,536 | 0 |
| Missouri | 29,602,735 | 29,549,680 | 29,549,680 | 0 |
| Montana | 5,214,700 | 5,370,766 | 5,370,766 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 9,434,070 | 9,412,739 | 9,412,739 | 0 |
| Nevada | 14,931,984 | 15,199,546 | 15,199,546 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 6,625,378 | 6,673,505 | 6,673,505 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 44,676,444 | 44,299,473 | 44,299,473 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 10,184,456 | 10,108,299 | 10,108,299 | 0 |
| New York | 97,160,141 | 94,117,442 | 94,117,442 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 50,209,391 | 51,174,073 | 51,174,073 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 3,747,139 | 3,727,270 | 3,727,270 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 56,750,750 | 56,230,198 | 56,230,198 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 19,042,946 | 19,227,036 | 19,227,036 | 0 |
| Oregon | 20,379,551 | 20,280,926 | 20,280,926 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 62,537,924 | 62,046,188 | 62,046,188 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 5,277,966 | 5,231,420 | 5,231,420 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 24,617,631 | 25,267,276 | 25,267,276 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 4,264,523 | 4,351,763 | 4,351,763 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 33,238,449 | 33,727,138 | 33,727,138 | 0 |
| Texas | 140,178,530 | 143,633,928 | 143,633,928 | 0 |
| Utah | 15,735,199 | 16,170,646 | 16,170,646 | 0 |
| Vermont | 3,092,950 | 3,094,961 | 3,094,961 | 0 |
| Virginia | 41,513,639 | 41,534,468 | 41,534,468 | 0 |
| Washington | 37,059,401 | 37,240,059 | 37,240,059 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 8,627,075 | 8,490,718 | 8,490,718 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 28,346,488 | 28,184,502 | 28,184,502 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 2,774,429 | 2,780,793 | 2,780,793 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$1,594,141,970 | \$1,594,141,970 | \$1,594,141,970 | \$0 |
| American Samoa | 58,060 | 58,060 | 58,060 | 0 |
| Guam | 276,397 | 276,397 | 276,397 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 55,279 | 55,279 | 55,279 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 8,291,897 | 8,291,897 | 8,291,897 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 276,397 | 276,397 | 276,397 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$8,958,030 | \$8,958,030 | \$8,958,030 | \$0 |
| Total States/Territories | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$0 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$1,603,100,000 | \$0 |

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

FY 2024 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 436 of the Social Security Act, \$345,000,000 and, for carrying out, except as otherwise provided, section 437 of such Act, \$106,000,000 [86,515,000]: *Provided*, That of the funds available to carry out section 437, \$60,000,000[59,765,000] shall be allocated consistent with subsections (b) through (d) of such section: *Provided further*, That of the funds available to carry out section 437, to assist in meeting the requirements described in section 471(e)(4)(C), \$30,000,000[20,000,000] shall be for grants to each State, territory, and Indian tribe operating title IV–E plans for developing, enhancing, or evaluating kinship navigator programs, as described in section 427(a)(1) of such Act and \$9,000,000[6,750,000], in addition to funds otherwise appropriated in section 476 for such purposes, shall be for the Family First Clearinghouse and to support evaluation and technical assistance relating to the evaluation of child and family services: *Provided further*, That of the funds available to carry out section 437, \$7,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to regional partnerships as described in section 437(f), and shall be in addition to any other funds appropriated for such purposes: *Provided further*, That section 437(b)(1) shall be applied to amounts in the previous proviso by substituting “5 percent” for “3.3 percent”, and notwithstanding section 436(b)(1), such reserved amounts may be used for identifying, establishing, and disseminating practices to meet the criteria specified in section 471(e)(4)(C): *Provided further*, That the reservation in section 437(b)(2) and the limitations in section 437(d) shall not apply to funds specified in the second proviso: *Provided further*, That the minimum grant award for kinship navigator programs in the case of States and territories shall be \$200,000, and, in the case of tribes, shall be \$25,000.

| Language Provision | Explanation |
|--|--|
| <i>Provided further, That of the funds available to carry out section 437, \$7,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to regional partnerships as described in section 437(f), and shall be in addition to any other funds appropriated for such purposes</i> | This request is for the Regional Partnership Grants. |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families: Sections 436, 437, and 438 of the Social Security Act (SSA) | \$545,000,000 | \$411,850,000 | Such sums | \$751,000,000 |
| Family First Transition Act Section 474 (a)(6)(A) of the SSA | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Family Connection Grants: Section 427(h) of the SSA | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Personal Responsibility Education Program, Pre-Appropriated: Section 513 of the SSA | \$75,000,000 | \$70,725,000 | \$0 | \$75,000,000 |
| Sexual Risk Avoidance Education, Pre-Appropriated: Section 510 of the SSA | \$75,000,000 | \$70,725,000 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project: Section 435 of the SSA | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total request level | \$695,000,000 | \$553,300,000 | \$0 | \$826,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
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Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 2015 | | |
| Appropriation | 404,765,000 | 404,765,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | 90,000,000 | 125,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -25,185,000 |
| Total | 494,765,000 | 504,580,000 |
| 2016 | | |
| Appropriation | 434,765,000 | 404,765,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | 125,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -23,460,000 |
| Total | 559,765,000 | 531,305,000 |
| 2017 | | |
| Appropriation | 467,515,000 | 404,765,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | 90,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -34,155,000 |
| Transfer | | -185,893 |
| Total | 557,515,000 | 520,424,107 |
| 2018 | | |
| Appropriation | 404,359,000 | 452,765,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | | 150,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -22,770,000 |
| Total | | 579,995,000 |
| 2019 | | |
| Appropriation | 444,765,000 | 459,765,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -21,390,000 |
| Transfer | | -205,592 |
| Total | 594,765,000 | 588,169,408 |
| 2020 | | |
| Appropriation | 474,765,000 | 937,515,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -20,355,000 |
| Total | 624,765,000 | 1,067,160,000 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 2021 | | |
| Appropriation | 474,765,000 | 427,515,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Supplemental | | 85,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -19,665,000 |
| Total | 624,765,000 | 642,850,000 |
| 2022 | | |
| Appropriation | 451,000,000 | 427,515,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -28,215,000 | -28,215,000 |
| Total | 572,785,000 | 549,300,000 |
| 2023 | | |
| Appropriation | 751,000,000 | 431,515,000 |
| Pre-Appropriated | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -28,215,000 | -28,215,000 |
| Total | 872,785,000 | 553,300,000 |
| 2024 | | |
| Appropriation | 751,000,000 | |
| Pre-Appropriated | 75,000,000 | |
| Sequestration | -19,665,000 | |
| Total | 806,335,000 | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 Current Law</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Appropriation, B.A. | \$577,515,000 | \$581,515,000 | \$431,515,000 | \$826,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -\$28,215,000 | -\$28,215,000 | -\$19,665,000 | -\$19,665,000 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$549,300,000 | \$553,300,000 | \$411,850,000 | \$806,335,000 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -\$492,635 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | \$47,675,967 | \$35,724,743 | \$24,238,676 | \$24,238,676 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -\$35,724,743 | -\$24,238,676 | -\$19,503,319 | -\$19,503,319 |
| Total Obligations | \$560,758,589 | \$564,786,067 | \$416,585,357 | \$811,070,357 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 Current Law</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Discretionary | \$82,515,000 | \$86,515,000 | \$86,515,000 | \$106,000,000 |
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory | 325,335,000 | 325,335,000 | 325,335,000 | 625,335,000 |
| Personal Responsibility Education Program | 70,725,000 | 70,725,000 | 0 | 75,000,000 |
| Sexual Risk Avoidance Education | 70,725,000 | 70,725,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$549,300,000 | \$553,300,000 | \$411,850,000 | \$806,335,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Summary of Changes

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$553,300,000 |
| (Obligations) | \$564,786,067 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$806,335,000 |
| (Obligations) | \$811,070,357 |
| Net change | \$253,035,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Increases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Built-in:</u> | | |
| 1) Personal Responsibility Education Program: Proposal to re-authorize PREP in FY 2024. | \$70,725,000 | \$4,275,000 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Increases | | \$4,275,000 |
| B. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Promoting Safe and Stable Families Disc.: Requested increase for the program, including \$10 million for Kinship Navigator grants, \$7 million for Regional Partnership Grants, and \$2.25 million for the Family First Clearinghouse. | \$86,515,000 | \$19,485,000 |
| 2) PSSF Mandatory: Reflects expansion and modernize of the Court Improvement Program by \$30 million, \$40 million to address the intersection of substance-use disorders and child welfare involvement, \$50 million to support costs of legal services, and \$180 million to support the PSSF formula grants to states and tribes. | \$325,335,000 | \$300,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | \$319,485,000 |
| Total, Increases | | \$323,760,000 |
| <u>Decreases:</u> | | |
| B. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Sexual Risk Avoidance Education: No funding is being requested for this account in FY 2024. | \$70,725,000 | -\$70,725,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from</u> <u>Base</u> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | -\$70,725,000 |
| Total, Decreases | | -\$70,725,000 |
| Net Change | | \$253,035,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Discretionary | \$82,515,000 | \$86,515,000 | \$106,000,000 | \$19,485,000 |
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory | \$325,335,000 | \$325,335,000 | \$625,335,000 | \$300,000,000 |
| Personal Responsibility Education Program | \$70,725,000 | \$70,725,000 | \$75,000,000 | \$4,275,000 |
| Sexual Risk Avoidance Education | \$70,725,000 | \$70,725,000 | \$0 | -\$70,725,000 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$549,300,000 | \$553,300,000 | \$806,335,000 | \$253,035,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 427, 435-438, 510 and 513 of the Social Security Act

FY 2024 Authorization..... \$\$345,000,000 for section 436 of the Social Security Act, such sums as may be appropriated for section 437, and such sums as may be appropriated for the Personal Responsibility Education Program, pending Congressional action on the proposal in this request.

Allocation Method.....Formula and Competitive Grants

General Statement

The MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) appropriation provides funding for the PSSF program, the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), and Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) (originally authorized as Abstinence Education). The appropriation for the PSSF program includes both mandatory and discretionary budget authority.

The Social Security Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-271) authorized the first federal grants for child welfare. In 1993, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (P.L. 103-66) created the Family Preservation and Family Support Services Program, which became Promoting Safe and Stable Families, under title IV-B-2 of the Social Security Act, with passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-89). The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) (P.L. 115-123) amended and reauthorized the program through FY 2021. The SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (P.L. 115-271) further amended PSSF by adding a requirement for ACF to award a grant or contract for a family recovery and reunification program replication project. Attached to the FY 2020 Appropriations Act was the Family First Transition Act (P.L. 116-94), which provided grantees with additional resources to implement the requirements of FFPSA, including \$500 million for FFPSA Transition Grants that were awarded in May 2020. That law also renamed the program the “MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program.” The Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328) reauthorized both mandatory and discretionary appropriations through FY 2023.

In FY 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (P.L. 111-148, P.L. 111-152) created PREP under section 513 of the Social Security Act and reauthorized Abstinence Education under section 510 of the Social Security Act through FY 2014. Federal support of abstinence education programs began in 1982 through the Adolescent Family Life Act under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (P.L. 97-35). In 1996, federal funding for abstinence programs grew with the enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, popularly known as welfare reform (P.L. 104-193). In FY 2018, Congress amended section 510 to discontinue the Title V State Abstinence Education program and to create the Title V SRAE program, which provides funding to states and community-based organizations to teach youth to avoid non-marital sexual activity and other risky behaviors. The SRAE program also addresses the social, psychological, and health gains to be realized by refraining from non-marital sexual activity and engaging in healthy relationships. PREP addresses the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. PREP also addresses the transition to adulthood by focusing on six statutorily mandated “adulthood preparation” topics (adolescent development, educational and career success, financial literacy, healthy life skills, healthy relationships, and parent-child communication) and targets services to high-risk youth populations. Both programs were reauthorized for FY 2018 and FY 2019 at \$75 million per program per year in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123) and for FY 2020 in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94). The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) authorized both programs through September 30, 2023.

In FY 2022, through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), Congress enacted a General Provision to expand funding flexibility for research projects in ACF. All research funding provided for in the Act could remain available for five years following appropriation. This has allowed for additional time for research and evaluation projects within the PSSF program. This authority continued in FY 2023.

In FY 2022, ACF obligated \$560.7 million for programs in the PSSF appropriation. This account is subject to sequestration in accordance with section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), which generally affects funding for PSSF, PREP, and SRAE.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

PSSF is an annually appropriated, capped entitlement program designed to enable each state and eligible Indian tribe, tribal organization, and tribal consortium to operate a coordinated program that includes:

- Family preservation services, which are designed to help families alleviate crises, maintain the safety of children in their own homes, support families who are preparing to reunify or adopt, and assist families to obtain culturally sensitive support. The statute also allows grantees to support infant safe haven programs.
- Family support services, which are primarily community-based prevention activities designed to promote the safety and well-being of children and families, promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to successfully nurture their children, enable families to use other resources and opportunities available in the community, create supportive networks to enhance the child-rearing abilities of parents and help compensate for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families, strengthen parental relationships and promote healthy marriages, and enhance child development, including through mentoring programs. FFPSA amended the definition of family support services to include community-based services to

support and retain foster families to help ensure the availability of quality family-based settings for children in foster care.

- Family reunification services, which are provided to a child who is removed from home and placed in a foster care setting and to the parents or primary caregiver in order to facilitate the reunification of the child safely and appropriately, in a timely fashion, and to ensure the strength and stability of the reunification. FFPSA amended this service category by removing the previous time limit for providing services to the family of a child in foster care and allowing reunification services to be provided for a period of up to 15 months once the child is returned home. Grantees may use funds for counseling; substance-use disorder treatment services; mental health services; assistance to address domestic violence; temporary childcare; and therapeutic services for families, including crisis nurseries; peer-to-peer mentoring and support groups for parents and primary caregivers; services and activities to facilitate access to, and visitation of, children in foster care by parents and siblings; and transportation to services.
- Adoption promotion and support services, which are designed to encourage more adoptions of children out of the foster care system when adoptions are in the best interests of the children. They include pre- and post-adoption services and other activities designed to expedite the process and support adoptive families.

The program includes a discretionary appropriation with the same allowable expenses.

PSSF authorizes formula grant funding to states, tribes, and territories. The statute also provides that before PSSF funds are distributed to states for support of these services, a part of the program's funding must be reserved for other grants and activities, including Regional Partnership Grants (RPGs), grants for caseworker visits, Court Improvement Program grants, evaluation, research, and technical assistance.

Formula grants are distributed to states based on the state's share of children in all states receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits. States are entitled to payments equal to their allotments for use in paying no more than 75 percent of the costs of activities under an approved state plan. The remaining 25 percent of costs must be paid with funds from non-federal sources. States carry out a comprehensive planning process, consulting with a broad range of public and private agencies providing services to families, as well as with parents and families themselves, to ensure that services are coordinated and that funds are spent in a manner responsive to the needs of families.

In addition, three percent of both mandatory and discretionary funds appropriated (after deducting the \$40 million specified for RPGs and caseworker visit grants) are reserved for allotment to tribal consortia or Indian tribes that have submitted plans and whose allotment, based on PSSF mandatory funding only, is at least \$10,000. Tribal allotments are based on the number of children in the tribe relative to the number of children in all tribes with approved plans. The allotment to Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa is determined by formula.

As described earlier, the statute requires funding to be reserved for other grants and activities prior to the distribution of PSSF funds. These are the statutory provisions that target funds under the PSSF program:

- \$20 million from mandatory funds is allocated for state formula grants to improve the quality of caseworker visits with children in foster care, with an emphasis on improving caseworker decision making, training, and retention.

- \$30 million of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are to be used for state Court Improvement Program (CIP) grants to assess and improve handling of court proceedings related to family preservation, foster care, and adoption. From the mandatory appropriation, \$1 million is reserved for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis among the highest courts of Indian tribes or tribal consortia. The remainder of the funding is used for CIP, which authorizes formula grants to the highest court in each state. Prior to FY 2022, CIP included three separate formula grants: a basic grant focused on assessment and improvement, a data grant to improve data collection and collaboration between courts and child welfare agencies, and a training grant to train judges, attorneys, and other legal persons in child welfare cases. Starting in FY 2022, based on amendments included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, the program authorizes one single state CIP grant that may be used for the purposes of the former three separate grants, with a requirement that at least 30 percent of funds be used for collaboration and data sharing.
- \$6 million of the mandatory appropriation and 3.3 percent of any discretionary appropriation are set aside for evaluation, research, and training, of which \$2 million must address the child welfare worker and substance-use disorders initiatives.
- \$20 million from mandatory funds are reserved for the RPG program, to provide services and activities to benefit children and families affected by a parent's or caretaker's substance use disorder, including opioid misuse, who come to the attention of the child welfare system. ACF made new grant awards in FYs 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2022 to improve the well-being of families and children affected by substance abuse and to build on the evaluation findings from previous RPG projects. Specifically, 17 grants were awarded in 17 states in FY 2017, 10 grants in 8 states in FY 2018, 8 grants in 8 states in FY 2019, and 18 grants in 14 states in FY 2022. In FY 2020 and FY 2021, funds supported non-competing continuations for multi-year projects. Results from previous RPG projects demonstrate that the majority of children at risk of removal remained in their parent's custody following enrollment into RPG services. Among youth who were in an out-of-home placement, the rates of placement into permanent settings, including reunification with their parent(s), increased significantly in the year following RPG enrollment. In addition, the overall rates of child maltreatment decreased substantially in the year after enrollment in the RPG program.
- In addition to the \$20 million in mandatory funding authorized in the statute, the FY 2018 - FY 2020 appropriations bills included additional discretionary funds for the RPG program. The FY 2018 and FY 2019 appropriations bills included an additional \$20 million in discretionary appropriations to increase funding for RPGs. Using these funds, ACF awarded 10 three-year RPG projects in FY 2018 and 8 five-year RPG projects in FY 2019. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 included an additional \$10 for the RPG program. The additional \$10 million provided a 24-month extension to each of the ten projects funded in FY 2018. This action allowed these grantees to continue building the evidence base in these fields through participation in both their on-going local evaluation and the national cross-site evaluation, as well as providing services, including trauma-informed services, to families affected by parental or care-taker's substance-use disorder. This action aligned the ten RPG projects with all prior rounds of the RPG program, which have five-year project periods.

The appropriations bills in each of FYs 2018-2023 also included \$20 million in discretionary funding to support formula grants to states and tribal agencies operating title IV-E programs to develop, enhance, or evaluate kinship navigator programs to assist kinship caregivers in obtaining services, with five percent of

funding designated to support activities to identify, establish, and disseminate evidence-based practices that meet the promising, supported, or well-supported standards for prevention services established in FFPSA. The FY 2023 appropriations also included an additional \$6.75 million for the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse, established pursuant to FFPSA.

FFPSA also authorized and appropriated \$8 million in additional mandatory funding for competitive grants to states, tribes, or tribal consortia for the recruitment and retention of high-quality foster families, to increase their capacity to place more children in family settings. The FY 2019 appropriation also included \$5 million in discretionary funds, available until September 30, 2022, to provide competitive grants to states for the development and refinement of electronic case-processing systems to expedite interstate placements of children in foster, guardianship, or adoptive homes.

In addition to the annual appropriation for PSSF programs, the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act authorized a project to replicate and evaluate a recovery coach model that is designed to help reunify families and protect children by working with parents or guardians with substance-use disorders who have temporarily lost custody of their children. The Act appropriated \$15 million in FY 2019 to remain available through FY 2026. ACF is implementing the project through a contract.

ACF requires all grantees to develop a five-year Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP), followed by Annual Progress and Services Reports for the intervening years. A primary purpose of the CFSP is to facilitate integration of the programs that serve children and families, helping states and tribes to integrate the full array of child welfare services, from prevention and protection through permanency. As part of their plan submissions, grantees are also required to submit financial forms detailing their planned expenditures for the coming fiscal year and their actual expenditures for the most recently completed grant year. This process allows ACF to provide oversight to ensure that funds are spent in a manner consistent with approved plans.

For PSSF, in FY 2022, there were 390 awards made, with an average of \$1,003,105 and a range of \$10,000 to \$28,626,504. It is estimated there will be 409 awards made in FY 2023, with an average award of \$990,903 and a range of \$10,000 to \$28,626,504.

Funding for the PSSF programs post sequestration – net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| Fiscal Year | Mandatory | Discretionary | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$324,645,000 | \$92,515,000 | \$417,160,000 |
| 2020 FFTA | \$500,000,000 | | \$500,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$325,335,000 | \$82,515,000 | \$407,850,000 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$85,000,000 | \$0 | \$85,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$325,335,000 | \$82,515,000 | \$407,850,000 |
| 2023 | \$325,335,000 | \$86,515,000 | \$411,850,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$625,335,000 | \$106,000,000 | \$731,335,000 |

The \$500 million appropriated for the Family First Transition Act (FFTA) Transition Grant in FY 2020 is displayed separately.

The PREP program supports evidence-based programs that teach youth about abstinence and contraception to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS. States are required to target youth between the ages of 10 and 19 who are at high risk for becoming pregnant or who

have special circumstances, including living in foster care, being homeless, living with HIV/AIDS, being victims of human trafficking, being pregnant or a mother under 21 years of age, or residing in an area with high teen birth rates. Grantees must also address at least three of the six mandated adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication, educational and career success, and healthy life skills.

This program contains several components: State PREP, Competitive PREP, Tribal PREP, and Personal Responsibility Education--Innovative Strategies (PREIS).

- **State PREP:** In FY 2010 and 2011, all fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau were eligible to receive a portion of \$55.25 million allotted to implement PREP. Individual state awards for each fiscal year are based on the proportion of the number of youths between the ages of 10 and 19 in a state to the total number of youths between those ages in all of the states and U.S. territories, with a minimum grant award of \$250,000 annually. In FY 2023, there were 50 State PREP grants funded at \$40,681,814 with awards ranging from \$250,000 to \$5.8 million.
- **Competitive PREP:** If a state or territory did not submit an application for State PREP in FY 2010 or FY 2011, the state or territory was deemed ineligible to apply for State PREP funds from the amounts allotted to the state or territory for each of FYs 2012 through 2021. Funds that would have gone to those jurisdictions for FYs 2010 through 2021 were used to award the FYs 2013, 2015, and 2021 cohorts of competitive three-year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions. This competitive grant program applied to 8 eligible jurisdictions: Florida, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Indiana, Kansas, American Samoa, and the Marshall Islands. In FY 2023, there was a separate notice of funding opportunity to add grants in New Hampshire with one annual award of \$250,000. In FY 2018 through FY 2020, the Bipartisan Budget Act extended the FY 2015 cohort of competitive grants annually. The extensions resulted in modifying the initial project period from three years to six years. Throughout the six-year project period, approximately \$10 million was available for annual awards. In September 2021, the third cohort of Competitive PREP grantees received awards ranging from \$250,000 to \$700,000. This new cohort of CPREP grantees have a three-year project period with an annual award of \$11.42 million.
- **Tribal PREP:** \$3.25 million is available annually for providing grants to tribes and tribal organizations to implement PREP. Tribal PREP supports grantees and projects that include one year for planning and four years for implementation. Programs have the first six to nine months of their initial award year to conduct a needs assessment and to plan and develop strategies for capacity building, followed by subsequent years for program implementation, data collection and local evaluation. Local evaluations are designed to help inform current and future programming and expand the evidence base of prevention education for American Indian and Alaska Native youth. Programs are encouraged to use models (or elements of models) of existing teen pregnancy prevention programs that have demonstrated, through scientific research, that they are effective in changing behavior. In FY 2021, a third cohort of eight Tribal PREP grantees received awards ranging from \$350,000 to \$468,198 for a five-year project period.
- **PREIS:** The PREIS program is funded annually at \$10 million for competitive grants to entities to implement innovative pregnancy prevention strategies and to target services to high-risk, vulnerable, and culturally under-represented youth populations, including youth in or aging out of

foster care, homeless youth, youth with HIV/AIDS, victims of human trafficking, pregnant and parenting women who are under 21 years of age and their partners, and youth residing in areas with high birth rates for youth. A funding opportunity for the third cohort of PREIS grants resulted in the award of \$10.7 million to 12 applicants in FY 2021, with grants ranging from \$831,051 to \$900,000, for a five-year project period.

- Training, Technical Assistance, and Evaluation: \$6.5 million is reserved to provide training, technical assistance, and evaluation activities. In addition to federal staff salaries, PREP appropriations fund multiple contracts tasked with providing program implementation, performance measurement, evaluation, medical accuracy review, site monitoring support, and other training and technical assistance services.

The Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) Program is designed to enable states and community-based organizations to provide messages to youth that normalize the optimal health behavior of avoiding non-marital sexual activity. The program also addresses the social, psychological, and health benefits gained by refraining from non-marital sexual activity and engaging in healthy relationships. This formula and competitive grant program are allocated using a pro-rata method based on the ratio of the number of low-income children in each state to the total number of all low-income children in all states.

This program contains two components:

- Title V State SRAE: All fifty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau are eligible to receive a portion of \$60 million allotted to implement Title V State SRAE. Since FY 2018, 37 to 39 states and territories have accepted annual Title V State allocations. In FY 2023, there were 37 awards funded at \$46,517,729 with grants ranging from \$47,492 to \$6.7 million.
- Title V Competitive SRAE: If a state or territory did not submit an application for Title V State SRAE, funds that would have gone to those jurisdictions were used to award competitive two-year grants to local organizations and entities for the same purpose and in the same geographic regions. In FY 2022, there were 27 new awards totaling \$8.9 million and 12 continuation awards at \$2.9 million to grantees in 11 states and territories that did not accept FY 2022 Title V State SRAE funding. The range in awards for each year of the two-year project period is \$39,869 to \$445,125. In FY 2023, it is estimated there will be 14 new awards totaling \$4.9 million and 27 continuation awards at \$8.9 million in eight states.

Beginning in FY 2016, Congress provided \$10 million to award sexual risk avoidance education grants, also referred to as the General Departmental SRAE Program, through a separate appropriation in the HHS General Departmental Management account. Approximately 10 percent of the funding is reserved for providing training, technical assistance, and data collection activities. Since FY 2019, the annual appropriation has been increased to \$35 million. The sixth cohort of 31 new grants were awarded in FY 2021 with a range of \$327,818 to \$424,854 for a total award amount of \$12.8 million. Additionally, 51 continuation awards ranging from \$36,864 to \$450,000 were funded at a total of \$21.6 million. In FY 2023, it is estimated there will be 50 new awards totaling \$20.7 million.

With Title V SRAE and General Departmental SRAE appropriations, several contracts were funded to provide grantees with in-person topical trainings, webinars, and an annual conference to address programmatic efforts, data collection, and evaluation. Technical assistance was provided individually and

with small groups of grantees through on-site and off-site interactions by experts in sexual risk avoidance, youth development, youth risk behaviors, data collection, evaluation, and other related areas. Performance measurement and evaluation contracts were funded to provide grantees with technical assistance and support for data capacity building and local evaluation.

Funding for the PREP and SRAE programs in the PSSF appropriation account– net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming – for five years is as follows:

| Fiscal Year | PREP | SRAE | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 2020 | \$75,000,000 | \$75,000,000 | \$150,000,000 |
| 2021 | \$75,000,000 | \$75,000,000 | \$150,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$70,725,000 | \$70,725,000 | \$141,450,000 |
| 2023 | \$70,725,000 | \$70,725,000 | \$141,450,000 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$75,000,000 | \$0 | \$75,000,000 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for the PSSF appropriation for the mandatory and discretionary account is \$826.0 million, an increase of \$244.5 million from the FY 2023 enacted level. The mandatory request is \$645 million, an increase of \$300 million from the FY 2023 enacted level for the PSSF program, and \$75 million for PREP. The request does not include the amount required by law to be sequestered in FY 2024, which totals \$19.7 million for PSSF. The discretionary appropriation request is \$106 million, an increase of \$19.5 million from the FY 2023 enacted level.

The Budget request for the PSSF program discretionary appropriations includes \$7 million for RPGs and \$30 million for formula grants to states and tribal agencies operating title IV-E programs to develop, enhance, or evaluate kinship navigator programs. The request also includes \$9 million for the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse and to support evaluation and technical assistance relating to the evaluation of child and family serving programs and services.

This proposal also includes a five-year reauthorization of the PSSF program with discretionary appropriations authorized at the current statutory level (\$200 million annually) and an increase in the annual mandatory appropriation from \$345 million to \$645 million. The increase in the mandatory appropriation would support increased funding for PSSF formula grants to states and tribes. PSSF is a crucial source of flexible child welfare funding that states and tribes can use to provide a broader array of support and preservation services that are not offered through the larger, uncapped title IV-E programs. For example, PSSF can be used for a wider range of family support and foster care prevention services and is a significant source of funding for post-reunification services that are critical for maintaining family stability after a reunification. However, even as FFPSA expanded the allowable uses of PSSF funding and as federal policy has emphasized prevention and family unity, mandatory PSSF funding has been relatively static for most of the past two decades, reducing the real amount states and tribes have to provide these services. The request would provide the resources needed to better shift toward a prevention-oriented child welfare system that centers child and family well-being at every step of the process.

It would also increase funding for the CIP by \$30 million of which \$1 million would be for Tribal CIP grants and \$29 million for increased funding to state courts to modernize and expand the program and assist courts in meeting additional training and hearing requirements enacted in the Family First Prevention Services Act. In addition, the proposal would increase mandatory funding for the RPG

program by \$40 million to expand the reach of this evidence-based program to better address the intersection of substance-use disorders and child welfare involvement in more communities around the country. The proposal also would remove the current statutory funding ceiling for the grant planning phase to reflect differences in the readiness of different grantees to implement projects. Finally, the increase would support the creation of a new \$50 million formula grant program to support costs of legal services and representation for children and families involved in the child welfare system, including to help them address collateral issues such as housing and domestic violence. Many families become involved in child welfare not because of parental abuse of children but because of issues stemming from these collateral issues. Legal representation will enable more families to connect to the services they need to stay safely together and reduce the number of unnecessary child removals.

The proposal would also add a state plan provision to PSSF requiring states to report on their use of kinship diversion (aka “hidden foster care”), including the number of children in those placement settings and the support offered to those children and caregivers. The proposal would also specifically add kinship support as an allowable use of PSSF funds. Finally, the proposal also includes a technical amendment to revise the formula used to determine whether a tribe qualifies for the required \$10,000 minimum allotment needed to receive a grant. Eligibility would be determined based on the amount to be received through mandatory and discretionary appropriations combined, resulting in an expansion of the number of tribes eligible to receive PSSF grants.

The Budget request also includes a one-year reauthorization of the PREP program to ensure states and territories, tribes, and community-based organizations have funding available to support youth’s access to education on abstinence and contraception to prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

ACF will make an estimated 457 awards in FY 2024, with an average award of \$1,535,523 and a range of \$10,000 to \$28,626,504.

Performance Analysis

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

One of the primary missions of ACF is to establish permanency for children who are in foster care. By definition, foster care is intended to be a temporary situation until children may safely exit to permanency, which includes reunification with parent(s) or primary caretaker(s), living with other relative(s), guardianship, or adoption. The goal is to reach permanency and to do so in a timely manner. Accordingly, annual performance measures 7P1 and 7P2 are focused on the amount of time it takes for children in foster care to move into a permanent home. In FY 2019, performance declined from the previous year’s actual result to 92.2 percent, missing the FY 2019 target of 93.1 percent. In FY 2020, the actual result of 91.5 percent was also below the target (92.4 percent). In FY 2021, the percentage of 91.6 just missed the target of 91.7 percent. The recent declines in performance may be reflective of the coronavirus pandemic. ACF expects states will continue to adapt to the demands that the pandemic has placed on social service systems. Until additional data are reported to better understand what, if any, long-term implications the pandemic may have on future performance, ACF is not adjusting targets and continues to anticipate improvement of 0.2 percentage points over the prior year’s performance through FY 2024.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>7E</u> : Of all children who exit foster care in less than 24 months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 91.6% Target: 91.7% (Target Not Met) | Prior Result +0.2PP | Prior Result +0.2PP | N/A |
| <u>7E</u> : Of all children who exit foster care after 24 or more months, maintain the percentage who exit to permanency (reunification, living with relative, guardianship or adoption). (PSSF, Guardianship Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 84.0% Target: 83.7% (Target Exceeded) | Prior Result +0.5PP | Prior Result +0.5PP | N/A |
| <u>7H</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (<i>Efficiency</i>) | FY 2021: 3.4% Target: 2.2% (Target Not Met) | Prior Result -0.5P | Prior Result -0.5P | N/A |

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)

The performance measures for PREP have many purposes. First, the measures promote accountability to ACF by documenting the progress of grantees and their sub-recipients on an annual basis. Second, the measures promote program improvement by identifying grantees that may require additional support to achieve desired performance benchmarks. Third, the measures provide valuable lessons concerning program implementation that complement the information gathered through other means of evaluation. By tracking quantifiable measures that document the PREP implementation experience for all funded grantees, the performance measures provide a national perspective on program implementation. The FY 2022 performance measures data was reported by 96 PREP grantees across four programs, State PREP, Competitive PREP, Tribal PREP, and PREIS.

The first annual performance measure (5A) focuses on the number of PREP program participants within school programs and those in out-of-school-time programs. A key and significant goal of the program is to provide program services to as many youth as possible and broaden the reach over time. This measure provides an important benchmark for monitoring program reach and expansion. Program reach is an indicator of the program's ability to recruit and enroll new program participants. Program expansion is an indicator of capacity building among the funded organizations. The measure is calculated through the annual submission of PREP-funded grantees and sub-recipients' aggregate data on the number of program participants within school and out-of-school settings. These aggregate data are then analyzed and reported by ACF. During the FY 2022 data collection period, 87,035 youth were served by the PREP program: an increase of 13,954 youth from the FY 2021 program year. This represents a 19 percent increase in youth served. This increase is most likely due to the reduced impact of the pandemic on

program implementation. ACF anticipates a continued rise in participant numbers as the new cohort of PREIS and Tribal PREP programs complete their planning phase and begin to serve youth.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>5A</u> : Number of Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) participants: in during school-time programs; and in out-of-school-time programs. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022 In school: 64,863 Out of school: 22,172 Total: 87,035 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>5B</u> : Percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 80% Target: 74% (Target Exceeded) | 80% | Maintain prev result | N/A |
| <u>5C</u> : Percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 87% (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>5D</u> : Percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly vulnerable populations. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 22% (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE)

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6A: The number of SRAE program participants. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: Middle School: 199,702 High School: 145,064 Community: 7,114 Total: 351,880 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 6B: The percentage of participants that completed at least 75 percent of intended program dosage. <i>(Outcome)</i> | FY 2022: 85.50% (Historical Actual) | Maintain prev result | Maintain prev result | N/A |
| 6C: The percentage of programs that addressed all eight of the SRAE topics covered by the performance measures. <i>(Output)</i> | FY 2022: 66.92% (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families - Discretionary

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$76,792,755 | 300 | \$76,792,755 | 300 | \$86,520,000 | 300 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$76,792,755 | 300 | \$76,792,755 | 300 | \$86,520,000 | 300 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$1,952,522 | 5 | \$2,049,745 | 5 | \$8,630,000 | 12 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$6,650,000 | 7 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$1,952,522 | 5 | \$2,049,745 | 5 | \$1,980,000 | 5 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$722,891 | 0 | \$1,571,245 | 0 | \$10,850,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$350,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$722,891 | | \$1,571,245 | | \$10,500,000 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$101,255 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$101,255 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$79,468,168 | 305 | \$80,515,000 | 305 | \$106,000,000 | 313 |

Notes:

1. Demonstration/Development includes funding for Regional Partnership Grants.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
3. Program Support includes funding for grants paneling.
4. FY 2023 includes carryover funding for research activities.

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families - Mandatory

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$299,874,000 | 293 | \$299,874,000 | 293 | \$559,874,000 | 346 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$299,874,000 | 293 | \$299,874,000 | 293 | \$559,874,000 | 346 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$9,554,987 | 1 | \$5,131,415 | 1 | \$6,221,368 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$731,977 | 1 | \$1,789,813 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$738,071 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,696,198 | 1 |
| Other | \$8,816,916 | | \$4,399,438 | | \$2,735,357 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$15,187,492 | 31 | \$18,250,694 | 37 | \$46,710,165 | 35 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$8,248,212 | 18 | \$6,436,374 | 17 | \$40,270,165 | 18 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$6,939,280 | 13 | \$11,814,320 | 20 | \$6,440,000 | 17 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$8,369,098 | 3 | \$3,459,627 | 2 | \$12,483,382 | 3 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$3,654,736 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$2,139,420 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$2,264,362 | 2 | \$3,459,627 | 2 | \$2,262,351 | 2 |
| Other | \$2,450,000 | | \$0 | | \$8,081,611 | |
| Program Support | \$1,962,490 | 0 | \$1,974,768 | 0 | \$2,781,442 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$1,962,490 | | \$1,974,768 | | \$2,781,442 | |
| Total | \$334,948,067 | 328 | \$328,690,504 | 333 | \$628,070,357 | 386 |

Notes:

1. Demonstration/Development includes funding for Regional Partnership Grants and Family Connection Grants.
2. FY 2022 includes \$13 million for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project, \$2 million for Foster Family Home Grants and \$1.2 million for Family Connection Program carried over from FY 2021.
3. FY 2023 includes \$5.5 million for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project and \$600,000 for the Family Connection Program carried over from FY 2022.
4. FY 2024 includes \$2.7 million for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project and \$110,000 for the Family Connection Program carried over from FY 2023.
5. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
6. Program Support includes funding for information technology, grants paneling, and overhead costs.
7. FY 2023 includes carryover funding for research activities.

Resource and Program Data
Personal Responsibility Education Program

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$58,538,180 | 84 | \$58,383,115 | 83 | \$58,500,000 | 92 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$40,998,344 | 51 | \$40,681,814 | 50 | \$43,261,037 | 59 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$11,988,963 | 26 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$17,539,836 | 33 | \$17,701,301 | 33 | \$3,250,000 | 7 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$3,984,289 | 1 | \$2,128,231 | 2 | \$2,000,000 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$100,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$467,289 | 1 | \$1,628,261 | 1 | \$2,000,000 | 2 |
| Other | \$3,517,000 | | \$399,970 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$9,054,000 | 12 | \$10,485,104 | 12 | \$10,520,446 | 12 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$9,054,000 | 12 | \$10,485,104 | 12 | \$10,520,446 | 12 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$1,936,220 | 3 | \$2,367,943 | 2 | \$2,901,086 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$1,926,220 | 3 | \$2,357,943 | 2 | \$2,881,086 | 2 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$10,000 | | \$10,000 | | \$20,000 | |
| Program Support | \$2,500,769 | 2 | \$2,601,580 | 2 | \$3,078,468 | 2 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$70,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$219,539 | 2 | \$225,675 | 2 | \$200,000 | 1 |
| Other | \$2,281,230 | | \$2,375,905 | | \$2,808,468 | |
| Total | \$76,013,458 | 102 | \$75,965,973 | 101 | \$77,000,000 | 110 |

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. FY 2022 includes \$32 million of carryover funding from FY 2021. FY 2023 includes \$27 million of carryover funding from FY 2022. FY 2024 includes \$21 million of carryover funding from FY 2023.
3. Program Support includes funding for grants paneling, information technology support, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$60,528,556 | 76 | \$60,263,370 | 78 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$48,744,139 | 38 | \$46,517,729 | 37 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$8,894,771 | 27 | \$4,850,867 | 14 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$2,889,646 | 11 | \$8,894,774 | 27 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$4,314,071 | 2 | \$4,000,000 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$4,314,071 | 2 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$4,000,000 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$2,816,972 | 3 | \$2,829,616 | 3 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$2,219,602 | 2 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$557,370 | 1 | \$2,789,616 | 3 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$40,000 | | \$40,000 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$2,669,297 | 3 | \$3,632,014 | 3 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$64,097 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$1,052,023 | 2 | \$1,014,085 | 3 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$1,553,177 | | \$2,617,929 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$70,328,896 | 84 | \$70,725,000 | 84 | \$0 | 0 |

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Program Support includes funding for grants paneling, information technology support, and overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.556**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$5,955,297 | \$5,959,331 | \$9,219,088 | \$3,259,757 |
| Alaska | 599,605 | 600,007 | 929,102 | 329,095 |
| Arizona | 6,547,292 | 6,551,726 | 10,470,540 | 3,918,814 |
| Arkansas | 2,947,911 | 2,949,906 | 4,669,881 | 1,719,975 |
| California | 31,604,477 | 31,625,890 | 52,147,490 | 20,521,600 |
| Colorado | 3,557,394 | 3,559,802 | 5,487,717 | 1,927,915 |
| Connecticut | 2,252,745 | 2,254,268 | 3,615,550 | 1,361,282 |
| Delaware | 985,506 | 986,174 | 1,577,375 | 591,201 |
| District of Columbia | 682,704 | 683,168 | 1,096,930 | 413,762 |
| Florida | 21,136,908 | 21,151,229 | 33,475,150 | 12,323,921 |
| Georgia | 11,682,738 | 11,690,652 | 19,419,917 | 7,729,265 |
| Hawaii | 1,078,951 | 1,079,684 | 1,721,234 | 641,550 |
| Idaho | 1,272,783 | 1,273,645 | 2,093,642 | 819,997 |
| Illinois | 13,926,310 | 13,935,741 | 19,913,154 | 5,977,413 |
| Indiana | 4,988,745 | 4,992,125 | 8,001,072 | 3,008,947 |
| Iowa | 2,396,037 | 2,397,658 | 3,968,859 | 1,571,201 |
| Kansas | 1,659,571 | 1,660,697 | 2,738,095 | 1,077,398 |
| Kentucky | 4,257,362 | 4,260,246 | 6,520,942 | 2,260,696 |
| Louisiana | 6,899,345 | 6,904,018 | 10,600,461 | 3,696,443 |
| Maine | 898,559 | 899,163 | 1,543,075 | 643,912 |
| Maryland | 4,444,768 | 4,447,783 | 7,275,150 | 2,827,367 |
| Massachusetts | 4,503,648 | 4,506,697 | 6,701,032 | 2,194,335 |
| Michigan | 8,009,717 | 8,015,145 | 12,952,015 | 4,936,870 |
| Minnesota | 3,205,924 | 3,208,095 | 5,090,920 | 1,882,825 |
| Mississippi | 3,982,328 | 3,985,027 | 6,504,424 | 2,519,397 |
| Missouri | 5,685,467 | 5,689,314 | 8,710,555 | 3,021,241 |
| Montana | 747,006 | 747,511 | 1,186,774 | 439,263 |
| Nebraska | 1,379,267 | 1,380,200 | 2,121,824 | 741,624 |
| Nevada | 3,163,086 | 3,165,227 | 4,727,827 | 1,562,600 |
| New Hampshire | 543,442 | 543,812 | 926,051 | 382,239 |
| New Jersey | 5,632,009 | 5,635,823 | 9,609,732 | 3,973,909 |
| New Mexico | 3,362,954 | 3,365,232 | 5,064,969 | 1,699,737 |
| New York | 16,721,513 | 16,732,839 | 26,502,552 | 9,769,713 |
| North Carolina | 9,788,381 | 9,795,011 | 14,210,833 | 4,415,822 |
| North Dakota | 387,992 | 388,255 | 586,517 | 198,262 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 10,100,904 | 10,107,746 | 15,803,119 | 5,695,373 |
| Oklahoma | 4,413,894 | 4,416,885 | 6,868,194 | 2,451,309 |
| Oregon | 3,569,272 | 3,571,695 | 5,538,014 | 1,966,319 |
| Pennsylvania | 11,422,398 | 11,430,136 | 17,303,459 | 5,873,323 |
| Rhode Island | 843,515 | 844,083 | 1,364,411 | 520,328 |
| South Carolina | 5,286,775 | 5,290,356 | 8,447,841 | 3,157,485 |
| South Dakota | 728,301 | 728,795 | 1,128,129 | 399,334 |
| Tennessee | 7,141,170 | 7,146,009 | 11,341,501 | 4,195,492 |
| Texas | 34,906,327 | 34,929,970 | 52,539,210 | 17,609,240 |
| Utah | 1,592,831 | 1,593,912 | 2,668,828 | 1,074,916 |
| Vermont | 413,183 | 413,461 | 654,178 | 240,717 |
| Virginia | 5,429,770 | 5,433,450 | 8,749,606 | 3,316,156 |
| Washington | 5,045,911 | 5,049,325 | 8,851,961 | 3,802,636 |
| West Virginia | 1,925,378 | 1,926,681 | 3,056,001 | 1,129,320 |
| Wisconsin | 4,553,009 | 4,556,094 | 7,361,627 | 2,805,533 |
| Wyoming | 225,607 | 225,762 | 389,960 | 164,198 |
| Subtotal, States | \$294,485,987 | \$294,685,460 | \$463,446,488 | \$168,761,028 |
| Indian Tribes | 11,364,400 | 11,364,400 | 19,171,450 | 7,807,050 |
| American Samoa | 267,928 | 238,338 | 381,738 | 143,400 |
| Guam | 430,336 | 370,708 | 688,632 | 317,924 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 232,101 | 214,179 | 314,039 | 99,860 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,360,742 | 3,322,556 | 6,226,066 | 2,903,510 |
| Virgin Islands | 289,016 | 234,869 | 421,587 | 186,718 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$4,580,123 | \$4,380,650 | \$8,032,062 | \$3,651,412 |
| Total States/Territories | \$310,430,510 | \$310,430,510 | \$490,650,000 | \$180,219,490 |
| Other Grants | 80,780,251 | 85,936,684 | 211,084,165 | 125,147,481 |
| Research | 2,519,646 | 11,371,024 | 3,486,011 | (7,885,013) |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 9,091,989 | 5,030,872 | 23,333,382 | 18,302,510 |
| Other | 1,962,490 | 2,076,023 | 2,781,442 | 705,419 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$94,354,376 | \$104,414,603 | \$240,685,000 | \$136,270,397 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$404,784,886 | \$414,845,113 | \$731,335,000 | \$316,489,887 |

Notes:

1. Other includes funding for program support.
2. Other grants includes Child Welfare Caseworker, State Court Improvement Program, and Kinship Navigator grants.
3. FY 2023 includes carryover funding for research activities.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Personal Responsibility Education Program

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.092**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$722,970 | \$722,436 | \$782,008 | \$59,572 |
| Alaska | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Arizona | 1,106,405 | 1,116,214 | 1,120,818 | 4,604 |
| Arkansas | 460,714 | 462,951 | 501,125 | 38,174 |
| California | 5,864,762 | 5,828,427 | 6,109,037 | 280,610 |
| Colorado | 844,455 | 843,176 | 912,704 | 69,528 |
| Connecticut | 524,909 | 520,314 | 563,218 | 42,904 |
| Delaware | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Florida | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Georgia | 1,690,720 | 1,683,516 | 1,822,338 | 138,822 |
| Hawaii | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Idaho | 297,309 | 298,968 | 323,621 | 24,653 |
| Illinois | 1,886,619 | 1,861,059 | 2,014,521 | 153,462 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 487,155 | 493,192 | 533,860 | 40,668 |
| Kansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 660,178 | 661,246 | 715,772 | 54,526 |
| Louisiana | 695,708 | 693,816 | 751,027 | 57,211 |
| Maine | 250,000 | 250,000 | 270,614 | 20,614 |
| Maryland | 877,171 | 878,170 | 950,583 | 72,413 |
| Massachusetts | 964,271 | 973,307 | 1,053,565 | 80,258 |
| Michigan | 1,453,698 | 1,445,632 | 1,564,838 | 119,206 |
| Minnesota | 846,646 | 851,612 | 921,835 | 70,223 |
| Mississippi | 472,199 | 465,982 | 504,406 | 38,424 |
| Missouri | 904,459 | 903,334 | 977,823 | 74,489 |
| Montana | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 308,810 | 311,524 | 337,212 | 25,688 |
| Nevada | 442,098 | 445,114 | 481,818 | 36,704 |
| New Hampshire | 250,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 1,279,493 | 1,271,251 | 1,384,999 | 113,748 |
| New Mexico | 321,973 | 323,018 | 348,523 | 25,505 |
| New York | 2,636,629 | 2,633,415 | 2,694,044 | 60,629 |
| North Carolina | 1,568,237 | 1,568,788 | 1,697,553 | 128,765 |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 1,723,204 | 1,714,160 | 1,855,509 | 141,349 |
| Oklahoma | 619,805 | 622,748 | 674,099 | 51,351 |
| Oregon | 573,657 | 576,700 | 624,254 | 47,554 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,799,643 | 1,796,781 | 1,894,942 | 98,161 |
| Rhode Island | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 751,334 | 750,044 | 811,892 | 61,848 |
| South Dakota | 250,000 | 250,000 | 270,615 | 20,615 |
| Tennessee | 991,103 | 991,538 | 1,073,300 | 81,762 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 604,488 | 609,690 | 659,965 | 50,275 |
| Vermont | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 1,059,994 | 1,067,046 | 1,155,034 | 87,988 |
| West Virginia | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 862,262 | 864,513 | 935,800 | 71,287 |
| Wyoming | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$39,303,078 | \$38,999,683 | \$41,543,272 | \$2,543,589 |
| Indian Tribes | 3,262,118 | 3,423,583 | 3,250,000 | (173,583) |
| American Samoa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Guam | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Palau | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 445,266 | 432,131 | 467,765 | 35,634 |
| Virgin Islands | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$1,695,266 | \$1,682,131 | \$1,717,765 | \$35,634 |
| Total States/Territories | \$44,260,462 | \$44,105,397 | \$46,511,037 | \$2,405,640 |
| Other Grants | 23,331,718 | 24,762,822 | 22,509,409 | (2,253,413) |
| Research | 3,984,289 | 2,128,231 | 2,000,000 | (128,231) |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 1,936,220 | 2,367,943 | 2,901,086 | 533,143 |
| Other | 2,500,769 | 2,601,580 | 3,078,468 | 476,888 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$31,752,996 | \$31,860,576 | \$30,488,963 | (\$1,371,613) |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$76,013,458 | \$75,965,973 | \$77,000,000 | \$1,034,027 |

Notes:

1. Other Grants includes Competitive PREP and PREP Innovation Strategies (PREIS) grants.
2. Other includes funding for program support.
3. Each year includes funds unobligated from a prior year.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Sexual Risk Avoidance Education Grants Program

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.325**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$1,129,193 | \$1,106,113 | \$0 | (\$1,106,113) |
| Alaska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 1,493,750 | 1,493,750 | 0 | (1,493,750) |
| Arkansas | 748,708 | 733,405 | 0 | (733,405) |
| California | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Colorado | 655,715 | 655,715 | 0 | (655,715) |
| Connecticut | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 3,571,021 | 3,571,021 | 0 | (3,571,021) |
| Georgia | 2,281,284 | 2,234,657 | 0 | (2,234,657) |
| Hawaii | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 281,782 | 281,782 | 0 | (281,782) |
| Illinois | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indiana | 1,140,627 | 1,117,314 | 0 | (1,117,314) |
| Iowa | 454,906 | 445,608 | 0 | (445,608) |
| Kansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 1,048,699 | 1,027,265 | 0 | (1,027,265) |
| Louisiana | 1,427,395 | 1,398,220 | 0 | (1,398,220) |
| Maine | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maryland | 776,116 | 760,253 | 0 | (760,253) |
| Massachusetts | 763,584 | 747,977 | 0 | (747,977) |
| Michigan | 1,834,198 | 1,796,709 | 0 | (1,796,709) |
| Minnesota | 706,974 | 692,524 | 0 | (692,524) |
| Mississippi | 951,225 | 931,783 | 0 | (931,783) |
| Missouri | 1,133,760 | 1,110,587 | 0 | (1,110,587) |
| Montana | 162,587 | 159,264 | 0 | (159,264) |
| Nebraska | 252,547 | 247,385 | 0 | (247,385) |
| Nevada | 567,957 | 556,349 | 0 | (556,349) |
| New Hampshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 1,164,085 | 1,140,292 | 0 | (1,140,292) |
| New Mexico | 561,729 | 561,729 | 0 | (561,729) |
| New York | 3,518,337 | 3,446,426 | 0 | (3,446,426) |
| North Carolina | 2,176,349 | 2,131,867 | 0 | (2,131,867) |
| North Dakota | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 2,304,578 | 2,257,475 | 0 | (2,257,475) |
| Oklahoma | 921,460 | 902,626 | 0 | (902,626) |
| Oregon | 545,399 | 534,252 | 0 | (534,252) |
| Pennsylvania | 2,106,075 | 2,106,075 | 0 | (2,106,075) |
| Rhode Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 1,061,760 | 1,040,059 | 0 | (1,040,059) |
| South Dakota | 155,354 | 152,179 | 0 | (152,179) |
| Tennessee | 1,437,692 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Texas | 6,925,669 | 6,784,115 | 0 | (6,784,115) |
| Utah | 452,014 | 442,775 | 0 | (442,775) |
| Vermont | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 1,210,965 | 1,186,214 | 0 | (1,186,214) |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 345,933 | 338,862 | 0 | (338,862) |
| Wisconsin | 828,582 | 811,647 | 0 | (811,647) |
| Wyoming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$47,098,009 | \$44,904,274 | \$0 | (\$44,904,274) |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 47,492 | 47,492 | 0 | (47,492) |
| Puerto Rico | 1,598,638 | 1,565,963 | 0 | (1,565,963) |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$1,646,130 | \$1,613,455 | \$0 | (\$1,613,455) |
| Total States/Territories | \$48,744,139 | \$46,517,729 | \$0 | (\$46,517,729) |
| Other Grants | 11,784,417 | 13,745,641 | 0 | (13,745,641) |
| Research | 4,314,071 | 4,000,000 | 0 | (4,000,000) |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 2,816,972 | 2,829,616 | 0 | (2,829,616) |
| Other | 2,669,297 | 3,632,014 | 0 | (3,632,014) |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$21,584,757 | \$24,207,271 | \$0 | (\$24,207,271) |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$70,328,896 | \$70,725,000 | \$0 | (\$70,725,000) |

Notes:

1. Other includes funding for program support.
2. Other Grants are Competitive SRAE grants.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE AND PERMANENCY

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FY 2024 Budget

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

FY 2024 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act,[\$7,606,000,000]
\$8,594,000,000.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter
of fiscal year *[2024] 2025*, [3,200,000,000] *\$3,400,000,000.*

For carrying out, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, except as otherwise provided, section 474 of title
IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs,
incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

Note: The requested amount for FY 2024 is rounded in appropriation language above, as is customary.
Other figures throughout the document show the exact amount of the estimated need.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Foster Care: Sections 470, 474, and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act (SSA) | Such sums | 6,188,821,534 | Such sums | 6,959,000,000 |
| Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: Sections 470, 474, and 477 of the SSA | 143,000,000 | 142,894,411 | 143,000,000 | 243,000,000 |
| Adoption Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the SSA | Such sums | 4,128,000,000 | Such sums | 4,706,000,000 |
| Guardianship Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the SSA | Such sums | 345,000,000 | Such sums | 330,000,000 |
| Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs, (pre-appropriated): Section 476(c) of the SSA | 3,000,000 | 2,948,344 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Foster Care Prevention Services and Programs, (pre-appropriated): Section 476(d) of the SSA | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Total request level | Such sums | 10,808,664,289 | Such sums | 12,242,000,000 |
| Total request level against definite authorizations | \$147,000,000 | \$147,000,000 | \$147,000,000 | \$147,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 2015 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,084,000,000 | 4,832,000,000 |
| Advance | 2,200,000,000 | 2,200,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -118,552 |
| Indefinite | | 307,962,000 |
| Total | 7,287,000,000 | 7,342,843,448 |
| 2016 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,728,450,000 | 5,298,000,000 |
| Advance | 2,300,000,000 | 2,300,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -1,502,322 |
| Indefinite | | 65,730,533 |
| Total | 8,031,450,000 | 7,665,228,211 |
| 2017 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,764,000,000 | 5,764,000,000 |
| Advance | 2,300,000,000 | 2,300,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -1,883,763 |
| Indefinite | 189,000,000 | 291,702,252 |
| Total | 8,256,000,000 | 8,359,818,489 |
| 2018 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,966,000,000 | 6,225,000,000 |
| Advance | 2,500,000,000 | 2,500,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -1,378,633 |
| Indefinite | | 500,000,000 |
| Total | 8,469,000,000 | 9,227,621,367 |
| 2019 | | |
| Appropriation | 6,053,000,000 | 6,035,000,000 |
| Advance | 2,700,000,000 | 2,700,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 3,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -1,266,005 |
| Total | 8,756,000,000 | 8,737,733,995 |

| Year | Budget Estimate to Congress | Appropriation |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 2020 | | |
| Appropriation | 5,768,000,000 | 5,744,000,000 |
| Advance | 2,800,000,000 | 2,800,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 11,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -1,198,524 |
| Indefinite | | 555,548,888 |
| Total | 8,579,000,000 | 9,102,350,364 |
| 2021 | | |
| Appropriation | 7,056,538,105 | 7,012,000,000 |
| Advance | 3,000,000,000 | 3,000,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Sequestration | | -1,564,680 |
| Supplemental | | 400,000,000 |
| Total | 10,060,538,105 | 10,414,435,320 |
| 2022 | | |
| Appropriation | 6,963,020,000 | 6,963,020,000 |
| Advance | 3,000,000,000 | 3,000,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -1,405,921 | -1,405,921 |
| Total | 9,965,614,079 | 9,965,614,079 |
| 2023 | | |
| Appropriation | 7,606,000,000 | 7,606,000,000 |
| Advance | 3,200,000,000 | 3,200,000,000 |
| Pre-appropriated | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -1,335,711 | -1,335,711 |
| Total | 10,808,664,289 | 10,808,664,289 |
| 2024 | | |
| Appropriation | 8,594,000,000 | |
| Advance | 3,200,000,000 | |
| Pre-appropriated | 4,000,000 | |
| Sequestration | -1,335,711 | |
| Total | 11,796,664,289 | |
| 2025 | | |
| Appropriation | | |
| Advance | 3,400,000,000 | |
| Pre-appropriated | 4,000,000 | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 Current Law</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Advance, B.A. | \$2,981,493,282 | \$3,200,000,000 | \$3,200,000,000 | \$3,200,000,000 |
| Definite, B.A. | 6,981,506,718 | 7,606,000,000 | 8,594,000,000 | 9,038,000,000 |
| Indefinite, B.A. | 242,361,827 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pre-appropriated, B.A. | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Sequestration | -1,405,921 | -1,335,711 | -1,335,711 | -1,337,199 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$10,207,955,906 | \$10,808,664,289 | \$11,796,664,289 | \$12,240,662,801 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 0 | 178,371,193 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -178,371,193 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -1,077,272,312 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 3,816,800 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Obligations | \$9,417,017,998 | \$10,987,035,482 | \$11,796,664,289 | \$12,240,662,801 |
| <i>Advance Requested for FY 2025</i> | | | <i>\$3,400,000,000</i> | <i>\$3,400,000,000</i> |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 Current Law</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Foster Care | \$5,828,732,955 | \$6,188,821,534 | \$6,613,821,534 | \$6,957,821,534 |
| Adoption Assistance | 3,907,788,718 | 4,128,000,000 | 4,706,000,000 | 4,706,000,000 |
| Guardianship Assistance | 324,573,109 | 345,000,000 | 330,000,000 | 330,000,000 |
| Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre- Appropriated) | 2,956,067 | 2,948,344 | 2,948,344 | 2,946,856 |
| Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood | 142,905,057 | 142,894,411 | 142,894,411 | 242,894,411 |
| Prevention (Pre- Appropriated) | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Foster Care Funding Certainty | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$10,207,955,906 | \$10,808,664,289 | \$11,796,664,289 | \$12,240,662,801 |
| <i>Advance Requested for FY 2025</i> | | | <i>\$3,400,000,000</i> | <i>\$3,400,000,000</i> |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$10,808,664,289 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$12,240,662,801 |
| Net change | \$1,431,998,512 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Increases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Built-in:</u> | | |
| 1) Foster Care: Technical baseline change to reflect revised baseline estimates. | \$6,188,821,534 | \$426,178,466 |
| 2) Adoption Assistance: Technical baseline change to reflect revised baseline estimates | \$4,128,000,000 | \$578,000,000 |
| 3) Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated): Technical baseline change to reflect FY 2023 sequestration order | \$2,948,344 | \$51,656 |
| 4) Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood: Technical baseline change to reflect FY 2023 sequestration order | \$142,894,411 | \$105,589 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Increases | | \$1,004,335,711 |
| B. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Foster Care: Expansion of Prevention Services and Alignment of Federal financing with the best practice for Foster Care placements | \$6,188,821,534 | \$344,000,000 |
| 2) Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood: Funding for new flexibilities and Chafee expansion | \$142,894,411 | \$100,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | \$444,000,000 |
| Total, Increases | | \$1,448,335,711 |
| <u>Decreases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Built-in:</u> | | |
| 1) Foster Care: FY 2024 Sequestration | \$6,188,821,534 | -\$1,178,466 |
| 2) Guardianship Assistance: Technical baseline change to reflect revised baseline estimates | \$345,000,000 | -\$15,000,000 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 3) Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated): FY 2024 Sequestration | \$2,948,344 | -\$53,144 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Decreases | | -\$16,337,199 |
| <u>B. Program:</u> | | |
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | \$0 |
| Total, Decreases | | -\$16,337,199 |
| Net Change | | \$1,431,998,512 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$10,207,955,906 | \$10,808,664,289 | \$12,240,662,801 | \$1,431,998,512 |
| Total Obligations | \$9,417,017,998 | \$10,987,035,482 | \$12,240,662,801 | \$1,253,627,319 |

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 470 and 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....Indefinite with pre-appropriated funds of \$3,000,000 for tribal technical assistance and \$1,000,000 for prevention services and definite authorization of \$143,000,000 for the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

Allocation Method.....Formula Grants

General Statement

The Payments for Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency appropriation provides funding for the Foster Care Program, Adoption Assistance Program, Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP), title IV-E Prevention and Family Services and Programs, the title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program, the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Chafee program), and technical assistance for tribes that are interested in directly operating Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency programs.

Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency programs assist states (including the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and participating tribes with the costs of maintaining eligible children in foster care, preparing children for living on their own, assisting relatives with legal guardianship of eligible children, and finding and supporting adoptive homes for children with special needs who are unable to return home to their family of origin. The program also supports the provision of prevention services and kinship navigator services that meet certain program requirements. This appropriation also supports administrative and training costs.

The Social Security Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-271) authorized the first federal grants for child welfare, and the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act (P.L. 87-31) created the Foster Care component of the Aid to Dependent Children program (later renamed the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program). The Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-272) established title IV-E of the Social Security Act and permanently authorized Foster Care and Adoption Assistance under that title. The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351, hereafter referred to as Fostering Connections Act) contained numerous provisions that affected the Foster Care and Permanency programs, including allowing federally recognized Indian tribes, Indian tribal organizations, and tribal consortia (hereafter referred to as tribes) to apply to operate title IV-E programs directly, and creating the Guardianship Assistance Program. In 2014, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-183) made a number of changes to the Foster Care program, to strengthen efforts to prevent domestic trafficking of children involved in the child welfare system, to determine its scope among children and youth involved with the child welfare system, and to improve services to victims. In addition to addressing trafficking, the law also amended other child

welfare program requirements to improve opportunities for children in foster care and to support permanency.

In 2018, the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA, P.L. 115-123) made significant changes to the program, including placing limits on the use of title IV-E foster care payments for children placed in Child Care Institutions (CCI, also known as congregate care), making funding available to support kinship navigator programs that meet certain requirements, and authorizing a new optional prevention services program to help fund certain evidence-based mental health, substance abuse, and in-home parent skill-based programs. The law also renamed and amended the Chafee program. Attached to the FY 2020 Appropriations Act was the Family First Transition Act (P.L. 116-94), which provided grantees with additional time and resources to implement the requirements of FFPSA.

In FY 2022, through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103), Congress enacted a General Provision to expand funding flexibility for research projects in ACF. All research funding provided for in the Act could be remain available for five years following appropriation. This authority continued in FY 2023.

In FY 2023, ACF estimates that obligations will be \$10.99 billion for Payments for Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency. The request for FY 2024 is \$12.24 billion. This account is subject to sequestration of administrative costs in an otherwise exempt account in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), which affects funding for certain activities under Foster Care, Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance, and the Chafee program.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

The Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and Guardianship Assistance programs are annually appropriated with specific eligibility requirements and fixed allowable uses of funds. The programs provide matching reimbursement funds to state and tribal title IV-E agencies (hereafter referred to as agencies) on a quarterly basis. The rate at which state and tribal funds are matched with federal funds varies by activity. The federal reimbursement for expenditures for maintenance payments and subsidies for adoptions and guardianship is the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), which varies among states from 50 percent to 74 percent, based on a statutory formula. For tribes, HHS has formulated a tribal FMAP that takes into consideration the tribe's service area and population. The statute requires the application of the tribal FMAP, if higher than the state FMAP, for certain payments under title IV-E agreements and contracts between states and tribes. The tribal FMAP ranges from 50 to 83 percent, but many tribes currently participating in title IV-E agreements with states, as well as tribes that are operating the title IV-E program directly, qualify for the maximum FMAP of 83 percent. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act (P.L. 116-127) temporarily increased the FMAP rate by 6.2 percentage points for title IV-E agencies during the coronavirus pandemic public health emergency for each quarter beginning on the first day of the emergency (January 27, 2020) and ending on the last day of the quarter in which the emergency ends. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) provides for a transition period for ending the temporary increase in FMAP rates whereby the percentage point increase is gradually reduced each quarter beginning in the April – June 2023 quarter, returning to the regular rate with no percentage point increase for the calendar quarter beginning January 1, 2024. Administrative costs are matched at 50 percent, and there is a 75 percent match for allowable training for state and local employees, adoptive parents, relative guardians, private child welfare agency staff providing services to children receiving title IV-E assistance, child abuse and neglect court personnel, guardians ad litem, court appointed special advocates, and attorneys for an agency, child, or the child's parent.

The Foster Care program provides matching reimbursement funds for foster care maintenance payments, costs for comprehensive child welfare information systems, training for staff, as well as foster and adoptive parents, and administrative costs to manage the program. Administrative costs that are covered include the work done by caseworkers and others to plan for a foster care placement, arrange therapy for a foster child, train foster parents, and conduct home visits to foster children, as well as more traditional administrative costs, such as automated information systems and eligibility determinations. Title IV-E administrative costs may also include costs of preparation for and participation in judicial determinations in all stages of foster care legal proceedings by a title IV-E agency attorney, an attorney providing independent representation to a child who is in or is a candidate for title IV-E foster care, and an attorney providing independent representation to such a child's parent.

Administrative costs also include requirements established by the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act. Under the law, agencies are required to implement procedures to identify, document, and determine appropriate services for a child who is at-risk of becoming, or who is, a sex trafficking victim; develop procedures to locate missing children from foster care and determine the factors that led to the child being absent from foster care; and report immediately to law enforcement children and youth who are identified as being sex trafficking victims and children and youth who are missing from foster care. In addition to addressing trafficking, the law also amends other statutory requirements including placing limits on use of "another planned permanent living arrangement" as a permanency plan for youth age 16 and over; requiring agencies to engage youth age 14 and over more fully in case planning and to provide the youth with certain rights, such as education, health, visitation, and a copy of his or her credit report; and requiring agencies to provide important documents to youth aging out of foster care, such as a birth certificate, Social Security card, and any official documentation necessary to prove that the child was previously in foster care.

As amended by the FFPSA, effective October 1, 2018, the law authorizes up to 12 months of foster care payments for a child placed with a parent residing in a licensed residential family-based treatment facility for substance abuse. The law also places time limits on the ability to claim foster care maintenance payments for children placed in a CCI. Title IV-E agencies may claim title IV-E reimbursement for foster care maintenance payments paid on behalf of an eligible child placed in any CCI for up to two weeks. After two weeks, title IV-E foster care maintenance payments are available for an otherwise eligible child placed in a CCI only if that CCI is one of the following specified settings:

- a qualified residential treatment program (if additional requirements for the placement outlined in statute are met);
- a setting specializing in providing prenatal, post-partum, or parenting supports for youth;
- in the case of a youth who has attained 18 years of age, a supervised setting in which the youth is living independently; or
- a setting providing high-quality residential care and supportive services to children and youth who have been found to be, or are at risk of becoming, sex trafficking victims.

Title IV-E agencies may claim administrative costs for the duration of the child's placement in a CCI regardless of whether the CCI is a specified setting. The time limits on the availability of foster care maintenance payments for children placed in CCIs became effective October 1, 2019, but title IV-E agencies were permitted to request a delay of up to two years to comply with these provisions. As of October 1, 2021, all title IV-E agencies are subject to the limits.

The average monthly number of children for whom agencies receive federal foster care payments declined from more than 300,000 in FY 1999 to fewer than 150,000 in FY 2012. This caseload measure trended up for several years, reaching to almost 164,000 children in FY 2019. The caseload then began to decline once more to approximately 155,000 for FY 2020 and 142,100 for FY 2021. The data for FY 2022 indicates a further significant caseload decrease to about 134,600 children. Agencies can claim reimbursement only for title IV-E eligible children, i.e., children whose biological families would have qualified for the AFDC program under the 1996 income standards, not adjusted for inflation. Fewer families meet these static income standards over time, thereby reducing the percentage of children in foster care who receive federal support through the title IV-E Foster Care Program. Approximately 51.8 percent of all children in foster care in FY 2000 received maintenance payments through the title IV-E Foster Care Program. In FY 2022, this rate had declined to about 38 percent of all children in foster care.

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to states to subsidize families that adopt children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families, thus preventing long, inappropriate stays in foster care. To receive adoption assistance benefits, a child must have been determined by the agency to be a child with special needs, i.e., one who is older, a member of a minority or sibling group, or has a physical, mental, or emotional disability. Additionally, the child must have been unable to return home, and the agency must have been unsuccessful in its efforts to find an adoptive placement without medical or financial assistance. Adoption assistance is also available for children adopted between FY 2010 and FY 2024 and not subject to updated eligibility criteria described below, receiving or eligible to receive AFDC under the rules in effect on July 16, 1996, title IV-E Foster Care benefits, or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

Beginning in FY 2010, in accordance with the Fostering Connections Act, revised Adoption Assistance program eligibility requirements that exclude consideration of AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements were phased in over a nine-year period for certain children, based primarily on the age of the child in the year the adoption assistance agreement is finalized. The revised eligibility requirements also apply to children based on time in care and to the siblings of children to whom the revised eligibility criteria apply. However, the FFPSA amended the provision to delay the applicability of the revised eligibility criteria for adopted children under two years of age; the revised eligibility criteria are now scheduled to be fully phased in effective July 1, 2024. Once fully phased in, eligibility for title IV-E Adoption Assistance will be determined using the criteria of the Act without regard to the eligibility criteria under the 1996 income standards in the AFDC program.

Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and adoptive parents. The number of children subsidized by this program and the level of federal reimbursement has increased significantly as permanent adoptive homes are found for more children and as eligibility has expanded, particularly as the AFDC and SSI income eligibility requirements continue to be phased out. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased 39 percent, from about 395,000 in FY 2011 to over 549,000 in FY 2022.

The Fostering Connections Act created the title IV-E Guardianship Assistance Program (GAP) in FY 2009. GAP provides subsidies on behalf of a child to a relative taking legal guardianship of that child. To be eligible for GAP payments, a child must have been eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments while residing for at least six consecutive months in the home of the prospective relative guardian. Further, the agency must determine that (1) being returned home or adopted are not appropriate permanency options for the child; (2) the child has a strong attachment to the prospective relative guardian and the guardian has a strong commitment to caring permanently for the child; and (3) for a child 14 years or older, the child has been consulted regarding the kinship guardianship arrangement.

Additionally, the state or tribe may make GAP payments on behalf of siblings of an eligible child who are placed together with the same relative under the same kinship guardianship arrangement. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act amended the program to allow continuation of title IV-E kinship guardianship assistance payments if the relative guardian dies or is incapacitated and a successor legal guardian is named in the agreement (or in any amendments to the agreement). Funds also are used for the administrative costs of managing the program and training staff and relative guardians.

As of February 2023, 41 states, the District of Columbia, 2 territories, and 11 tribes are operating GAPs. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments was about 43,000 in FY 2022. ACF will continue to work closely with states, as well as tribes, to help them in implementing GAP.

In FY 2012, the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34), provided the authority through FY 2014 to approve up to ten new multi-year title IV-E child welfare demonstration projects per year under section 1130 of the Social Security Act. These demonstration projects involved the waiver of certain requirements under titles IV-E and IV-B of the Social Security Act, allowing for more flexible use of federal funds in order to test new approaches to service delivery and financing structures. The statutory authority for operating these waiver demonstration projects ended on September 30, 2019. The Family First Transition Act authorized Funding Certainty grants to be made to certain title IV-E agencies that formerly operated the demonstrations if their title IV-E foster care claims for FYs 2020 and 2021 fell below certain baseline levels tied to the level of funding authorized in the demonstration project. Awards made through May 2022 under this program total \$511.0 million for FY 2020 and \$300.8 million for FY 2021 based on reported title IV-E foster care claims for FYs 2020 - 2021. These awards are subject to revision based on any further reporting of adjustment claims (over a two-year period). Adjustment awards based on title IV-E foster care claims for FY 2022 will be made in FY 2023.

Beginning in FY 2010, federally recognized tribes with approved title IV-E plans also became eligible for title IV-E programs. In addition, \$3 million is directly appropriated for FY 2009 and each fiscal year thereafter for technical assistance to tribes, including grants to assist tribes in developing title IV-E plans through the Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance program. ACF has awarded plan development grants to 42 tribes since FY 2009. Thus far, 19 tribes have had plans approved to operate the title IV-E program, and, of these, 12 tribes are currently implementing the program; a recently approved 13th tribe is expected to start operating the program in FY 2024.

Beginning in FY 2019, title IV-E agencies may receive funding for kinship navigator programs that are determined by ACF through the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse to meet promising, supported, or well-supported practice criteria and other requirements. As of February 2023, one state is approved to operate the title IV-E kinship navigator program. Title IV-E agencies may claim 50 percent Federal Financial Participation (FFP) for allowable kinship navigator program costs. Beginning in FY 2020, title IV-E agencies opting to participate in the new Title IV-E Prevention and Family Services and Programs may claim title IV-E funding for time-limited (one year) prevention services for mental health services, substance abuse prevention and treatment services, and in-home parent skill-based programs for candidates for foster care, pregnant or parenting foster youth, and the parents or kin caregivers of those children and youth. Services or programs for which states may claim title IV-E reimbursement must be rated as promising, supported, or well-supported in accordance with statutory and ACF criteria and be approved by ACF as part of the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse. Tribal title IV-E agencies have flexibility to claim title IV-E funds for prevention services and programs they deem culturally appropriate and that meet the unique needs and context of the tribal community, including traditional healing programs, consistent with meeting mental health and substance abuse treatment needs of children,

parents, and/or caregivers. As of February 2023, 35 states, the District of Columbia and three tribes have been approved to operate the Prevention Services program. From FY 2020 to FY 2026, prevention services are reimbursable at 50 percent FFP. Beginning in FY 2027, prevention services are reimbursable at the applicable state or tribal FMAP rate. Title IV-E agencies that chose to delay implementation of the limitations on title IV-E foster care funding for CCIs were also required to delay participation in the prevention services program for the same period, but as of October 1, 2021, all title IV-E agencies must comply with the limitations on CCIs and may opt into the prevention services program. Based on temporary flexibilities authorized in Division X of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-94), 100 percent FFP was available for title IV-E Prevention Services and title IV-E Kinship Navigator Programs from April 1, 2020, to September 30, 2021. The requirement for kinship navigator programs to meet the evidence-based standards was also temporarily waived during this period.

The Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Chafee program) provides services to youth who are in or who have aged out of foster care. Eligible program participants include youth who have experienced foster care at age 14 or older, youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after attaining age 16, and youth in or formerly in foster care between the ages of 18 and 21. This program originated in 1986 and was permanently authorized as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66). In FY 1999, the Federal Independent Living Program was revised and amended by the enactment of the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act (P.L. 106-169). The FFPSA renamed the program and made changes in eligibility in both the mandatory Chafee program grant and the Chafee Education and Training Voucher program, which is funded separately as a discretionary formula grant. The Chafee program provides a variety of services including, but not limited to, educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, opportunities to engage in age or developmentally appropriate activities and, for eligible youth over age 18, room and board. (No more than 30 percent of a grantee's allotment may be used for room and board.) Eligible youth may participate in the program until age 21 (or 23 in some states or tribes). The FFPSA amended the program to allow grantees to exercise an option to offer Chafee services to youth until age 23, if they operate foster care programs that serve youth up to age 21.

Other provisions of the law include a formula for determining the amount of state allocation based on a state's percent of children in foster care in proportion to the national total of children in foster care, using data from the most recent year available, and a "hold harmless" provision for the state allotments, so that no state will receive less funding under Chafee than it received in FY 1998 or \$500,000, whichever is greater. In order to be awarded federal funds, states must provide a 20 percent match. Tribes with an approved title IV-E plan or a title IV-E tribal/state agreement have the option to directly receive a portion of the funds otherwise allotted to the state to provide services to tribal youth. As of FY 2022, seven tribes have chosen to apply for and receive direct funding. The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act amended the law also to increase the appropriation for the program by \$3 million to \$143 million beginning in FY 2020. In addition to the Chafee program in this appropriation, the Children and Families Services appropriation includes discretionary funding for Chafee Education and Training Vouchers to serve these youth (see the Children and Families Services Programs chapter for more information). Division X of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 included provisions providing an additional \$400 million for the Chafee program in FY 2021, \$50 million of which was to be used for the purposes of the Education and Training Voucher program. The law also authorized temporary flexibilities in the Chafee program, including expanding eligibility to allow youth to be served up until they reach age 27 and waiving the limitation on the percentage of funds that may be used for room and board payments. These flexibilities expired on September 30, 2021.

Obligations for the Payments for Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency appropriation for the last five years have been:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 2020 | \$9,758,841,613 |
| 2021 | \$10,229,215,805 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$400,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$9,417,017,998 |
| 2023 | \$10,987,035,482 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$12,240,662,801 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget is \$12.2 billion, an increase of \$1.4 billion from the FY 2023 Enacted level. The FY 2024 current law funding level includes implementation of the FFPSA and continuing implementation of previous amendments to the law. The request includes the \$3 million in pre-appropriated funds for technical assistance for tribal programs. Further, \$3.40 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2025 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

The FY 2024 request for the Foster Care portion of the account is \$6.96 billion, including an increase of \$344 million under proposed law. This reflects the proposal to expand and provide incentives for the use of the title IV-E Prevention Services program (\$280 million) and the proposal to align federal financing with best practices for foster care placements (\$64 million). The FY 2024 current law estimate is \$424 million above the FY 2023 enacted level of \$6.19 billion. An estimated average of 203,100 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2024. In addition to increased spending from an increased number of children participating in the Foster Care program, both administrative and training costs are expected to increase, in part due to the implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, continuing implementation of provisions and state options in Fostering Connections Act, and the implementation of the FFPSA. In the long term, however, the average monthly number of children with title IV-E payments made on their behalf is expected to decrease due to the effects of prevention services and eligibility limits for CCIs per the FFPSA, as well as the static income eligibility standards for title IV-E foster care.

The FY 2024 request for the Adoption Assistance portion of the account is \$4.71 billion. The FY 2024 current law estimate is \$578 million above the FY 2022 enacted level of \$4.13 billion. In FY 2024, an estimated average of 526,500 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

The FY 2024 request for the Guardianship Assistance Program portion of the account is \$330 million. The FY 2024 current law estimate is \$15 million below the FY 2023 enacted level of \$345 million, a decrease attributable to the phasing out of the enhanced FMAP rate that had been enacted during the pandemic. An estimated average of 50,200 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2024.

The FY 2024 request for the Chafee program is \$243 million, an increase of \$100 million over the FY 2023 current law level. This will provide states, territorial, and tribal agencies administering the program increased resources and greater flexibility to serve an expanded population of youth and young adults. In addition, the discretionary component of the Chafee program includes funding for education and training vouchers, which is discussed in the Children and Families Services Programs chapter.

The Budget includes four proposals that were originally proposed in the FY 2023 President's Budget to expand and provide incentives for the use of the title IV-E Prevention Services program, to align federal financing with the best practices for foster care placements, to create new flexibilities and support for youth who experienced Foster Care, and to prevent and combat discrimination in the child welfare system on the basis of religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex.

The first proposal would enhance the title IV-E Prevention Services and Kinship Navigator programs in several ways. It would increase the FFP for the programs, to 90 percent for FYs 2024-2027, and then permanently set the FFP at the higher of 75 percent or the FMAP plus 10 percentage points. In addition, beginning in FY 2024, the proposal would also make permanent a temporary provision for the Prevention Services program enacted through the Family First Transition Act requiring states to spend at least 50 percent for services that meet the supported and/or well-supported practice criteria (rather than applying that spending requirement to programs meeting the well-supported practice criteria only). The proposal also would allow up to 15 percent of a state's prevention services funding to be spent on services that do not currently meet the Clearinghouse's evidence standards. As a condition of this, states would be required to evaluate these services and would need to either modify the service (and reevaluate the modified service) or cease using title IV-E funding for it if the evaluation shows the service to be ineffective. The proposal also includes \$10 million per year to provide for the operation of the Clearinghouse and to support evaluation and technical assistance on evaluations to develop additional evidence-based programs. Finally, the proposal includes a change in the law to allow tribes participating in the program through a state-tribe title IV-E agreement to use interventions adapted to the culture and context of tribal communities, exempting them from the requirement to use only programs rated as well supported, supported, or promising. (Currently, this flexibility is available only to tribes operating the title IV-E Prevention Services program directly, rather than through a state-tribe agreement.) The proposal would also specifically allow states to use cultural adaptations of interventions that have been rated by the Clearinghouse as promising, supported or well-supported. This proposal is estimated to cost \$4.9 billion over ten years.

Together, the reforms under this proposal would increase flexibility and expand the scope of services that states and tribes can offer to better tailor prevention services to each community and family. The proposal provides resources needed to make the substantial upfront investments in standing up an effective prevention services program, which requires significant investments in new staff, training, partnerships with new service providers, and developing and implementing a service delivery model that centers both prevention and child and family well-being at every step in the child welfare system. Permanently increasing the federal reimbursement rate to be higher than the reimbursement rate a title IV-E agency receives for foster care should help create an incentive to prioritize prevention services whenever it is safe and appropriate to do so. The increased federal funding will also provide the long-term support states and tribes need to adopt and sustain a prevention focused approach to child welfare.

The second proposal would align federal financing with the research and best practices for foster care placements. While preventing unnecessary foster care removals is a key priority, some children will need to be removed due to circumstances that warrant it. Across more than 20 studies published over two decades, researchers found that youth in family foster care consistently fared better than youth in residential care on outcomes relating to both internalizing behaviors (such as depression) and externalizing behaviors (acting out). In addition, studies have found that youth in family foster care have better educational outcomes and are much less likely to become delinquent than those who experience residential care. Studies comparing kinship care (i.e., family members, relatives, and others like close family friends that have an existing emotional bond with the child) and non-kin family foster care similarly find better outcomes across a range of behavioral and developmental well-being measures

among those in kinship care. If no appropriate kin placement can be found, non-kin foster family home is usually the next best type of placement, while a congregate care setting generally produces the worst outcomes for most children. This proposal would align federal financing with this knowledge by increasing the FFP paid to title IV-E agencies for children placed with kin in both the title IV-E Foster Care and Guardianship Assistance programs to the FMAP plus 10 percentage points. For children placed in non-kin foster family homes, title IV-E agencies would continue to be reimbursed at the FMAP. A related proposal reduces reimbursement to FMAP minus 5 percentage points for children placed in CCIs and Qualified Residential Treatment Programs. Children and youth placed in supervised independent living or family-based substance abuse treatment centers would continue to be reimbursed at the FMAP, since these arrangements are for youth living independently and treatment centers that maintain family unity, respectively. On net, this proposal costs \$1.1 billion over ten years, including \$1.3 billion in costs associated with increasing the reimbursement rate for children placed with kin caregivers and \$0.2 billion in savings associated with decreasing the reimbursement rate for children placed in CCIs.

The third proposal increases funding for the Chafee program and improves the program through greater flexibility, effective services, reduced agency burden, and support for youth who transition out of foster care. The proposal also makes permanent several flexibilities that were enacted in Division X of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021. States and participating territories and tribes would be able to serve youth until they reach age 27, instead of the current age limit of 21 (or 23 in some states). Agencies would have the flexibility to serve youth who achieved permanency through adoption and guardianship starting at age 14 instead of 16 under current law. Youth receiving a Foster Youth Initiative or a Family Unification Program housing voucher through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development would be added as an eligible population for Chafee-funded case management and services. The restriction on the percentage of funds that may be used for room and board would be removed, and agencies could provide room and board assistance to any youth formerly in foster care who experienced foster care at age 14 or older, rather than limiting such assistance to youth who were in foster care on their 18th birthday. Driving and transportation assistance would be specifically designated as an allowable cost under the Chafee program, without a federally determined cap on such assistance. The past two years have shown that the flexibilities temporarily proposed in Division X are important to serving vulnerable youth even beyond the pandemic. Making these flexibilities permanent and increasing Chafee funding will enable states to provide more personalized and effective supports to youth and young adults, many of whom face significant obstacles pursuing education, securing stable employment, and dealing with the trauma and other effects of their time in foster care without the familial network most young people rely on for support. The Budget increases funding for the Chafee program to \$243 million annually, for a cost of \$1.0 billion over ten years.

The fourth proposal amends title IV-E of the Act to prohibit a title IV-E agency (and any entity with which it contracts to provide foster/adoptive parent selection or child placement activities) from discriminating against current or prospective foster/adoptive parents, or a child in foster care/being considered for adoption, on the basis of their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex. This amendment includes financial penalties and mandatory corrective action for any title IV-E agency (or its contractor) that delays, denies, or otherwise discourages Americans from being considered or serving as foster or adoptive parents based on their religious beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex. Currently, title IV-E prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin when making foster care or adoption placement decisions, but it does not prohibit agencies from discriminating against individuals on the basis of their religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex.

Americans’ faith traditions, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex should not be a barrier to being considered or selected to provide foster or adoptive care for a child who is in the state or Tribal foster care system or available for adoption. Similarly, they should not be a barrier to a child receiving appropriate care and services while in foster care or available for adoption. Such discrimination is inconsistent with the principle of consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, which is enshrined in the Constitution and our nation’s anti-discrimination laws. It is equally inconsistent with title IV-E’s overarching goal of promoting child safety, permanency, and well-being. Having a diverse pool of prospective parents will help title IV-E agencies to serve children with a wide variety of individualized needs that may be related to their religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex. This proposal is budget-neutral.

Performance Analysis

Foster Care Program

Federal law requires that every child in foster care have a case plan that specifies the permanency goal for the child (e.g., reunification, adoption, guardianship) and details the types of services the child and parents will receive to facilitate achievement of that goal. Despite this requirement, a significant proportion of cases in recent years have been reported as having no case goal or “case plan goal not yet determined,” even when children have been in care for a year or more. Because identifying an appropriate goal is a crucial first step in moving a child to permanency, this efficiency measure seeks to decrease the percentage of cases reported as lacking a case plan goal. Specifically, the measure is computed from the number of children in foster care for 12 or more months with either a missing or “Not Yet Determined” case goal divided by the total number of children who were in foster care for 12 months or more. In FY 2019, performance improved to 2.7 percent, exceeding the target of 2.8 percent. In FY 2020, performance was again 2.7 percent, but it failed to meet the target of 2.2 percent. The recent declines in performance may be reflective of the impact of the pandemic as many child welfare agencies have experienced challenges associated with staff recruitment, retention, and turnover. However, ACF expects performance on this measure to improve as states continue to adapt to the demands that the pandemic has placed on social services systems. In FY 2021, performance continued to decline with 3.4 percent of children having a case goal of “Not Yet Determined”, missing the target of 2.2 percent. ACF continues to work with states to identify technical assistance needs and other supports that will assist in improved practice and accurate data reporting in this area. By FY 2024, the program expects to reduce the actual result by at least 0.5 percentage points per fiscal year.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>7H</u> : Decrease the percent of foster children in care 12 or more months with no case plan goal (including case plan goal "Not Yet Determined"). (Child Welfare Services, PSSF, Foster Care) (Efficiency) | FY 2021: 3.4% Target: 2.2% (Target Not Met) | Prior Result - 0.5P | Prior Result - 0.5P | N/A |
| <u>7I</u> : Decrease improper payments in the title IV-E foster care program by lowering the national error rate. (Foster Care) (Efficiency) | FY 2021: N/A[1] Target: N/A[2] | TBD | TBD | TBD |

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>7J</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 13.1% Target: 12.0% (Target Exceeded) | 13.5% | 13.5% | Maintain |
| <u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 53,326 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| <u>7vii</u> : Annual estimate of improper payments. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2020: \$41.23 million (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

[1] In response to the pandemic, HHS postponed title IV-E reviews beginning in the spring of FY 2020 to protect the health and safety of state and federal staff. Because the reviews provide data normally used to calculate the Foster Care error rate, the postponement of reviews results in HHS having no new data for FY 2021 or FY 2022. Therefore, HHS is not reporting data for this measure in FY 2021 or FY 2022. HHS anticipates resuming reviews in 2023 but does not expect to have information needed to calculate an error rate until FY 2024.

[2] HHS has chosen not to set a target for this performance measure for 2021 due to policy changes and the unknown impact of the public health emergency.

Adoption Assistance Program

A measure of the adoption rate (annual measure 7J per the table below) was developed through a program assessment as an appropriate measure of success in moving children toward adoption, taking into account the size of the pool of children in foster care for whom adoption is the appropriate goal. Using a rate to measure performance in adoption takes into account both the trend in finalized adoptions and fluctuations in the numbers of children who are in foster care in any given year. From FY 2010 to FY 2013, the adoption rate remained relatively flat at close to or slightly above 12.0 percent. From FY 2014 to FY 2019, the adoption rate trended upwards, reaching 14.9 percent of children adopted and exceeding the target of 12 percent. In FY 2020, however, the gap decreased over the prior year to 13.2 percent, exceeding the target of 13.4 percent. In FY 2021, the rate declined from the previous year to 13.1 percent but again was above the target of 12.0 percent. With performance continuing to exceed the targets, ACF adjusted the adoption rate target to reflect a sustained four-year target goal of 13.5 percent through FY 2024.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>7J</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 13.1% Target: 12.0% (Target Exceeded) | 13.5% | 13.5% | Maintain |
| <u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 53,326 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Chafee Foster Independence Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

States began reporting information to the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) in FY 2011 and collect information from a new cohort of 17-year-olds every three years thereafter. For performance measure 7X, at age 17 in FY 2011, the majority of youth had not yet completed high school or received a GED. By age 19, 55 percent of youth had reported having a high school degree or GED. At age 21, that percentage had increased to 65.2 percent, notably exceeding the expected result of 57 percent.

In FY 2013, 89.2 percent of youth age 19 who were currently or formerly in foster care reported in NYTD that they had a connection to at least one adult to who they can go to for advice or emotional support. This was a slight decrease from FY 2011 when 92.7 percent of 17-year-olds reported having a connection to an adult. At age 21, there was another decline to 87.4 percent.

Beginning in FY 2017, ACF began reporting data for a new cohort of youth (Cohort 3). Similar to results reported by the 17 year-olds in Cohort 1, 92.9 percent of youth in Cohort 3 reported having a connection to an adult. With measure 7O, as expected, only 5 percent of 17 year-olds in FY 2017 had received a high school degree or GED. Baseline results for Cohort 3 at age 19 (FY 2019) followed similar expected patterns that were seen in Cohort 1 results between ages 17 and 19. In FY 2019, 89.0 percent of 19 year-olds reported having a connection to an adult, and 58 percent reported having a high school degree or GED. In FY 2021, at age 21, the percentage of young adults who reported having a connection to an adult was 87 percent, just below the expected maintained target of 89 percent. Seventy-one percent of young adults at age 21 reported having received a high school degree or GED, well above the target of 60 percent.

The Multi-Site Evaluation of Foster Youth Programs, a rigorous evaluation of programs designed to help foster care youth make the transition to adulthood, concluded in calendar year 2011. This evaluation, required by the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Act (the Chafee Program), was designed to examine existing programs of potential national significance as they operated at the time. Three of the four sites (the California sites) were found to not produce significant positive impacts on key outcomes of interest for the transition to adulthood. However, the Multi-Site Evaluation provided important information about social service evaluation and strategies for locating youth for follow-up after they leave foster care that can be used in other ACF efforts, including NYTD. Additionally, it is important to note that individual programs in the evaluation differed in their approach and are not representative of all services for foster youth aging out of care, nor does the evaluation speak to the effectiveness of the Chafee Program overall.

In 2011, ACF launched a new effort to build on the work of the Multi-Site Evaluation and develop the next evaluations of Chafee-funded services and programs. A contract to plan a next generation evaluation agenda for the Chafee Program was the first step in a multi-phased effort that began with an assessment of what is known about the range of programs and interventions that serve youth in foster care, as well as what might be learned from evidence-based interventions in other fields. A descriptive report detailing the state of the field with respect to independent living services for youth aging out of care (Planning a Next-Generation Evaluation Agenda for the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: An Update of the Knowledge Base and Typology of Independent Living Programs in the United States) was released in January 2018. Briefs describing the state of the field with respect to housing for young adults in extended federal foster care and specialized case management for young adults in extended federal foster care were released in 2018 and 2019, respectively.

The second phase of this effort began late in 2014 and involved field assessments of programs that have the potential to be rigorously evaluated, in-depth work with potential evaluation sites to strengthen intervention models and prepare sites for evaluation, and formative evaluations in a small number of sites to lay the groundwork for rigorous summative evaluations. A report describing findings from a formative evaluation of the Seita Scholars college success program at Western Michigan University was released in 2020. Findings from a formative evaluation of two employment programs were released in 2021, as well as findings from a national scan of supportive housing programs for young people formerly in foster care. A final report detailing the findings from the formative evaluation of the Family Unification Program for youth housing voucher program, conducted in collaboration with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, was released in 2022. In addition, the project is conducting the first rigorous analysis of the Chafee Education and Training Voucher program, working with 10 states to study the outcomes of their programs. The final ETV report was released in 2022, along with 10 state-specific fact sheets on ETV use. Findings from these analyses have been presented to the participating states and in public forums such as webinars and conferences. The project also developed new learning agendas related to pregnant and parenting youth in foster care and the option to extend Chafee-funded services to age 23, both in response to provisions in the Family First Prevention Services Act.

In 2021, ACF launched a new study (Chafee Strengthening Outcomes for Transition to Adulthood) that will make use of innovative learning techniques to rigorously test promising practices in programs serving transition age youth. These learning methods will aim to overcome common evaluation challenges for programs where large-scale impact evaluations were not feasible due to issues such as program size, lack of appropriate comparison groups, or implementation challenges. The project is conducting evaluability assessments to identify programs with readiness to participate in evaluation. Additionally, the project will examine policy-relevant issues for the population of youth served by the Chafee program, including an exploration of how young people gain access to information about available services.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <p><u>7N</u>: Increase or maintain the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) survey having a connection to at least one adult to whom they can go for advice or emotional support. (<i>Outcome and Efficiency</i>)</p> | <p>FY 2021: 87.0% (Cohort 3, 21 years old)</p> <p>Target: 89% (Target Not Met)</p> | <p>Pre-Baseline (Cohort 5, 17 years old)</p> | <p>N/A (reported biannually)</p> | <p>N/A</p> |
| <p><u>7O</u>: Increase the percentage of youth currently or formerly in foster care who report in the NYTD survey having at least a high school diploma or GED. (<i>Outcome</i>)</p> | <p>FY 2021: 71% (Cohort 3, 21 years old)</p> <p>Target: 60% (Target Exceeded)</p> | <p>Pre-Baseline (Cohort 5, 17 years old)</p> | <p>N/A (reported biannually)</p> | <p>N/A</p> |

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$5,198,241,550 | 101 | \$6,307,692,727 | 101 | \$6,896,321,534 | 101 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$5,198,241,550 | 101 | \$6,307,692,727 | 101 | \$6,896,321,534 | 101 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$19,983,882 | 1 | \$20,686,224 | 1 | \$18,774,273 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$84,232 | 1 | \$101,340 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$19,899,650 | | \$20,584,884 | | \$18,774,273 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$12,000,000 | 4 | \$12,000,000 | 4 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$12,000,000 | 4 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$12,000,000 | 4 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$26,810,433 | 2 | \$27,064,059 | 2 | \$28,754,227 | 3 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$7,566,314 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$13,288,833 | 2 | \$14,721,813 | 2 | \$9,543,413 | 2 |
| Other | \$13,521,600 | | \$12,342,246 | | \$11,644,500 | |
| Program Support | \$987,965 | 0 | \$749,717 | 0 | \$971,500 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$987,965 | | \$749,717 | | \$971,500 | |
| Total | \$5,246,023,830 | 104 | \$6,368,192,727 | 108 | \$6,956,821,534 | 108 |

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Program Support includes funding for grant paneling, information technology support, and overhead associated with technical assistance activities.

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Assistance

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Service Grants | \$3,742,843,861 | 57 | \$4,128,000,000 | 57 | \$4,706,000,000 | 57 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$3,742,843,861 | 57 | \$4,128,000,000 | 57 | \$4,706,000,000 | 57 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$3,742,843,861 | 57 | \$4,128,000,000 | 57 | \$4,706,000,000 | 57 |

Resource and Program Data
Guardianship Assistance

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$278,872,265 | 42 | \$345,000,000 | 42 | \$330,000,000 | 42 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$278,872,265 | 42 | \$345,000,000 | 42 | \$330,000,000 | 42 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$278,872,265 | 42 | \$345,000,000 | 42 | \$330,000,000 | 42 |

Resource and Program Data
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$300,000 | 1 | \$1,176,020 | 4 | \$1,196,946 | 4 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$300,000 | 1 | \$1,176,020 | 4 | \$1,196,946 | 4 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$1,565,328 | 1 | \$870,700 | 1 | \$870,700 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$870,700 | 1 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$870,700 | 1 | \$870,700 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$694,628 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$690,857 | 0 | \$901,624 | 0 | \$879,210 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$690,857 | | \$901,624 | | \$879,210 | |
| Total | \$2,556,185 | 2 | \$2,948,344 | 5 | \$2,946,856 | 5 |

Note:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits, travel, and associated overhead costs.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$144,968,791 | 60 | \$140,855,000 | 60 | \$239,355,000 | 60 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$144,968,791 | 60 | \$140,855,000 | 60 | \$239,355,000 | 60 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$732,113 | 1 | \$1,234,980 | 1 | \$978,250 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$1,234,980 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$732,113 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$978,250 | 1 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$448,216 | 2 | \$466,032 | 2 | \$1,969,521 | 3 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$1,622,645 | 2 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$243,216 | 2 | \$243,216 | 2 | \$141,876 | 1 |
| Other | \$205,000 | | \$222,816 | | \$205,000 | |
| Program Support | \$572,737 | 0 | \$588,399 | 0 | \$591,640 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$572,737 | | \$588,399 | | \$591,640 | |
| Total | \$146,721,857 | 63 | \$143,144,411 | 63 | \$242,894,411 | 64 |

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead costs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Title IV-E Foster Care

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.658**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$34,780,639 | \$42,284,097 | \$46,221,853 | \$3,937,756 |
| Alaska | 25,305,813 | 30,765,204 | 33,630,250 | 2,865,046 |
| Arizona | 186,574,195 | 226,825,085 | 247,948,438 | 21,123,353 |
| Arkansas | 44,111,248 | 53,627,661 | 58,621,799 | 4,994,138 |
| California | 1,467,193,812 | 1,783,721,279 | 1,949,832,417 | 166,111,138 |
| Colorado | 77,095,038 | 93,727,263 | 102,455,724 | 8,728,461 |
| Connecticut | 63,683,782 | 77,422,707 | 84,632,788 | 7,210,081 |
| Delaware | 6,382,990 | 7,760,035 | 8,482,697 | 722,662 |
| District of Columbia | 44,120,513 | 53,638,924 | 58,634,112 | 4,995,188 |
| Florida | 201,954,723 | 245,523,757 | 268,388,445 | 22,864,688 |
| Georgia | 87,054,438 | 105,835,270 | 115,691,304 | 9,856,034 |
| Hawaii | 16,676,620 | 20,274,378 | 22,162,453 | 1,888,075 |
| Idaho | 13,801,582 | 16,779,089 | 18,341,661 | 1,562,572 |
| Illinois | 177,605,137 | 215,921,073 | 236,028,976 | 20,107,903 |
| Indiana | 130,169,517 | 158,251,852 | 172,989,241 | 14,737,389 |
| Iowa | 24,472,168 | 29,751,711 | 32,522,374 | 2,770,663 |
| Kansas | 36,409,100 | 44,263,877 | 48,386,003 | 4,122,126 |
| Kentucky | 59,085,636 | 71,832,573 | 78,522,065 | 6,689,492 |
| Louisiana | 46,779,080 | 56,871,042 | 62,167,224 | 5,296,182 |
| Maine | 31,107,822 | 37,818,919 | 41,340,850 | 3,521,931 |
| Maryland | 61,387,081 | 74,630,524 | 81,580,579 | 6,950,055 |
| Massachusetts | 135,060,823 | 164,198,391 | 179,489,559 | 15,291,168 |
| Michigan | 110,500,729 | 134,339,785 | 146,850,335 | 12,510,550 |
| Minnesota | 56,967,682 | 69,257,698 | 75,707,403 | 6,449,705 |
| Mississippi | 22,276,532 | 27,082,396 | 29,604,476 | 2,522,080 |
| Missouri | 63,454,593 | 77,144,074 | 84,328,206 | 7,184,132 |
| Montana | 17,595,952 | 21,392,044 | 23,384,203 | 1,992,159 |
| Nebraska | 47,145,275 | 57,316,238 | 62,653,880 | 5,337,642 |
| Nevada | 43,256,782 | 52,588,855 | 57,486,254 | 4,897,399 |
| New Hampshire | 19,411,922 | 23,599,785 | 25,797,543 | 2,197,758 |
| New Jersey | 85,329,457 | 103,738,148 | 113,398,884 | 9,660,736 |
| New Mexico | 23,625,877 | 28,722,844 | 31,397,693 | 2,674,849 |
| New York | 234,739,255 | 285,381,114 | 311,957,565 | 26,576,451 |
| North Carolina | 108,483,687 | 131,887,593 | 144,169,780 | 12,282,187 |
| North Dakota | 15,893,240 | 19,321,994 | 21,121,378 | 1,799,384 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 212,716,043 | 258,606,688 | 282,689,739 | 24,083,051 |
| Oklahoma | 83,423,228 | 101,420,675 | 110,865,595 | 9,444,920 |
| Oregon | 135,865,465 | 165,176,624 | 180,558,891 | 15,382,267 |
| Pennsylvania | 236,313,277 | 287,294,710 | 314,049,367 | 26,754,657 |
| Rhode Island | 14,284,522 | 17,366,217 | 18,983,466 | 1,617,249 |
| South Carolina | 56,245,240 | 68,379,399 | 74,747,311 | 6,367,912 |
| South Dakota | 8,763,275 | 10,653,835 | 11,645,985 | 992,150 |
| Tennessee | 46,737,470 | 56,820,455 | 62,111,926 | 5,291,471 |
| Texas | 178,864,573 | 217,452,215 | 237,702,708 | 20,250,493 |
| Utah | 27,844,794 | 33,851,936 | 37,004,438 | 3,152,502 |
| Vermont | 11,246,907 | 13,673,277 | 14,946,617 | 1,273,340 |
| Virginia | 49,776,125 | 60,514,659 | 66,150,158 | 5,635,499 |
| Washington | 115,088,367 | 139,917,145 | 152,947,093 | 13,029,948 |
| West Virginia | 74,541,203 | 90,622,472 | 99,061,796 | 8,439,324 |
| Wisconsin | 73,521,726 | 89,383,056 | 97,706,958 | 8,323,902 |
| Wyoming | 4,468,089 | 5,432,020 | 5,937,883 | 505,863 |
| Subtotal, States | \$5,149,193,044 | \$6,260,062,662 | \$6,843,038,343 | \$582,975,681 |
| Indian Tribes | 6,122,897 | 7,382,288 | 8,069,778 | 687,490 |
| Puerto Rico | 42,925,609 | 52,247,777 | 57,113,413 | 4,865,636 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$42,925,609 | \$52,247,777 | \$57,113,413 | \$4,865,636 |
| Total States/Territories | \$5,198,241,550 | \$6,319,692,727 | \$6,908,221,534 | \$588,528,807 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 47,782,280 | 48,500,000 | 48,600,000 | 100,000 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$47,782,280 | \$48,500,000 | \$48,600,000 | \$100,000 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$5,246,023,830 | \$6,368,192,727 | \$6,956,821,534 | \$588,628,807 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.659

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$32,744,234 | \$36,113,769 | \$41,170,396 | \$5,056,627 |
| Alaska | 30,757,972 | 33,923,111 | 38,673,004 | 4,749,893 |
| Arizona | 183,050,004 | 201,886,706 | 230,154,757 | 28,268,051 |
| Arkansas | 36,320,033 | 40,057,534 | 45,666,365 | 5,608,831 |
| California | 733,179,278 | 808,626,855 | 921,850,286 | 113,223,431 |
| Colorado | 23,405,564 | 25,814,106 | 29,428,581 | 3,614,475 |
| Connecticut | 53,696,135 | 59,221,718 | 67,513,907 | 8,292,189 |
| Delaware | 4,336,644 | 4,782,905 | 5,452,604 | 669,699 |
| District of Columbia | 11,365,167 | 12,534,696 | 14,289,796 | 1,755,100 |
| Florida | 181,073,663 | 199,706,990 | 227,669,839 | 27,962,849 |
| Georgia | 70,824,995 | 78,113,218 | 89,050,583 | 10,937,365 |
| Hawaii | 16,231,809 | 17,902,138 | 20,408,784 | 2,506,646 |
| Idaho | 11,515,981 | 12,701,029 | 14,479,420 | 1,778,391 |
| Illinois | 92,595,925 | 102,124,479 | 116,423,885 | 14,299,406 |
| Indiana | 89,016,297 | 98,176,490 | 111,923,102 | 13,746,612 |
| Iowa | 51,209,200 | 56,478,866 | 64,387,002 | 7,908,136 |
| Kansas | 29,406,644 | 32,432,725 | 36,973,935 | 4,541,210 |
| Kentucky | 90,220,339 | 99,504,434 | 113,436,983 | 13,932,549 |
| Louisiana | 31,222,371 | 34,435,299 | 39,256,908 | 4,821,609 |
| Maine | 29,931,563 | 33,011,661 | 37,633,933 | 4,622,272 |
| Maryland | 20,336,657 | 22,429,394 | 25,569,944 | 3,140,550 |
| Massachusetts | 43,707,655 | 48,205,377 | 54,955,064 | 6,749,687 |
| Michigan | 117,880,077 | 130,010,488 | 148,214,476 | 18,203,988 |
| Minnesota | 66,011,365 | 72,804,243 | 82,998,248 | 10,194,005 |
| Mississippi | 25,123,544 | 27,708,874 | 31,588,654 | 3,879,780 |
| Missouri | 69,014,096 | 76,115,969 | 86,773,680 | 10,657,711 |
| Montana | 21,458,113 | 23,666,253 | 26,979,987 | 3,313,734 |
| Nebraska | 27,188,583 | 29,986,415 | 34,185,095 | 4,198,680 |
| Nevada | 48,055,510 | 53,000,647 | 60,421,764 | 7,421,117 |
| New Hampshire | 4,446,087 | 4,903,610 | 5,590,211 | 686,601 |
| New Jersey | 89,259,049 | 98,444,223 | 112,228,322 | 13,784,099 |
| New Mexico | 29,737,942 | 32,798,115 | 37,390,487 | 4,592,372 |
| New York | 162,259,649 | 178,956,926 | 204,014,364 | 25,057,438 |
| North Carolina | 78,451,018 | 86,523,995 | 98,639,031 | 12,115,036 |
| North Dakota | 14,541,380 | 16,037,756 | 18,283,353 | 2,245,597 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 184,182,934.00 | 203,136,219.00 | 231,579,227.00 | 28,443,008.00 |
| Oklahoma | 105,551,104.00 | 116,412,806.00 | 132,712,855.00 | 16,300,049.00 |
| Oregon | 58,341,449.00 | 64,345,057.00 | 73,354,612.00 | 9,009,555.00 |
| Pennsylvania | 156,932,290.00 | 173,081,357.00 | 197,316,101.00 | 24,234,744.00 |
| Rhode Island | 11,711,093.00 | 12,916,219.00 | 14,724,740.00 | 1,808,521.00 |
| South Carolina | 31,503,311.00 | 34,745,149.00 | 39,610,143.00 | 4,864,994.00 |
| South Dakota | 8,709,096.00 | 9,605,303.00 | 10,950,231.00 | 1,344,928.00 |
| Tennessee | 77,806,509.00 | 85,813,163.00 | 97,828,669.00 | 12,015,506.00 |
| Texas | 182,104,876.00 | 200,844,319.00 | 228,966,417.00 | 28,122,098.00 |
| Utah | 14,519,995.00 | 16,014,170.00 | 18,256,465.00 | 2,242,295.00 |
| Vermont | 13,409,568.00 | 14,789,475.00 | 16,860,288.00 | 2,070,813.00 |
| Virginia | 84,425,270.00 | 93,113,025.00 | 106,150,653.00 | 13,037,628.00 |
| Washington | 58,352,911.00 | 64,357,698.00 | 73,369,023.00 | 9,011,325.00 |
| West Virginia | 77,300,615.00 | 85,255,210.00 | 97,192,591.00 | 11,937,381.00 |
| Wisconsin | 54,736,854.00 | 60,369,532.00 | 68,822,437.00 | 8,452,905.00 |
| Wyoming | 1,560,535.00 | 1,721,121.00 | 1,962,112.00 | 240,991.00 |
| Subtotal, States | \$3,740,722,953 | \$4,125,660,837 | \$4,703,333,314 | \$577,672,477 |
| Indian Tribes | 296,254.00 | 326,744.00 | 372,489.00 | 45,745.00 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,824,654.00 | 2,012,419.00 | 2,294,197.00 | 281,778.00 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$1,824,654 | \$2,012,419 | \$2,294,197 | \$281,778 |
| Total States/Territories | \$3,742,843,861 | \$4,128,000,000 | \$4,706,000,000 | \$578,000,000 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$3,742,843,861 | \$4,128,000,000 | \$4,706,000,000 | \$578,000,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.674

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$1,807,703 | \$1,756,406 | \$2,984,661 | \$1,228,255 |
| Alaska | 923,303 | 897,102 | 1,524,447 | 627,345 |
| Arizona | 4,064,950 | 3,949,599 | 6,711,556 | 2,761,957 |
| Arkansas | 1,348,638 | 1,310,368 | 2,226,709 | 916,341 |
| California | 18,133,250 | 17,618,681 | 29,939,437 | 12,320,756 |
| Colorado | 1,549,023 | 1,505,066 | 2,557,560 | 1,052,494 |
| Connecticut | 1,410,905 | 1,370,868 | 2,329,516 | 958,648 |
| Delaware | 512,166 | 497,632 | 845,627 | 347,995 |
| District of Columbia | 1,091,992 | 1,061,004 | 1,802,966 | 741,962 |
| Florida | 7,175,951 | 6,972,318 | 11,848,066 | 4,875,748 |
| Georgia | 3,552,137 | 3,451,338 | 5,864,861 | 2,413,523 |
| Hawaii | 543,794 | 528,363 | 897,847 | 369,484 |
| Idaho | 526,122 | 511,192 | 868,669 | 357,477 |
| Illinois | 7,056,458 | 6,856,216 | 11,650,773 | 4,794,557 |
| Indiana | 5,035,599 | 4,892,703 | 8,314,174 | 3,421,471 |
| Iowa | 1,462,460 | 1,420,960 | 2,414,638 | 993,678 |
| Kansas | 2,434,638 | 2,365,550 | 4,019,781 | 1,654,231 |
| Kentucky | 2,703,941 | 2,627,211 | 4,464,422 | 1,837,211 |
| Louisiana | 1,358,131 | 1,319,591 | 2,242,382 | 922,791 |
| Maine | 761,650 | 740,037 | 1,257,545 | 517,508 |
| Maryland | 1,303,236 | 1,266,254 | 2,151,746 | 885,492 |
| Massachusetts | 2,876,386 | 2,794,763 | 4,749,142 | 1,954,379 |
| Michigan | 4,171,796 | 4,053,413 | 6,887,967 | 2,834,554 |
| Minnesota | 2,477,483 | 2,407,179 | 4,090,521 | 1,683,342 |
| Mississippi | 1,145,084 | 1,112,590 | 1,890,625 | 778,035 |
| Missouri | 3,961,683 | 3,849,262 | 6,541,054 | 2,691,792 |
| Montana | 1,086,847 | 1,056,005 | 1,794,471 | 738,466 |
| Nebraska | 1,135,118 | 1,102,907 | 1,874,170 | 771,263 |
| Nevada | 1,486,774 | 1,444,584 | 2,454,782 | 1,010,198 |
| New Hampshire | 500,000 | 485,811 | 825,540 | 339,729 |
| New Jersey | 2,297,848 | 2,232,642 | 3,793,930 | 1,561,288 |
| New Mexico | 701,648 | 681,737 | 1,158,477 | 476,740 |
| New York | 11,977,917 | 11,638,019 | 19,776,493 | 8,138,474 |
| North Carolina | 3,323,352 | 3,229,045 | 5,487,118 | 2,258,073 |
| North Dakota | 532,712 | 517,595 | 879,550 | 361,955 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 5,584,032 | 5,425,573 | 9,219,681 | 3,794,108 |
| Oklahoma | 2,698,133 | 2,621,568 | 4,454,832 | 1,833,264 |
| Oregon | 1,893,530 | 1,839,797 | 3,126,369 | 1,286,572 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,280,718 | 5,130,867 | 8,718,885 | 3,588,018 |
| Rhode Island | 761,765 | 740,148 | 1,257,735 | 517,587 |
| South Carolina | 1,399,287 | 1,359,579 | 2,310,334 | 950,755 |
| South Dakota | 570,753 | 554,557 | 942,359 | 387,802 |
| Tennessee | 2,751,235 | 2,673,163 | 4,542,508 | 1,869,345 |
| Texas | 9,228,733 | 8,966,849 | 15,237,372 | 6,270,523 |
| Utah | 777,430 | 755,369 | 1,283,599 | 528,230 |
| Vermont | 500,000 | 485,811 | 825,540 | 339,729 |
| Virginia | 1,611,136 | 1,565,417 | 2,660,114 | 1,094,697 |
| Washington | 2,979,744 | 2,895,188 | 4,919,794 | 2,024,606 |
| West Virginia | 2,266,248 | 2,201,938 | 3,741,756 | 1,539,818 |
| Wisconsin | 2,335,334 | 2,269,064 | 3,855,822 | 1,586,758 |
| Wyoming | 500,000 | 485,811 | 825,540 | 339,729 |
| Subtotal, States | \$143,568,773 | \$139,494,710 | \$237,043,463 | \$97,548,753 |
| Indian Tribes | 156,735 | 152,288 | 258,778 | 106,490 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$1,243,283 | \$1,208,002 | \$2,052,759 | \$844,757 |
| Total States/Territories | \$144,968,791 | \$140,855,000 | \$239,355,000 | \$98,500,000 |
| Training and Technical Assistance | 1,753,066 | 2,289,411 | 3,539,411 | 1,250,000 |
| Subtotal, Adjustments | \$1,753,066 | \$2,289,411 | \$3,539,411 | \$1,250,000 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$146,721,857 | \$143,144,411 | \$242,894,411 | \$99,750,000 |

Note: Training and technical assistance reflects the 1.5% set aside authorized in section 477(g) (2) of the Social Security Act.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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FY 2024 Budget

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Training and Technical Assistance: Section 452(j) of the Social Security Act | The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002. | \$11,615,445 | The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of one percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002. | \$12,317,545 |
| Federal Parent Locator Service: Section 453(o) of the Social Security Act | The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002. | \$23,230,889 | The amount authorized and appropriated is equal to the greater of two percent of the total amount paid to the federal government for its share of child support collections for the preceding year or the amount appropriated for this activity for FY 2002. | \$24,635,089 |
| Total request level | | \$34,846,334 | | \$36,952,634 |

Note: The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) permanently authorized and appropriated funds for training and technical assistance and the operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Appropriations History Table

| Year | Appropriation |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2015 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,698,000 |
| Total | 34,255,000 |
| 2016 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,513,000 |
| Total | 34,440,000 |
| 2017 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,550,000 |
| Total | 34,403,000 |
| 2018 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,439,000 |
| Total | 34,514,000 |
| 2019 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,291,000 |
| Total | 34,662,000 |
| 2020 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,180,205 |
| Total | 34,772,429 |
| 2021 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,106,300 |
| Total | 34,846,334 |
| 2022 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,106,300 |
| Total | 34,846,334 |
| 2023 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,106,300 |
| Total | 34,846,334 |
| 2024 | |
| Appropriation | 36,953,000 |
| Sequestration | -2,106,300 |
| Total | 34,846,334 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Pre-Appropriated, B.A. | \$36,952,634 | \$36,952,634 | \$36,952,634 |
| Sequestration | -2,106,300 | -2,106,300 | -2,106,300 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$34,846,334 | \$34,846,334 | \$34,846,334 |
| | | | |
| Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds | 10,318,500 | 11,866,274 | 11,866,274 |
| Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds | 14,169,307 | 23,803,357 | 23,803,357 |
| Sequestration of Offsetting Collections | -699,155 | -1,254,000 | -1,254,000 |
| Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections | 918,556 | 699,155 | 1,254,000 |
| Unobligated balance, start of year | 6,406,131 | 10,869,559 | 0 |
| Recoveries of prior year obligations | 0 | 2,000,000 | 0 |
| Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year | 1,073,536 | 1,776,921 | 0 |
| Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year | -1,776,921 | 0 | 0 |
| Unobligated balance, end of year | -10,869,559 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Obligations | \$54,386,729 | \$84,607,600 | \$70,515,965 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Child Support Training and Technical Assistance | \$11,615,445 | \$11,615,445 | \$11,615,445 |
| Federal Parent Locator Service | 23,230,889 | 23,230,889 | 23,230,889 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$34,846,334 | \$34,846,334 | \$34,846,334 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Summary of Changes

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$34,846,334 |
| (Obligations) | \$84,607,600 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$34,846,334 |
| (Obligations) | \$70,515,965 |
| Net change | \$0 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$34,846,334 | \$34,846,334 | \$34,846,334 | \$0 |
| Total, Obligations | \$54,386,729 | \$84,607,600 | \$70,515,965 | -\$14,091,635 |

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 452(j) and 453(o) of the Social Security Act

2024 Authorization.....Training and Technical Assistance and Federal Parent Locator Service authorized indefinitely based on a formula

Allocation Method.....Direct Federal/Contract

General Statement

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-193) and the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) authorized and appropriated funds for training and technical assistance to support the dissemination of information, technical assistance to the states on child support enforcement activities, and the operation of the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) to assist state child support agencies in locating noncustodial parents.

Originally, funding for training and technical assistance and the FPLS was set at one and two percent, respectively, of the amount of the federal share of child support collections. The DRA amended the statute to set the funding at the greater of one and two percent of the federal share of child support collections in the prior year or the amount appropriated for these activities in FY 2002. These amounts are \$12.3 million for training and technical assistance and \$24.6 million for the FPLS, though they have been subject to sequestration since FY 2013 in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L.99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25). Total obligations in this account consist of direct appropriated funds, recoveries, and offsetting collections.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

Funds for training and technical assistance are directed to cover ACF’s costs in providing technical assistance to states, including for their automated systems; training of state and federal staff; staffing studies; and information dissemination and related activities. Funding is also used to support research, demonstration, and special projects of regional or national significance relating to the operation of state child support programs using contracts, interagency agreements, and competitive grants. These activities are key to successful state outcomes in promoting family self-sufficiency and attaining the anticipated benefits of the child support enforcement program.

Funds for the FPLS are directed to cover ACF’s costs in operating the system to the extent that these costs are not recovered through fees charged to users. Appropriations and fees charged to users fund the full costs of operating the FPLS, including program support contracts and interagency agreements, salaries and benefits of federal staff, and associated overhead costs.

The FPLS is crucial to helping ACF fulfill its mission to assist states and tribes to secure the financial support upon which millions of children depend and has contributed to an increase in the overall effectiveness and performance of the child support enforcement program and other federal and state programs. The FPLS includes the Federal Child Support Case Registry, which is a database of child support cases, participants, and orders, and the National Directory of New Hires, which is a database of employment information. State, tribal, and local child support enforcement agencies use FPLS data to locate noncustodial parents, alleged fathers, and custodial parties for the establishment of parentage and support obligations and to assist in the enforcement and modification of orders for child support. The FPLS facilitates standardized and centralized communication and data exchanges with employers, multistate financial institutions, insurance companies, and other federal and state agencies. State and federal agencies also use FPLS data to reduce erroneous payments and overall program costs in public assistance and benefit programs.

The FPLS helped states collect \$29.5 billion in child support in FY 2021, including \$4.7 billion in collections directly attributable to federal systems.

Obligations for Children’s Research and Technical Assistance for five years have been as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 2020 | 63,790,869 |
| 2021 | 61,831,486 |
| 2022 | 54,386,729 |
| 2023 | 84,607,600 |
| 2024 President's Budget | 70,515,965 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for Children’s Research and Technical Assistance is \$37.0 million, the same as the current law level. The request does not include the amount required by law to be sequestered in FY 2024, which is \$2.1 million. The request will continue to fund child support training and technical assistance efforts in addition to the operation of the FPLS. Total program resources include fees from states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with the FPLS.

Resource and Program Data
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$9,366 | 0 | \$9,724 | 0 | \$9,724 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$9,366 | | \$9,724 | | \$9,724 | |
| Program Support | \$9,420,847 | 5 | \$19,521,005 | 9 | \$11,605,721 | 5 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$17,624 | 2 | \$4,449,844 | 6 | \$1,416,715 | 4 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$2,023,373 | 3 | \$5,108,287 | 3 | \$904,260 | 1 |
| Other | \$7,379,850 | | \$9,962,874 | | \$9,284,746 | |
| Total | \$9,430,213 | 5 | \$19,530,729 | 9 | \$11,615,445 | 5 |

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Funding for FY 2022 and FY 2023 includes prior year funding available for obligation.
3. Program support includes funding for information technology, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.

Resource and Program Data
Federal Parent Locator Service

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$44,956,516 | 4 | \$65,076,871 | 8 | \$58,900,520 | 6 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$311,878 | 1 | \$7,234,116 | 5 | \$5,332,699 | 3 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$27,205,714 | 3 | \$38,047,729 | 3 | \$33,256,521 | 3 |
| Other | \$17,438,924 | | \$19,795,026 | | \$20,311,300 | |
| Total | \$44,956,516 | 4 | \$65,076,871 | 8 | \$58,900,520 | 6 |

Notes:

1. Program support includes the full costs of operating the FPLS including information systems, salaries and benefits, and overhead costs.
2. This table reflects total obligations, which includes obligations made from prior year funding, fees from states to pay costs associated with offset notice preparation, and fees from state and federal agencies to pay costs associated with FPLS.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Authorizing Legislation

| Statutory Citations | FY 2023 Amount Authorized | FY 2023 Amount Appropriated | FY 2024 Amount Authorized | FY 2024 President's Budget |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.State Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the Social Security Act (SSA) | \$16,434,254,853 | \$16,434,254,853 | Such sums | \$16,434,254,853 |
| 2.Territories – Family Assistance Grants: Section 403(a)(1)(C) of the SSA | \$77,617,558 | \$77,617,558 | Such sums | \$77,617,558 |
| 3. Matching Grants to Territories: Section 1108(b)(2) of the SSA | \$15,000,000 | \$15,000,000 | Such sums | \$15,000,000 |
| 4. Healthy Marriage/ Responsible Fatherhood Grants: Section 403(a)(2)(D) of the SSA | \$150,000,000 | \$149,037,158 | Such sums | \$150,000,000 |
| 5. Tribal Work Programs: Section 412(a)(2)(D) of the SSA | \$7,633,287 | \$7,633,287 | Such sums | \$7,633,287 |
| 6. Contingency Fund: Section 403(b)(2)(D) of the SSA | \$608,000,000 | \$608,000,000 | Such sums | \$603,000,000 |
| 7. Evaluation Funding & What Works Clearinghouse: Section 413(h) of the SSA | \$44,669,589 | \$44,669,589 | Such sums | \$44,669,589 |
| 8. Program Integrity and Improvement Fund | \$0 | \$0 | Request | \$5,000,000 |
| Total request level | | \$17,336,212,445 | | \$17,337,175,287 |
| Total request level against definite authorizations | | \$17,336,212,445 | | \$0 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Appropriations History Table

| Year | Budget Request to Congress | Appropriation |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 2015 | | |
| Appropriation | 16,749,175,000 | 16,739,175,000 |
| Sequestration | | -1,898,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 602,000,000 | 608,000,000 |
| Total | 17,351,175,000 | 17,345,277,000 |
| 2016 | | |
| Appropriation | 16,749,175,000 | 16,739,175,000 |
| Sequestration | | -1,768,000 |
| Pathways to Jobs | 573,000,000 | 0 |
| Contingency Fund | 0 | 608,000,000 |
| Total | 17,322,175,000 | 17,345,407,000 |
| 2017 | | |
| Appropriation | 17,499,175,000 | 16,739,175,000 |
| Sequestration | | -2,484,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 0 | 608,000,000 |
| Pathways to Jobs | 473,000,000 | 0 |
| Two-Generations Demo | 100,000,000 | 0 |
| Economic Response Fund | 2,000,000,000 | 0 |
| Total | 20,072,175,000 | 17,344,691,000 |
| 2018 | | |
| Appropriation | 15,132,521,000 | 16,739,175,287 |
| Sequestration | | -1,701,190 |
| Contingency Fund | 0 | 608,000,000 |
| Total | 15,132,521,000 | 17,345,474,097 |
| 2019 | | |
| Appropriation | 15,137,190,676 | 16,739,175,287 |
| Sequestration | | -1,629,573 |
| Contingency Fund | 0 | 608,000,000 |
| Total | 15,137,190,676 | 17,345,545,714 |
| 2020 | | |
| Appropriation | 15,137,190,676 | 16,739,175,287 |
| Demonstrations | 100,000,000 | 0 |
| Sequestration | | -1,203,600 |
| Contingency Fund | 0 | 608,000,000 |
| Total | 15,237,190,676 | 17,345,971,687 |

| Year | Budget Request to Congress | Appropriation |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| 2021 | | |
| Appropriation | 15,145,473,947 | 16,739,175,287 |
| Demonstrations | 100,000,000 | 0 |
| Sequestration | | -1,221,225 |
| Pandemic Emergency Fund | | 1,000,000,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 0 | 608,000,000 |
| Total | 15,245,473,947 | 18,345,954,062 |
| 2022 | | |
| Appropriation | 16,739,175,287 | 16,739,175,287 |
| Sequestration | -964,030 | -964,030 |
| Contingency Fund | 608,000,000 | 608,000,000 |
| Total | 17,346,211,257 | 17,346,211,257 |
| 2023 | | |
| Appropriation | 16,739,175,287 | 16,739,175,287 |
| Sequestration | -957,419 | -962,842 |
| Contingency Fund | 608,000,000 | 608,000,000 |
| Total | 17,346,217,868 | 17,346,212,445 |
| 2024 | | |
| Appropriation | 16,739,175,287 | |
| Sequestration | -957,419 | |
| Contingency Fund | 603,000,000 | |
| Program Integrity and Improvement Fund | 5,000,000 | |
| Total | 17,346,217,868 | |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

| <u>Budgetary Resources</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Budget Authority | \$17,347,175,287 | \$17,347,175,287 | \$17,347,175,287 |
| Sequestration | -\$964,030 | -\$962,842 | -\$957,419 |
| Subtotal, Net Budget Authority | \$17,346,211,257 | \$17,346,212,445 | \$17,346,217,868 |
| Unobligated balance, lapsing | -\$19,879,098 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total Obligations | \$17,326,332,159 | \$17,346,212,445 | \$17,346,217,868 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Budget Authority by Activity

| <u>Activity</u> | <u>FY 2022 Final</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>FY 2024 President's Budget</u> |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| State Family Assistance Grants | \$16,434,254,853 | \$16,434,254,853 | \$16,434,254,853 |
| Territories — Family Assistance Grants | 77,617,558 | 77,617,558 | 77,617,558 |
| Matching Grants to Territories | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Tribal Work Programs | 7,633,287 | 7,633,287 | 7,633,287 |
| Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants | 149,035,970 | 149,037,158 | 149,042,581 |
| Program Integrity and Improvement Fund | 0 | 0 | 5,000,000 |
| Contingency Fund | 608,000,000 | 608,000,000 | 603,000,000 |
| Welfare Research | 44,669,589 | 44,669,589 | 44,669,589 |
| Census Bureau | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$17,346,211,257 | \$17,346,212,445 | \$17,346,217,868 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Summary of Changes

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| FY 2023 Enacted | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$17,346,212,445 |
| FY 2024 President's Budget | |
| Total estimated budget authority | \$17,346,217,868 |
| Net change | \$5,423 |

| <u>Description of Changes</u> | <u>FY 2023 Enacted</u> | <u>Change from Base</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|
| <u>Increases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Built-in:</u> | | |
| 1) Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants: FY 2023 sequestration. | \$149,037,158 | \$962,842 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Increases | | \$962,842 |
| B. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Program Integrity and Improvement Fund: Proposal to repurpose \$5 million from TANF Contingency Fund to create a Program Integrity | \$0 | \$5,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Increases | | \$5,000,000 |
| Total, Increases | | \$5,962,842 |
| <u>Decreases:</u> | | |
| A. <u>Built-in:</u> | | |
| 1) Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants: FY 2023 sequestration. | \$149,037,158 | -\$957,419 |
| Subtotal, Built-in Decreases | | -\$957,419 |
| B. <u>Program:</u> | | |
| 1) Contingency Fund: Proposal to repurpose \$5 million of TANF Contingency Fund to create a Program Integrity and Improvement Fund. | \$608,000,000 | -\$5,000,000 |
| Subtotal, Program Decreases | | -\$5,000,000 |
| Total, Decreases | | -\$5,957,419 |
| Net Change | | \$5,423 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total, Budget Authority | \$17,346,211,257 | \$17,346,212,445 | \$17,346,217,868 | \$5,423 |

Authorizing Legislation— Section 403(a), 403(b), 412(a), and 1108 of the Social Security Act
 2024 Authorization.....Such sums as may be appropriated
 Allocation Method.....Formula and Competitive Grants

General Statement

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program provides state flexibility in operating programs designed to help low-income families achieve independence and economic self-sufficiency. Created by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (P.L. 104-193), TANF replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and related programs with block grants to states, territories, and tribes. TANF funds must be used for one or more of the following statutory purposes:

- providing assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or the homes of relatives;
- ending dependence of needy parents by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;
- preventing and reducing the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and
- encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 (P.L. 109-171) reauthorized TANF through 2010 and modified the requirement that parents work or receive education in order to maintain benefits. The DRA also created and provided funds for grants focused on promoting healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood. Since 2010, TANF has been reauthorized through a series of short-term extensions.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31) amended the Social Security Act to make 0.33 percent of the amount appropriated for state and territory family assistance grants available for welfare research, evaluation, and technical assistance and to provide support for the Census Bureau’s Survey of Income and Program Participation, rather than as a transfer from the Contingency Fund.

In FY 2022, ACF obligated \$17.3 billion for TANF programs. This account is subject to sequestration of administrative costs in an otherwise exempt account in accordance with the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (P.L. 99-177), as amended by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25).

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

Funding under the TANF program is provided primarily through State Family Assistance Grants. State allocations, totaling \$16.5 billion per fiscal year under current law, are based on AFDC spending levels from the mid-1990s. While states must meet certain federal requirements relating to work participation for families receiving assistance, as well as a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) spending requirement based on a historical level of state spending on allowable activities, the law provides states with broad flexibility in the use of TANF funds and in program design.

Currently, states use TANF funding on a variety of programs and services that are reasonably calculated to address the program's four broad purposes. Cash assistance has been declining as a proportion of overall spending and represented only 22.6 percent of overall TANF and MOE spending in FY 2021, compared to about three-quarters of spending in FY 1997. Under the program, states also have broad discretion to determine their own eligibility criteria, benefit levels, and the type of services and benefits available to TANF cash assistance recipients. Families with an adult who has received federally funded assistance under TANF for five cumulative years are not eligible for federally funded assistance, subject to limited exceptions.

States may transfer up to a total of 30 percent of their TANF grant to either the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) program, although no more than 10 percent may be transferred to SSBG. In FY 2021 states transferred \$1.2 billion of TANF state grants (eight percent of total federal funds used) to CCDBG and \$1.1 billion (seven percent of total federal funds used) to SSBG. In addition, states can use their federal TANF and MOE funds to directly fund child care, both for families receiving TANF cash assistance and for other low-income families. In FY 2021, an additional nine percent of federal TANF funds – or \$1.4 billion – was spent directly on child care. Further, states spent \$2.4 billion in MOE funds directly on child care in FY 2021.

The TANF Contingency Fund provides a funding reserve of \$608 million to assist states that meet certain criteria, related to the state's unemployment rate and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program caseload, which are intended to reflect economic distress. States also must meet a higher MOE requirement of 100 percent in order to qualify for contingency funds. Contingency funds can be used for any allowable TANF expenditure and must be spent in the fiscal year in which they were awarded. Approximately 14 states access the Contingency Fund in a given fiscal year.

Tribes are eligible to operate their own TANF programs, and those that choose to do so receive their own family assistance grants, which totaled almost \$208 million in FY 2022. The number of approved tribal TANF programs has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of February 2023, 75 tribal TANF grantees have been approved and operate tribal TANF programs.

The territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands also operate their own TANF programs. Territories are subject to the same state plan, work, and MOE requirements as the states. A territory's allocation is based on historic funding levels, with a total of \$77.9 million made available annually.

Additionally, ACF continues to collaborate with the Social Security Administration (SSA) on national program evaluation efforts to build evidence on employment-focused interventions for populations facing complex challenges (such as physical and mental health conditions, opioid dependency, abuse of other substances, or a criminal history). In FY 2019, ACF entered into an agreement with SSA, which transferred \$25 million to ACF, to support the evaluation or service provision of selected programs

participating in these efforts. In FY 2023, ACF continues to monitor ongoing evaluation activities across sites and will prepare to analyze initial findings from descriptive, impact, and cost studies in a subset of sites.

The DRA included \$150 million for annual Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants. The Claims Resolution Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-291) specified that funding be equally split between healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood activities. Program funds currently support 118 Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood grants with awards ranging from \$508,000 to \$1,500,000 and average grant of \$1,055,033. These grantees are funded under a five-year project period, which began in FY 2020. Funds also support research and evaluation activities, training and technical assistance, and the continuation of a national responsible fatherhood clearinghouse and media campaign. Together, these activities are designed to promote and encourage healthy marriage education, relationship skills, positive father-child and family interactions, and other activities that foster economic security and child and family well-being.

In addition, up to \$2 million of Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood funding is available for demonstration projects to test the effectiveness of coordinating tribal TANF and child welfare services for tribal families at risk of child abuse or neglect. Eight Tribal TANF-Child Welfare Coordination demonstration projects are providing improved case management for families eligible for assistance, supportive services and assistance to tribal children in out-of-home placements, and prevention services and assistance to tribal families at risk of child abuse and neglect.

A separate program, Native Employment Works grants, provides funds to Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations that conducted a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program in FY 1995. These grants, totaling \$7.5 million annually to 78 grantees, allow Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations to operate programs to make work activities available to their members.

In FY 2021, Congress provided \$1 billion for a new Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) to assist needy families affected by the coronavirus pandemic. Close to \$920 million has been provided to states and the District of Columbia, while almost \$75 million was set aside for tribal TANF programs and five U.S. territories. Grantees have spent 94 percent of these funds to provide critical needs for families experiencing economic hardships. All funds that were not initially requested by grantees and funds not expended at the end of FY 2022 will be reallocated. Grantees may use funds only to provide certain non-recurrent, short-term benefits and for associated administrative costs. A small part of the funding, \$2 million, is being used for federal administrative expenses to provide technical assistance and monitoring of the new program.

Funding for TANF - net of any authorized changes such as transfers or reprogramming - for five years is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 2020 | \$17,345,971,687 |
| 2021 | \$17,345,954,062 |
| 2021 Supplemental | \$1,000,000,000 |
| 2022 | \$17,346,211,257 |
| 2023 | \$17,346,212,445 |
| 2024 President's Budget | \$17,346,217,868 |

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for TANF is \$17.3 billion, the same as the FY 2023 enacted level. The FY 2024 request reflects a small decrease in the sequestration amount from FY 2023 for the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood programs.

The Budget proposes new statutory authority to collect more comprehensive data on TANF and maintenance-of-effort expenditures made to non-governmental subrecipients to improve monitoring on TANF expenditures and activities, including to develop an improper payment rate for TANF, as required by the Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (P. L. 116-117). This effort would be facilitated by repurposing \$5 million of the TANF Contingency Fund for a TANF Program Integrity and Improvement Fund.

The Administration is committed to strengthening the TANF program's effectiveness in accomplishing its goals. ACF plans to propose a regulation to strengthen TANF as a safety net, make changes to allowable uses of TANF funds, and reduce administrative burden. The agency looks forward to working with policymakers and other stakeholders on regulatory and statutory actions that improve the TANF program and ensure the program is intentionally designed to meet the goals that Congress intended when it was established.

Performance Analysis

TANF

PRWORA established a work participation rate requirement that measures the degree to which families with a work-eligible individual receiving cash assistance are engaged in specified work activities. By statute, states must engage 50 percent of families with a work-eligible individual in countable work activities and 90 percent of their two-parent families with two work-eligible individuals. However, these target rates are adjusted downward through a caseload reduction credit if a state has a caseload decline since FY 2005 and/or if a state spends beyond its required level of MOE spending. For example, in FY 2020, all but six states had a target rate of less than 50 percent for all families due to a caseload reduction credit. Performance measure 22A compares states' actual rates to the adjusted target rates they must meet in a specific year.

ACF reports on other measures to assess state performance, including employment entry (22B), employment retention (22C), and median earnings gains (22D) for TANF work-eligible individuals (WEI). States that reported TANF sample data have been weighted to be included in the calculation of the national rates for FY 2019. Since 21 states submitted sample data in FY 2019, the national rates have sampling error. National rates are average monthly estimates for the WEI TANF caseload. For annual measure 22B (employment entry), in FY 2019, 17.2 percent of TANF WEIs who were unemployed at baseline were employed (i.e. reported earnings) in the following quarter. States continue to help TANF adult recipients enter employment, and ACF is committed to finding innovative and effective employment strategies through research, identifying and disseminating information on promising employment and skill-building strategies, and providing a range of targeted technical assistance efforts to states.

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>22A</u> : Increase the percentage of state work participation rates that meet or exceed requirements.+ (<i>Efficiency</i>) | FY 2020: 90% ⁺ Target: 100% (Target Not Met, but Improved) | 100% | 100% | Maintain |
| <u>22B</u> : Increase the percentage of TANF work-eligible individuals who entered employment.+ (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2019: 17.2% (Historical Actual) | Prior Result + 0.1PP | Prior Result + 0.1PP | TBD |
| <u>22C</u> : Increase the percentage of employed TANF work eligible individuals who were employed two quarters after a baseline quarter. + (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2019: 78.2% (Historical Actual) | Prior Result + 0.1PP | Prior Result + 0.1PP | TBD |
| <u>22D</u> : Increase the median percentage gain in earnings of employed TANF work-eligible individuals between a baseline quarter and two quarters later. + (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2019: 27.3% (Historical Actual) | Prior Result + 0.1PP | Prior Result + 0.1PP | TBD |
| <u>22E</u> : Increase the rate of case closures related to employment, child support collected, and marriage. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2019: 19.1% Target: 20.5% (Target Exceeded) | Prior Result + 0.1PP | Prior Result + 0.1PP | TBD |
| <u>22F</u> : Increase the median state share of federal TANF and state maintenance-of-effort (MOE) funds used for work, education, and training activities. (<i>Outcome</i>) | FY 2021: 7.4% Target: 6.8% (Target Exceeded) | Prior Result + 0.1PP | Prior Result + 0.1PP | TBD |
| <u>22i</u> : Average monthly number of TANF and separate state program (SSP) families receiving assistance. (<i>Output</i>) | FY 2021: 957,191 (Historical Actual) | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Healthy Marriage

ACF reports on measures to assess whether Healthy Marriage (HM) programs are succeeding in their primary objective per the legislation, that is, to promote healthy marriage. FY 2021 is the first year of programming offered by the 2020 cohort of HM grants; the 2020 cohort grants include 30 adult-serving programs and 24 youth-serving programs. The 2020 grant cohort began enrolling clients on April 7, 2021. FY 2021 results thus reflect outcomes from about two quarters of programming (rather than a full year of programming) during the pandemic. In FY 2021, over 89 percent of adults in HM programs expressed positive attitudes towards marriage at program exit (measure 22G) and over 94 percent of married couples

viewed their marriage as lifelong at program exit (measure 22H). In FY 2021, over 55 percent of youth in HM programs expressed attitudes supportive of the success sequence at program exit (measure 22I).

Going forward, ACF is taking a series of steps to build on the 2020 grant cohort’s strong start in FY 2021 while minimizing the ongoing impact of the pandemic on grantees and the clients they serve. First, ACF has instituted refinements to its HM (and Responsible Fatherhood (RF)) performance measurement system, including more extensive data reporting, which enables ACF to better target and support projects that are not achieving their objectives. Second, ACF’s two major research projects for its current 2020-2025 cohort of HMRF programs focus on enrollment and retention of participants, since it is anticipated that participants who engage in more programming are more likely to have better outcomes. Third, ACF is focusing technical assistance efforts on: (1) strong grant project leadership, since each grant relies on strong vision and execution in order to achieve objectives; and (2) strong workshop facilitation, since workshops are the backbone of HM (and RF) programming, and it is anticipated that better workshop facilitation leads to better outcomes for participants. Grantees have also received training and technical assistance on how to provide services and collect data in virtual environments; prior to the pandemic, services and data collection were largely in-person. Targets in FY 2024 are based on historical trends (corrected for measures 22G and 22I).

| Measure | Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result) | FY 2023 Target | FY 2024 Target | FY 2024 Target +/- FY 2023 Target |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>22G</u> : (For adult-serving programs) Increase the proportion of participants who, at program exit, express positive attitudes towards marriage. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 89.11% Target: 77.9% (Target Exceeded) | 86.5% | 87.0% | + 0.5 |
| <u>22H</u> : (For adult-serving programs) Increase the proportion of married couples who, at program exit, view their marriage as lifelong. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 94.91% Target: 85.2% (Target Exceeded) | 95.0% | 95.0% | Maintain |
| <u>22I</u> : (For youth-serving programs) Increase the proportion of youth who express attitudes supportive of the success sequence. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i> | FY 2021: 55.84% Target: 50.9% (Target Exceeded) | 51.3% | 51.5% | + 0.2 |

Resource and Program Data
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Service Grants | \$16,519,371,985 | 207 | \$16,519,505,698 | 207 | \$16,519,505,698 | 207 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$16,519,371,985 | 207 | \$16,519,505,698 | 207 | \$16,519,505,698 | 207 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Total | \$16,519,371,985 | 207 | \$16,519,505,698 | 207 | \$16,519,505,698 | 207 |

Note: In FY 2022, the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, 3 territories, and 75 tribes received TANF formula grants. In addition, 78 tribes received the Native Employment Work formula grant in FY 2022. It is estimated that this level will be maintained in FY 2023 and FY 2024.

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Service Grants | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$32,785,878 | 65 | \$32,365,000 | 47 | \$32,365,000 | 38 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$75,000 | 1 | \$900,000 | 5 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$5,891,043 | 28 | \$2,461,588 | 10 | \$3,243,182 | 14 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$1,618,282 | 3 | \$3,378,625 | 9 | \$1,000,000 | 1 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$9,121,986 | 33 | \$6,945,698 | 23 | \$8,957,203 | 23 |
| Other | \$16,079,567 | | \$18,679,089 | | \$19,164,615 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$6,647,481 | 5 | \$6,786,811 | 5 | \$7,000,000 | 5 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$5,103,696 | 3 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$1,543,785 | 2 | \$6,786,811 | 5 | \$7,000,000 | 5 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$3,980,588 | 0 | \$5,517,778 | 0 | \$5,304,589 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$3,980,588 | | \$5,517,778 | | \$5,304,589 | |
| Total | \$43,413,946 | 70 | \$44,669,589 | 52 | \$44,669,589 | 43 |

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Program Support includes funding for Federal Register notices, contract fees, printing fees, travel, training, information technology, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

Resource and Program Data
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants

| Activity | FY 2022 Final | Count | FY 2023 Enacted | Count | FY 2024 President's Budget | Count |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Service Grants | \$117,853,591 | 118 | \$117,853,591 | 118 | \$117,853,591 | 118 |
| Formula - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Formula - Continuations | \$117,853,591 | 118 | \$117,853,591 | 118 | \$117,853,591 | 118 |
| Competitive - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Competitive - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Research/Evaluation | \$12,452,088 | 9 | \$12,491,958 | 8 | \$12,491,958 | 8 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$600,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$4,893,206 | 8 | \$4,963,751 | 8 | \$5,062,571 | 8 |
| Other | \$6,958,882 | | \$7,528,207 | | \$7,429,387 | |
| Demonstration/Development | \$3,999,999 | 1 | \$4,853,822 | 1 | \$4,850,000 | 1 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$3,999,999 | 1 | \$4,853,822 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$4,850,000 | 1 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Training/Technical Assistance | \$7,340,385 | 7 | \$8,903,084 | 8 | \$9,000,000 | 7 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$4,795,648 | 2 | \$1,000,000 | 1 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$2,544,737 | 5 | \$7,903,084 | 7 | \$9,000,000 | 7 |
| Other | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 | |
| Program Support | \$4,016,314 | 0 | \$4,934,703 | 0 | \$4,847,032 | 0 |
| Grants - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Grants - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - New Starts | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Contracts - Continuations | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 | \$0 | 0 |
| Other | \$4,016,314 | | \$4,934,703 | | \$4,847,032 | |
| Total | \$145,662,377 | 135 | \$149,037,158 | 135 | \$149,042,581 | 134 |

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Program Support includes funding for printing fees, travel, information technology, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.558**

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$93,007,267 | \$93,007,271 | \$93,007,271 | \$0 |
| Alaska | 44,397,466 | 44,397,470 | 44,397,470 | 0 |
| Arizona | 199,407,313 | 199,407,317 | 199,407,317 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 56,545,640 | 56,545,644 | 56,545,644 | 0 |
| California | 3,634,264,666 | 3,634,262,682 | 3,634,262,682 | 0 |
| Colorado | 135,607,703 | 135,607,707 | 135,607,707 | 0 |
| Connecticut | 265,907,706 | 265,907,710 | 265,907,710 | 0 |
| Delaware | 32,184,421 | 32,184,425 | 32,184,425 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 92,304,203 | 92,304,207 | 92,304,207 | 0 |
| Florida | 560,484,398 | 560,484,402 | 560,484,402 | 0 |
| Georgia | 329,650,291 | 329,650,295 | 329,650,295 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 98,578,402 | 98,578,406 | 98,578,406 | 0 |
| Idaho | 30,307,166 | 30,307,170 | 30,307,170 | 0 |
| Illinois | 583,126,272 | 583,126,276 | 583,126,276 | 0 |
| Indiana | 206,116,672 | 206,116,676 | 206,116,676 | 0 |
| Iowa | 130,558,068 | 130,558,072 | 130,558,072 | 0 |
| Kansas | 101,477,697 | 101,477,701 | 101,477,701 | 0 |
| Kentucky | 180,689,420 | 180,689,424 | 180,689,424 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 163,430,877 | 163,430,881 | 163,430,881 | 0 |
| Maine | 77,863,090 | 77,863,094 | 77,863,094 | 0 |
| Maryland | 228,342,008 | 228,342,012 | 228,342,012 | 0 |
| Massachusetts | 457,855,191 | 457,855,195 | 457,855,195 | 0 |
| Michigan | 772,794,194 | 772,794,198 | 772,794,198 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 259,569,108 | 259,569,112 | 259,569,112 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 86,481,245 | 86,481,249 | 86,481,249 | 0 |
| Missouri | 216,335,469 | 216,335,473 | 216,335,473 | 0 |
| Montana | 37,888,854 | 37,888,858 | 37,888,858 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 56,627,234 | 56,627,238 | 56,627,238 | 0 |
| Nevada | 43,762,394 | 43,762,398 | 43,762,398 | 0 |
| New Hampshire | 38,394,141 | 38,394,145 | 38,394,145 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 402,701,508 | 402,701,512 | 402,701,512 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 109,919,847 | 109,919,851 | 109,919,851 | 0 |
| New York | 2,434,868,931 | 2,434,868,935 | 2,434,868,935 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 300,437,627 | 300,437,631 | 300,437,631 | 0 |
| North Dakota | 26,312,690 | 26,312,694 | 26,312,694 | 0 |

| STATE/TERRITORY | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ohio | 725,565,965 | 725,565,970 | 725,565,970 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 138,007,998 | 138,008,003 | 138,008,003 | 0 |
| Oregon | 165,835,476 | 165,835,481 | 165,835,481 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 717,124,957 | 717,124,962 | 717,124,962 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 94,708,016 | 94,708,021 | 94,708,021 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 99,637,930 | 99,637,935 | 99,637,935 | 0 |
| South Dakota | 21,207,402 | 21,207,407 | 21,207,407 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 190,891,768 | 190,891,773 | 190,891,773 | 0 |
| Texas | 484,652,105 | 484,652,110 | 484,652,110 | 0 |
| Utah | 75,355,939 | 75,355,944 | 75,355,944 | 0 |
| Vermont | 47,196,916 | 47,196,921 | 47,196,921 | 0 |
| Virginia | 157,762,831 | 157,762,836 | 157,762,836 | 0 |
| Washington | 378,987,702 | 378,987,707 | 378,987,707 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 109,812,728 | 109,812,733 | 109,812,733 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 312,845,980 | 312,845,985 | 312,845,985 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 18,428,651 | 18,428,656 | 18,428,656 | 0 |
| Subtotal, States | \$16,226,221,543 | \$16,226,219,776 | \$16,226,219,776 | \$0 |
| Indian Tribes | 207,997,774 | 208,035,078 | 208,035,078 | 0 |
| Guam | 3,454,043 | 3,454,042 | 3,454,042 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 71,326,346 | 71,326,345 | 71,326,345 | 0 |
| Virgin Islands | 2,837,170 | 2,837,170 | 2,837,170 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Territories | \$77,617,558 | \$77,617,557 | \$77,617,557 | \$0 |
| Total States/Territories | \$16,511,836,875 | \$16,511,872,411 | \$16,511,872,411 | \$0 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | \$16,511,836,875 | \$16,511,872,411 | \$16,511,872,411 | \$0 |

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
 ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Early Care and Education

Justification

| Funding Level | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Universal Preschool | \$0 | \$0 | \$5,000,000,000 | \$5,000,000,000 |
| Affordable Child Care for America | \$0 | \$0 | \$9,900,000,000 | \$9,900,000,000 |
| Total, Budget Authority | \$0 | \$0 | \$14,900,000,000 | \$14,900,000,000 |

Authorizing Legislation – Pending Congressional action on the proposal in this chapter

2024 Authorization.....\$14,900,000,000 for fiscal year 2024, and \$600,000,000,000 for fiscal years 2024 through 2033, pending Congressional action

Allocation Method.....Formula grants

General Statement

High quality early care and education from birth to kindergarten entry is one of the most significant and impactful investments we can make as a nation. When children have access to high-quality early learning programs, the benefits extend across their lifespan: they are more likely to succeed in school, graduate from high school, and go on to college. Early learning programs also make it easier for parents—especially mothers—to become employed, boosting family earnings and promoting economic stability and well-being. Unfortunately, early care and education programs, including both child care and preschool, are financially out of reach for many children and families, and current federal investments in child care and early learning fall far short of meeting the true need.

The cost of child care has increased significantly in recent years. Middle-class families and those trying to break into the middle class increasingly feel the strain of the rising costs of care. Lower and middle-income families are forced to spend a significant portion of their incomes on child care, making it hard for parents to work outside the home and provide for their families. Difficulty in finding high-quality, affordable early care and education leads some parents to drop out of the labor force entirely, reduce their work hours, or turn down promotion opportunities. This proposal expands access to high-quality child care for lower and middle-income families, such that families with the lowest income pay nothing and most families pay no more than \$10 per day, while helping to support the economy and improve outcomes for children and families.

Research shows time and again that high-quality early childhood programs are critical to ensuring that children start kindergarten with the skills and supports that set them up for success in school. And yet most U.S. children do not have access to public preschool, with less than half of all four-year-old children and just 17 percent of all three-year-old children attending publicly funded preschool. The Head Start program—which provides high-quality early childhood education and comprehensive services to children birth to five—is funded to reach just half of eligible preschool-aged children and a small fraction of eligible infants and toddlers. Higher-income children are more likely to attend preschool because their families can afford to pay for it, leaving too many children in low-income families and children of color behind.

The early childhood workforce is essential to delivering high-quality early care and education programs, and our nation's early childhood workforce is in crisis. Recruiting and retaining qualified early educators is key to meeting standards for high-quality early education programs, enabling them to effectively address the academic and social and emotional development of young children. However, child care, Head Start, and preschool programs across the country are facing unprecedented challenges recruiting and retaining qualified educators due to persistently low wages that do not recognize the value and importance of their work as well as historic racial, ethnic, linguistic, and economic barriers to access degree and credentialing programs. Through increased investments in child care and in preschool, this proposal will help improve compensation for early educators across settings towards a wage that can enable recruitment and retention of staff, and increase the supply of high-quality early care and education options for families.

Together these investments will advance the President's goal of ensuring that all families can access affordable, high-quality child care and free, high-quality preschool, helping children learn, giving families breathing room, and growing the economy.

Budget Request

The FY 2024 President's Budget request for this new initiative expands access to high-quality early care and education is \$14.9 billion for FY 2024, with a total cost over 10 years of \$600 billion. This funds states to expand access to high-quality child care to more than 16 million young children and dramatically expand access to and increase the quality of preschool so that all of the approximately four million 4-year-old children in the U.S. have access to high-quality preschool, while also charting a path to expand free school to 3-year-olds. Implementing the child care and universal preschool proposals concurrently saves \$24.3 billion over 10 years and is reflected in the estimated child care costs.

Child Care

The Budget enables states to increase child care options and lower costs so that parents can afford to send their young children to the high-quality child care program of their choice, allowing them to go to work or pursue training with the peace of mind that their children are safe and also are being set up for a lifetime of success. The Budget builds on the existing Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) program but addresses its current limitations by ensuring more families can benefit, parents have more high-quality options, and providers are paid higher wages. CCDBG is currently funded to serve only 1 in 7 eligible children from low- and moderate-income families; in addition, it has limited reach among middle-class families who often also struggle to afford quality care. President Biden's program invests in the supply of child care, including by providing subsidy levels that are sufficient to boost the pay of early childhood educators and cover the cost of quality care. It also provides funding for states to serve children ages birth to five from families earning up to \$200,000. It provides higher federal matching funds for child care providers serving low- and middle-income families and allows those families to pay the lowest co-pays, with a goal of ensuring that the lowest income families pay nothing and that most families pay no more than \$10 a day per child, meaning that a median-income family with young children would save about \$400 per month while accessing higher quality care.

President Biden's proposal enables states to expand access to affordable, high-quality child care to more than 16 million children. The estimated net cost of this proposal is \$400 billion over 10 years. This incorporates the cost of serving low-income children nationwide. It reflects an expectation that states will choose to take up the program but, if some states do not, the Administration is committed to serving these

children through a federal alternative. President Biden looks forward to working with Congress to develop a child care program that works for low- and middle-class families in every community.

Universal Preschool

The Budget also funds a federal-state partnership providing high-quality, universal, free preschool offered in the setting of a parent's choice – from public schools to child care providers to Head Start – to support healthy child development and ensure children enter kindergarten ready to succeed. The proposal provides states with funding to expand high-quality preschool education to all 4-year-old children, with the flexibility for states to expand preschool to 3-year-olds once high-quality preschool is fully available to 4-year-old children. The proposal also includes funding to provide access to preschool to children in underserved communities in states that do not choose to participate in the new preschool program, so that families in every state have access to high-quality preschool. The proposal also includes funding to provide access to preschool to children in underserved communities in states that do not choose to participate in the new preschool program, so that families in every state have access to high-quality preschool. President Biden's proposal will enable states to dramatically expand access to and increase the quality of preschool. This allows all of the approximately four million 4-year-old children in the nation to have access to high-quality preschool, while also charting a path to expand free preschool to 3-year-olds. The proposal would also boost wages for staff in Head Start programs. The Secretary of Health and Human Services would administer the program in collaboration with the Secretary of Education. The estimated cost of this proposal is \$200 billion over 10 years.

The Budget also supports increasing Head Start wages in the discretionary Head Start program, with a goal of reaching pay parity between Head Start staff with similar qualifications to elementary school teachers over time. In addition to the \$575 million investment toward reaching this goal in the FY 2024 discretionary budget proposal, the Administration is committed to working with Congress to continue progress through additional discretionary appropriations, mandatory funding, or a combination of the two.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Resource Summary

| | Budget Authority (in millions) | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 Request |
| Drug Resources by Function | | | |
| Prevention | \$20.000 | \$20.000 | \$67.000 |
| Total Drug Resources by Function | \$20.000 | \$20.000 | \$67.000 |
| Drug Resources by Decision Unit | | | |
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Regional Partnership Grants Discretionary Program | | | \$7.000 |
| Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Regional Partnership Grants Mandatory Program | \$20.000 | \$20.000 | \$60.000 |
| Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit | \$20.000 | \$20.000 | \$67.000 |
| Drug Resources Personnel Summary | | | |
| Total FTEs (direct only) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Drug Resources as a percent of Budget | | | |
| Total Agency Budget (in Billions) | \$69.8 | \$70.7 | \$94.4 |
| Drug Resources percentage | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

Program Summary

Mission

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), within HHS, is responsible for federal programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. The mission of ACF is to foster health and well-being by providing federal leadership, partnership, and resources for the compassionate and effective delivery of human services.

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) appropriation provides funding for the PSSF program, the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), and Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE) (originally authorized as Abstinence Education). The appropriation for the PSSF program includes both mandatory and discretionary budget authority.

The Social Security Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-271) authorized the first federal grants for child welfare. In 1993, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (P.L. 103-66) created the Family Preservation and Family Support Services Program, which became Promoting Safe and Stable Families, under title IV-B-2 of the Social Security Act, with passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-89). The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) (P.L. 115-123) amended and reauthorized the program through FY 2021.

The Targeted Grants To Increase the Well-Being of, and To Improve the Permanency Outcomes for, Children Affected by Methamphetamine or Other Substance Abuse within the PSSF program was established by the Child and Family Services Improvement Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-288). In 2011, these grants were renamed Targeted Grants to Increase the Well-Being of, and To Improve the Permanency Outcomes for, Children Affected by Substance Abuse and reauthorized through FY 2016 as part of The Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-34). In 2018, these grants were renamed Targeted Grants to Implement IV-E Prevention Services, and Improve the Well-Being of, and Improve the Permanency Outcomes for, Children Affected by Heroin, Opioids, and other Substance Abuse and reauthorized through FY 2021 as part of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123). Grants funded under this program support regional partnerships in establishing or enhancing a collaborative infrastructure to build a region's capacity to meet a broad range of needs for families affected by substance-use disorders and involved with or at risk for involvement with the child welfare system.

Methodology

On the mandatory side of PSSF there are \$20 million in funds reserved for the Regional Partnership Grants (RPG) program to provide services and activities to benefit children and families affected by a parent's or caretaker's substance abuse, including opioid addiction, who come to the attention of or are at risk for becoming involved with the child welfare system.

The FY 2020 appropriations included an additional \$10 million for the RPG program, which funded 24-month supplemental extensions of RPG projects funded in FY 2018. The purpose of this supplemental funding was to enhance the specific, well-defined program services and activities underway with a particular emphasis on activities for continuous data-informed partnerships, to institutionalize program strategies and evaluation activities, and to plan for the sustainability of the project.

The FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023 appropriations included \$20 million for the RPG program with no discretionary funding. For FY 2024, ACF has proposed a reauthorization along with an increase of \$40 million in mandatory funding to adequately address the intersection of substance-use disorders and child welfare involvement and to remove the funding ceiling for the grant planning phase. For FY 2024 the Budget also requests \$7 million in discretionary funding to enhance the specific well defined program services and activities underway with a particular emphasis on activities for continuous data informed partnerships to institutionalize program strategies and evaluation activities and to plan for the sustainability of the project.

Results from previous RPG projects demonstrate that the majority of children at risk of removal remained in their parent's custody following enrollment into RPG services. Among youth who were in an out-of-home placement, the rates of placement into permanent settings, including reunification with their parent(s), increased significantly in the year following RPG enrollment. In addition, the overall rates of child maltreatment decreased substantially in the year after enrollment in the RPG program.

Budget Summary

The FY 2024 request for the RPG program on the mandatory side is \$60 million, a \$40 million increase from FY 2023 enacted level, and on the discretionary side is \$7 million. This funding will continue the success of earlier RPGs and will support state efforts to reduce foster care placements due to parental substance abuse. Adult substance-use disorders, including opioid-use disorder, remain a major and growing factor for involvement in the child welfare system and in out-of-home placements. The RPG

program represents the only source of funding specifically focused on the intersection of substance-use disorders, including opioid addiction, and child welfare involvement.

Equity

As called for by the Executive Order On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, ACF is working to advance equity across programs and processes, with a focus on people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality. The RPGs cross-system collaborative approach is well suited to address institutional inequities in services and differences among populations and is necessary to meet the complex needs of children and families across programming.

Additional funding presents an opportunity for grants to support work to collaboratively address equity and disparity as it relates to substance-use disorders within child welfare and partner systems. Grants may focus on serving children and families who may be historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality, recruiting and retaining staff to support these families, and selecting services and programs with evidence to support their use serving children and families of color. Efforts may focus on inequities in the provision of treatment and of treatment facilities as it relates to enrollment and completion in recovery services.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Nonrecurring Expenditure Fund

Budget Summary

| Funding Level | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------|
| Notification | \$ 100,000,000 | \$ 50,000,000 | \$ — |

**Funding table notes – Pursuant to Section 223 of Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, notification is required of planned use of NEF funds. HHS submitted notification about the use of NEF funds to the Committees on Appropriations in the House of Representatives and the Senate on June 17, 2021, for FY 2022 funds and on September 23, 2022, for FY 2023 funds. HHS has not yet notified for FY 2024.*

Authorizing Legislation.....Section 223 of Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008

Allocation MethodDirect Federal, Competitive Contract

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (NEF) permits HHS to transfer unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds from FY 2008 and subsequent years into the NEF account. Congress authorized use of the funds for capital acquisitions necessary for the operation of the Department, specifically information technology and facilities infrastructure acquisitions.

Budget Allocation FY 2023

ACF is using \$50 million in NEF funding to expand ACF’s capacity to shelter unaccompanied children referred by the Department of Homeland Security for the purposes of processing children who arrive with non-parent relatives, as well as other facilities that can address unaccompanied children capacity needs.

ACF is pursuing both short-term and long-term acquisition strategies in tandem to address influx capacity. ACF has awarded contracts to provide Influx Care Facility level care at the Greensboro Piedmont Academy (GPA) in Greensboro, North Carolina, so that 800-beds capacity will be available.

Budget Allocation FY 2022

In 2021, ACF began using \$100 million of NEF funding for facilities, including a long-term lease of the GPA. Funds not used for a site in Glorieta, New Mexico, are still available to make capital investments for future use.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2024 Budget Submission

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|--|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Personnel Compensation | | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 0 | 2,105 | 2,214 | 109 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 0 | 42 | 44 | 2 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Personnel Compensation | 0 | 2,147 | 2,258 | 111 |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 0 | 632 | 664 | 32 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Pay Costs | 0 | 2,779 | 2,922 | 143 |
| Travel (21.0) | 17 | 18 | 20 | 2 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Other Contractual Services | | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 1,543 | 1,802 | 1,904 | 102 |
| Other Services (25.2) | 64 | 1,960 | 2,230 | 270 |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 2,668 | 2,737 | 13,119 | 10,382 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Research & Development Contracts (25.5) | 300 | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| Medical Services (25.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Contractual Services (25.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Other Contractual Services | 4,594 | 6,820 | 17,577 | 10,757 |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Equipment (31.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants (41.0) | 3,795,704 | 3,990,400 | 4,090,500 | 100,100 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs | 3,795,704 | 3,990,401 | 4,090,501 | 100,100 |
| Total | 3,800,299 | 4,000,000 | 4,111,000 | 111,000 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2024 Budget Submission

Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|--|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Personnel Compensation | | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 2,797 | 8,862 | 15,682 | 6,820 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 34 | 143 | 265 | 122 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 125 | 397 | 711 | 314 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Personnel Compensation | 2,956 | 9,402 | 16,658 | 7,256 |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 1,050 | 3,336 | 5,912 | 2,576 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Pay Costs | 4,007 | 12,738 | 22,570 | 9,832 |
| Travel (21.0) | 124 | 170 | 170 | 0 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 674 | 2,681 | 4,565 | 1,885 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 15 | 20 | 25 | 5 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Contractual Services | | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 26,512 | 79,098 | 123,030 | 43,932 |
| Other Services (25.2) | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 26,215 | 25,509 | 26,452 | 943 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) | 75 | 279 | 488 | 209 |
| Research & Development Contracts (25.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Services (25.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Contractual Services (25.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Other Contractual Services | 53,644 | 107,756 | 154,730 | 46,973 |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Equipment (31.0) | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants (41.0) | 6,104,971 | 7,903,766 | 8,822,700 | 918,934 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs | 6,105,132 | 7,903,766 | 8,822,700 | 918,934 |
| Total | 6,162,783 | 8,024,261 | 9,000,000 | 975,739 |

Note: Amounts in this table include updated information and differ from the amounts reported in the *FY 2024 Budget Appendix: Detailed Budget Estimates by Agency*.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2024 Budget Submission

Promoting Safe & Stable Families Discretionary Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|--|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Personnel Compensation | | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Personnel Compensation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Pay Costs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Travel (21.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Contractual Services | | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 0 | 0 | 350 | 350 |
| Other Services (25.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 723 | 1,673 | 10,500 | 8,828 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Research & Development Contracts (25.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Services (25.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Contractual Services (25.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Other Contractual Services | 723 | 1,673 | 10,850 | 9,178 |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Equipment (31.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grants (41.0) | 78,745 | 87,832 | 95,150 | 7,318 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs | 78,745 | 87,832 | 95,150 | 7,318 |
| Total | 79,468 | 89,505 | 106,000 | 16,495 |

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2024 Budget Submission

Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Personnel Compensation | | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 116,804 | 116,781 | 127,097 | 10,316 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 3,699 | 4,280 | 4,760 | 480 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 2,766 | 2,722 | 2,953 | 230 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | 839 | 804 | 1,075 | 271 |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Personnel Compensation | 124,116 | 124,588 | 135,885 | 11,297 |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 43,658 | 43,255 | 47,396 | 4,141 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | 193 | 183 | 229 | 46 |
| Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0) | 367 | 332 | 381 | 49 |
| Subtotal, Pay Costs | 44,218 | 43,770 | 48,007 | 4,237 |
| Travel (21.0) | 761 | 1,978 | 2,552 | 574 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 27 | 28 | 30 | 2 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 8,681 | 9,253 | 11,956 | 2,702 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | 15 | 16 | 17 | 1 |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 54 | 57 | 61 | 3 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 138 | 145 | 149 | 3 |
| Other Contractual Services | | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 91,477 | 109,902 | 140,320 | 30,418 |
| Other Services (25.2) | 139,979 | 151,279 | 152,016 | 736 |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 73,211 | 89,046 | 94,280 | 5,234 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) | 1,007 | 1,118 | 1,422 | 304 |
| Research & Development Contracts (25.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Services (25.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7) | 5,008 | 5,252 | 6,332 | 1,079 |
| Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Contractual Services (25.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Other Contractual Services | 320,360 | 368,077 | 409,133 | 41,056 |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 606 | 577 | 710 | 133 |
| Equipment (31.0) | 1,453 | 1,525 | 2,098 | 573 |
| Grants (41.0) | 12,894,396 | 14,387,584 | 15,543,654 | 1,156,069 |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | 160 | 168 | 178 | 10 |
| Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs | 12,896,616 | 14,389,855 | 15,546,640 | 1,156,785 |
| Total | 13,385,309 | 14,926,290 | 16,139,665 | 1,213,375 |

Note: Amounts in this table include updated information and differ from the amounts reported in the *FY 2024 Budget Appendix: Detailed Budget Estimates by Agency*.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2024 Budget Submission

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|--|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Personnel Compensation | | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 42,423 | 102,456 | 134,823 | 32,367 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 323 | 882 | 883 | 1 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 921 | 1,859 | 1,920 | 61 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | 2,456 | 2,501 | 2,635 | 134 |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Personnel Compensation | 46,122 | 107,698 | 140,261 | 32,563 |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 13,027 | 31,825 | 41,606 | 9,782 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | 725 | 755 | 792 | 37 |
| Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Pay Costs | 13,752 | 32,580 | 42,398 | 9,818 |
| Travel (21.0) | 1,085 | 1,377 | 1,383 | 7 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 24,297 | 24,350 | 25,573 | 1,224 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 41 | 45 | 44 | (1) |
| Other Contractual Services | | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 4,855,464 | 3,026,225 | 2,008,442 | (1,017,783) |
| Other Services (25.2) | 828 | 1,476 | 1,441 | (34) |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 169,471 | 308,826 | 308,159 | (667) |
| Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) | 892 | 889 | 951 | 62 |
| Research & Development Contracts (25.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Services (25.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Subsistence & Support of Persons (25.8) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserved for Local Use and Other (25.9) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Contractual Services (25.0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Other Contractual Services | 5,052,087 | 3,363,197 | 2,346,003 | (1,017,193) |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 508 | 1,008 | 536 | (473) |
| Equipment (31.0) | 8 | 8 | 11 | 2 |
| Grants (41.0) | 3,722,305 | 7,383,280 | 5,584,798 | (1,798,482) |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | 2,224 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs | 3,725,045 | 7,386,497 | 5,587,545 | (1,798,952) |
| Total | 8,837,007 | 10,889,972 | 8,116,208 | (2,773,764) |

Note: Amounts in this table include updated information and differ from the amounts reported in the *FY 2024 Budget Appendix: Detailed Budget Estimates by Agency*.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2024 Budget Submission

Salaries and Expenses

Discretionary Only (Dollars in Thousands)

| Object Class | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Difference from FY 2023 Enacted |
|--|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Personnel Compensation | | | | |
| Full-Time Permanent (11.1) | 162,023 | 230,205 | 279,816 | 49,612 |
| Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3) | 4,056 | 5,306 | 5,908 | 602 |
| Other Personnel Compensation (11.5) | 3,813 | 5,020 | 5,628 | 607 |
| Military Personnel (11.7) | 3,295 | 3,305 | 3,710 | 405 |
| Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8) | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal, Personnel Compensation | 173,195 | 243,836 | 295,062 | 51,227 |
| Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1) | 57,735 | 79,048 | 95,579 | 16,531 |
| Military Personnel Benefits (12.2) | 918 | 938 | 1,021 | 83 |
| Subtotal, Pay Costs | 231,848 | 323,822 | 391,662 | 67,841 |
| Travel (21.0) | 1,987 | 3,543 | 4,125 | 582 |
| Transportation of Things (22.0) | 27 | 28 | 30 | 2 |
| Rental Payments to GSA (23.1) | 33,651 | 36,284 | 42,094 | 5,810 |
| Rental Payments to Others (23.2) | 15 | 16 | 17 | 1 |
| Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3) | 70 | 77 | 86 | 8 |
| Printing and Reproduction (24.0) | 182 | 193 | 197 | 4 |
| Other Contractual Services | | | | |
| Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1) | 4,974,996 | 3,217,028 | 2,274,046 | (942,982) |
| Other Services (25.2) | 140,900 | 154,715 | 155,687 | 972 |
| Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3) | 272,288 | 427,790 | 452,510 | 24,719 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) | 1,973 | 2,286 | 2,861 | 574 |
| Research & Development Contracts (25.5) | 300 | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| Medical Services (25.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7) | 5,018 | 5,262 | 6,342 | 1,079 |
| Subtotal, Other Contractual Services | 5,431,408 | 3,847,523 | 2,938,293 | (909,230) |
| Supplies and Materials (26.0) | 1,115 | 1,586 | 1,247 | (339) |
| Insurance Claims (42.0) | 2,385 | 2,368 | 2,378 | 10 |
| Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs | 3,499 | 3,955 | 3,625 | (329) |
| Total | 5,666,755 | 4,175,299 | 3,333,581 | (841,718) |

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A-19 Executive Summaries

Authorize Ongoing Operations of Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program. FY 2024 appropriations language would authorize the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) grantees to use up to 2.7 percent of their regular LIHEAP appropriation for water assistance.

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance request includes the following:

- **Enable the Office of Refugee Resettlement to Provide Necessary Real Time Support and Services for Vulnerable Populations.** This proposal would allow ACF to take current fiscal year arrivals into account when calculating quarterly Refugee Support Services formula funding for states and replacement designees, allowing the program to be more responsive to the most up-to-date refugee resettlement trends.
- **Allow Special Immigrant Minors and Reunified Families Access to the Same Benefits as Refugees.** This proposal would allow special immigrant juvenile minors placed in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program, as well as families who were separated at the United States-Mexico border under the previous Administration and subsequently reunified access to the same benefits as refugees.
- **Authorize the Office of Refugee Resettlement to Provide Immigration-Related Legal Assistance to Children and Youth in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program.** This proposal would allow the delivery of comprehensive immigration-related legal assistance for children within the URM program.
- **Extend Eligibility for Refugee Cash Assistance to Eligible Populations who are Full-Time Students in Institutions of Higher Education.** This proposal would allow full-time students in an institution of higher education to access cash assistance, which is currently prohibited by statute.
- **Provide equitable Services for Unaccompanied Refugee Minor Foster Care Children and Youth.** This proposal will implement a technical fix to the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-422) to state that children and youth in the URM program must receive the same foster care services as children and youth in domestic foster care.
- **Tackle the Structural Requirement that Inadvertently Prohibits Refugees from Achieving Economic Self-Sufficiency.** This proposal would remove a structural requirement compelling refugee populations to accept their first offer of employment.
- **Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking Cost Sharing Requirements.** This proposal would provide HHS the authority to waive the 25 percent cost share requirement for domestic victims of human trafficking programs.
- **Transfer Authority Between the Department of Health and Human Services and The Department of Justice for Anti-Trafficking Programs.** This proposal would authorize HHS to enter into reimbursable agreements with DOJ for Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs.

- **Amend Authorization for the National Human Trafficking Hotline.** This proposal would provide flexibility to ACF to select the most appropriate funding vehicle for the National Human Trafficking Hotline.
- **Expand the Human Trafficking Youth Prevention Education Authorization to Train Parents and Caregivers.** This proposal would allow grant recipients to provide education to parents and caregivers for prevention education efforts authorized under the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant request includes the following:

- **Increase Administration Set-Aside to Improve Accountability and Oversight.** This proposal requests an increase for the federal administrative set-aside for the Child Care and Development Block Grant program from one half of one percent to one percent.
- **Waiving Work Requirements to Support Children in Foster Care and Experiencing Homelessness.** This proposal would waive the work eligibility requirement for parents of children who are in foster care or experience homelessness or a change in custody or guardianship and would continue child care services for these children until age 13 as long as they meet the other eligibility requirements.
- **Authorize Tribes to Conduct FBI Fingerprint Background Checks through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act.** This proposal would authorize tribes to conduct FBI fingerprint background checks for the CCDBG program.

The Children and Family Services request includes the following:

- **Revise Eligibility Requirements for American Indian Alaska Native (AIAN) and Migrant Seasonal Head Start Programs (MSHS) to Better Serve Tribal and Farmworker Families.** This proposal includes a set of legislative changes to eligibility requirements in the Head Start Act to address challenges faced by AIAN and MSHS programs in finding eligible families the programs were designed to serve when established by Congress.
- **Reauthorize and Amend the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.** This request is to reauthorize and revise the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act through 2026. The Budget proposes to amend definitions and authorities to reflect current terminology and support youth at risk or victims of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.
- **Increase the Minimum State Allocation and Authorize Proportional Increases to the Minimum Allocation to Accommodate Future Increases in Appropriations for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) Formula Grants.** This proposal requests an increase to the minimum state allocation for CBCAP formula grants from \$175,000 to \$225,000. The proposed increase in the minimum award would allow states to maintain family support and prevention services and ensure that smaller states benefit from the proposed increase in appropriations at the national level.
- **Reauthorize Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program, Title IV-B, Subpart 1 of the Social Security Act.** This proposal requests reauthorization of Title IV-B, Subpart 1 of the Social Security Act, extending its statutory authority to FY 2029.

- **Native American Programs Act Reauthorization.** This proposal requests reauthorization of the Native American Programs Act of 1974, extending its statutory authority to FY 2029 and revising select outdated or ineffective provisions to provide the continuity of services and support that promote the social and economic independence and self-sufficiency of Native Americans.
- **Update the Community Services Block Grant Act Discretionary Programs, Community Economic Development Appropriations Language to Focus on Equity and Access to Economic Opportunities for Low-Income Individuals, Families, and Communities.** This proposal requests an update to the program to further the Administration’s policy to advance racial equity and support for underserved communities through the federal government by continuing appropriations and adding modified language to the Community Services Block Grant Act Discretionary Programs.
- **Tribal Integrated Early Education Services (TIEES) Demonstration Project.** This proposal requests \$7 million to fund the Tribal Integrated Early Education Services demonstration project.
- **Reauthorize and Revise the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.** This proposal removes a statutory prohibition on direct payments, creating a cash assistance program for domestic violence survivors and their dependents, and proposes a new Safe Recovery Demonstration project to support families affected by a combination of challenges, including domestic violence, substance-use coercion, housing instability, and child welfare involvement. The proposal also requests reauthorization of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act with modifications consistent with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Improvement Act of 2021 (H.R. 2119 and S. 1275) contemplated by the 117th Congress, including: 1) dedicated funding for tribal coalitions and the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center to strengthen capacity of tribes; 2) a new grant program to expand support for, and access to, culturally specific programs; 3) a new grant program for underserved populations; 4) increased prevention investments, including the CDC-implemented Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA) project; 5) flexibility to increase the Specialized Services for Abused Parents and Their Children project period to at least three years; 6) increased support for administration, evaluation, and monitoring activities equal to at least 3.5 percent of funding; and 7) reforms to the National Domestic Violence Hotline and hotlines services for underrepresented populations.

Reauthorize, Increase Funding For, and Amend Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) Program. The proposal is to request a five-year reauthorization of the PSSF program with discretionary appropriations authorized at the current statutory level (\$200 million annually).

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Modernization of the Public-Facing Digital Services –

21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act

The 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA) was signed into law on Dec. 20, 2018. It requires data-driven, user-centric website and digital services modernization, website consolidation, and website design consistency in all Executive Agencies. Departments across the federal landscape are working to implement innovative digital communications approaches to increase efficiency and create more effective relationships with their intended audiences. The American public expects instant and impactful communications – desired, trusted content available when they want it, where they want it, and in the format they want it. If the consumer is not satisfied they move on and our opportunity for impact is lost.

Modernization Efforts

In FY 2019 HHS engaged Department leadership and developed a Digital Communications Strategy that aligns with the requirements of IDEA. In FY 20, HHS Digital Communications Leaders began implementation of the Strategy in alignment with IDEA, beginning to align budgets to modernization requirements.

As the result of a comprehensive review of costs associated with website development, maintenance, and their measures of effectiveness, HHS will prioritize:

- a. modernization needs of websites, including providing unique digital communications services, and
- b. continue developing estimated costs and impact measures for achieving IDEA.

Over the next four years HHS will continue to implement IDEA by focusing extensively on a user-centric, Digital First approach to both external and internal communications and developing performance standards. HHS will focus on training, hiring, and tools that drive the communication culture change necessary to successfully implement IDEA.

Over the next year, HHS Agencies and Offices will work together to continue to implement IDEA and the HHS Digital Communications Strategy across all communications products and platforms.

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Resources for Cyber Activities

(Dollars in millions)

| Cyber Category | FY 2022 Final | FY 2023 Enacted | FY 2024 President's Budget | Change from FY 2023 Enacted |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cyber Human Capital | 9.265 | 10.955 | 9.400 | -1.555 |
| Sector Risk Management Agency (SRMA) | 0.017 | 0.125 | 0.147 | 0.022 |
| Securing Infrastructure Investments | 2.524 | 3.574 | 3.638 | 0.064 |
| Technology Ecosystems | 0.032 | 0.036 | 0.037 | 0.001 |
| Zero Trust Implementation | 0.324 | 0.238 | 0.238 | 0.000 |
| Other NIST CSF Capabilities | 0.238 | 0.240 | 0.251 | 0.011 |
| Detect | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Identity | 0.185 | 0.185 | 0.194 | 0.009 |
| Protect | 0.053 | 0.055 | 0.056 | 0.002 |
| Recover | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Respond | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Total Cyber Request | 12.400 | 15.168 | 13.711 | -1.457 |

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