



**DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN
SERVICES**

FISCAL YEAR

2023

**ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

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



MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

I am pleased to present the FY 2023 President’s Budget request for the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). The ongoing coronavirus pandemic has profoundly exacerbated challenges facing America’s children, youth, families, and communities and made it more essential than ever for the government to meet people where they are. At ACF, we are invested in the well-being of the entire family and are working to break the cycle of multigenerational poverty by applying comprehensive and integrated approaches to promote financial stability, upward mobility, and healthy child development.

This Budget reflects our commitment to provide critical support to the children and families we serve. Current agency-wide priorities include applying a preventative, upstream lens to foster well-being among the populations we serve, implementing whole-family and community-based approaches to supporting economic mobility, and facilitating recovery from and resiliency in a range of crises and emergency situations. Across these priorities – and across all of the work we do – we are seeking to advance equity in order to create more opportunities for those who have been historically underserved and disproportionately affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

In line with these priorities, the FY 2023 ACF Budget prioritizes investments and improvements in child welfare programs that will reduce child abuse and provide more families with the support they need to remain safely together. It proposes to expand prevention services, increase funding for Court Improvement programs, provide new dedicated funding for legal representation, and continue to invest in Regional Partnership Grants to benefit children affected by a caregiver’s substance-use disorder.

The Budget also includes investments that continue increases in early childhood programs, expand supports for victims of family violence, provide supports for increased refugee arrivals, bolster the capacity of the unaccompanied children program, and create demonstrations of whole-family approaches to service delivery. The Budget is not just a statement of ACF’s priorities but also a driver of action and change to support the well-being of families and children.

Acting Assistant Secretary
for Children and Families

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JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

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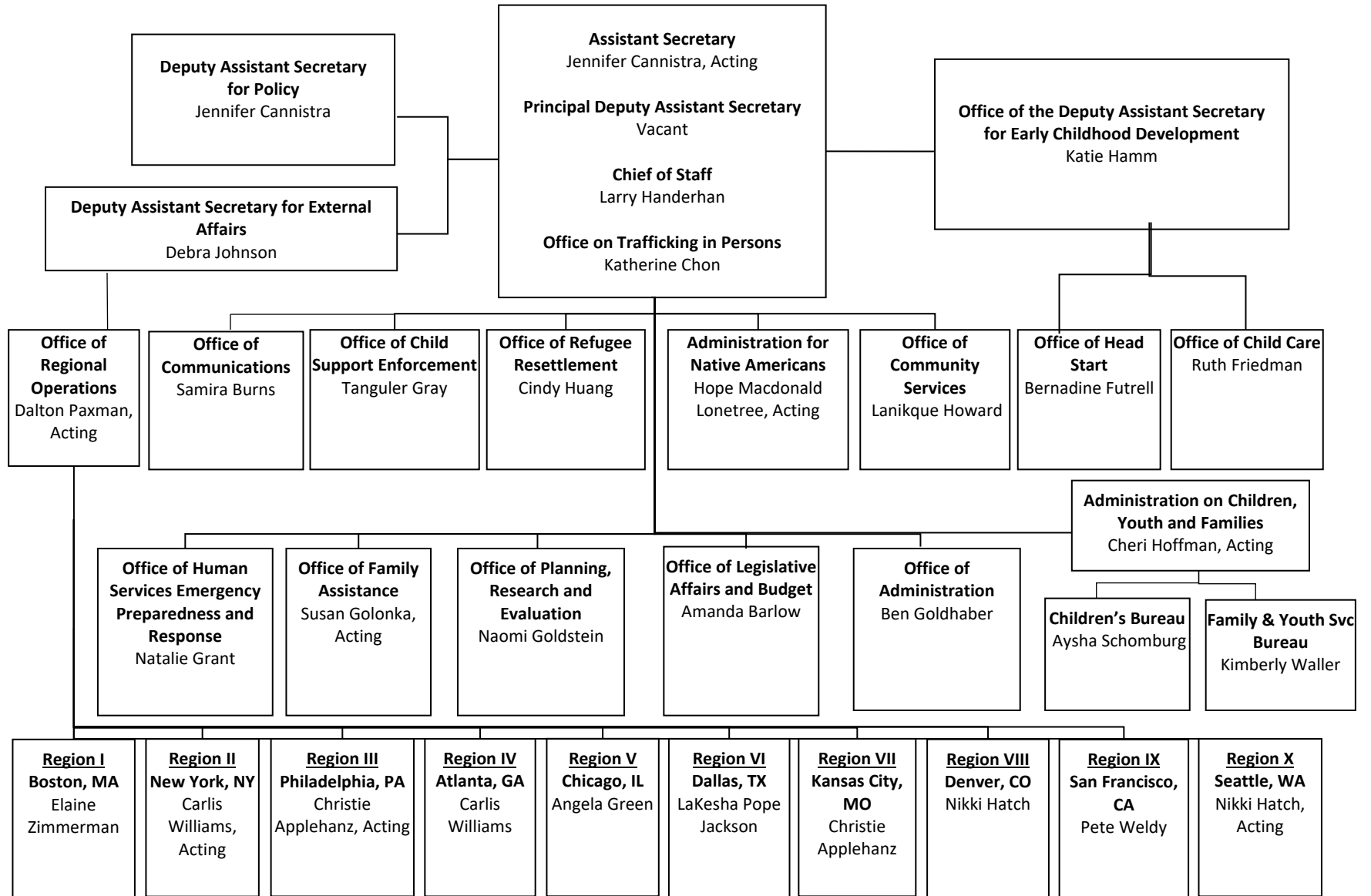
MESSAGE FROM THE ACTING ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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



OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2023 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 2023 President's Budget request for ACF, including both mandatory and discretionary appropriations, is \$73.8 billion in budget authority, an increase of \$7.3 billion from the FY 2022 annualized Continuing Resolution (CR) level. ACF's budget focuses on continuing the increased 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.

In particular, this request 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.

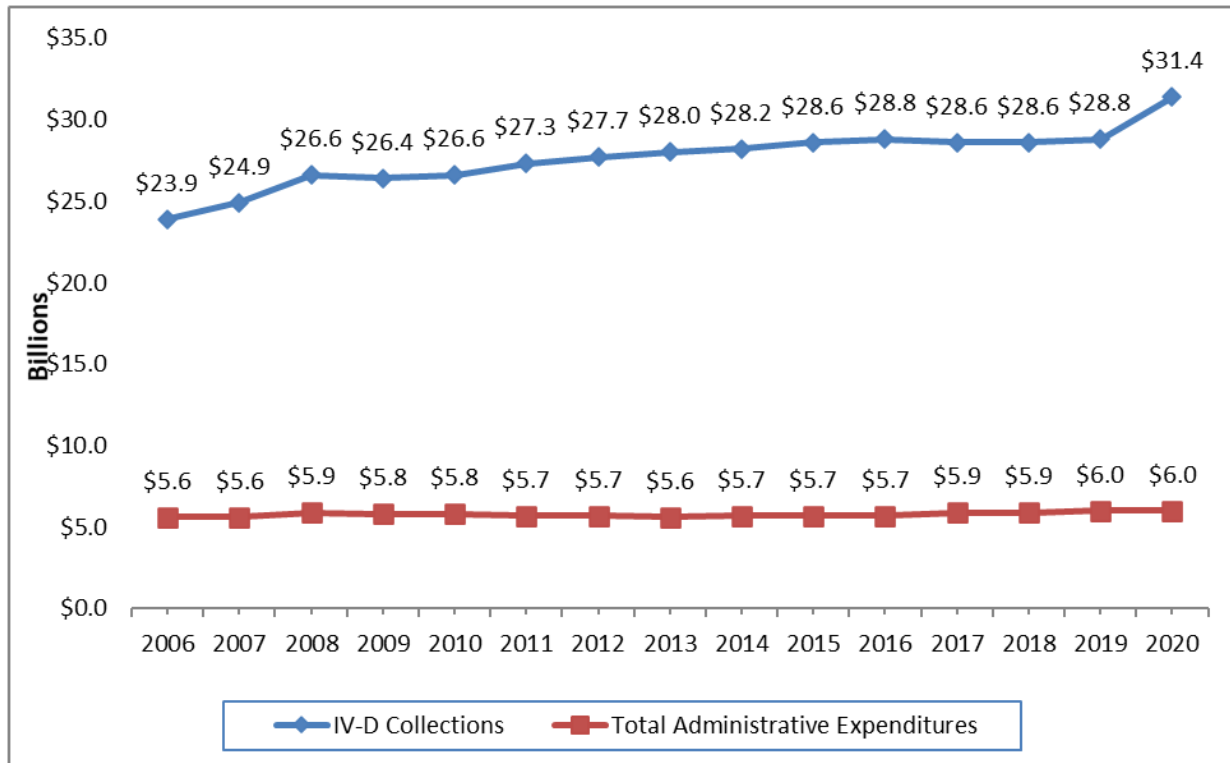
The following are performance highlights from some of ACF’s major program areas:

Child Support Enforcement

The following Child Support performance measures support HHS Strategic Objective 3.1: *Provide effective and innovative pathways leading to equitable economic success for all individuals and families:*

- In FY 2020, the Child Support Enforcement program distributed \$31.4 billion in collections. Of that amount, 94 percent was sent directly to families. (All FY 2020 Child Support Enforcement data should be considered preliminary pending final validation.)
- Through its work, in FY 2020, the Child Support Enforcement program produced \$5.51 for every \$1 states and the federal government spent on the program.

**Child Support Distributed Collections on Behalf of Families in the IV-D System and
Total Federal and State Administrative Expenditures, FY 2006-2020**

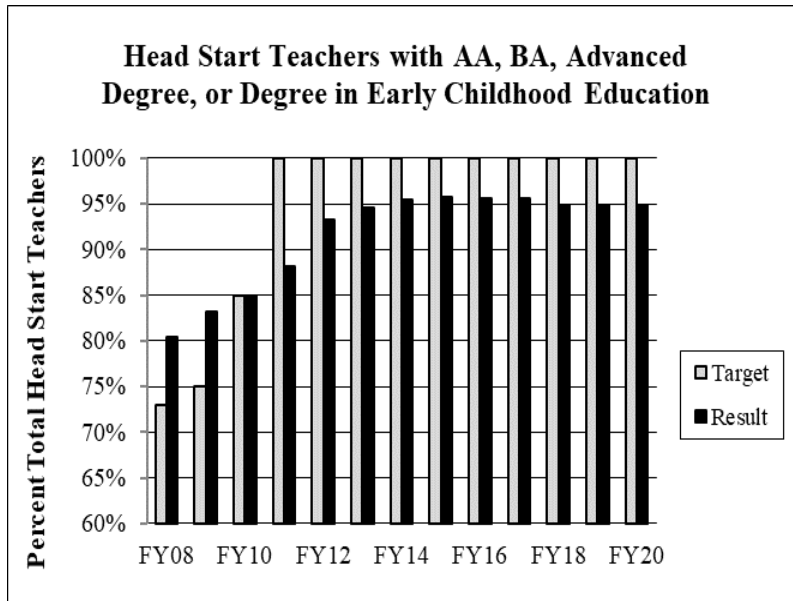


Source: OCSE Preliminary and Annual Reports to Congress

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 2021, nearly 95 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 2021 target of 100 percent but remaining stable relative to the FY 2019 actual result. 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 2021, nearly 72 percent of Head Start preschool teachers held a BA degree or higher in early childhood education or a related field.

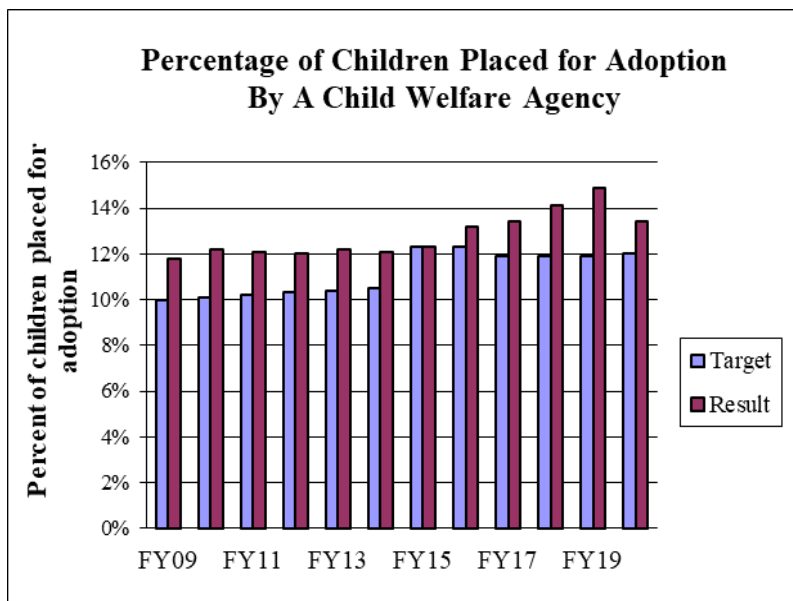


Source: Head Start Program Information Report

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 2020 (the most recent actual results available), the adoption rate for children in the public child welfare system was 13.4 percent, with approximately 56,956 children placed for adoption by a child welfare agency, exceeding the FY 2020 target of 12 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 2020, this number was 91.5 percent. For children who had been in care for 24 more months or longer, 83.2 percent of children achieved permanency in FY 2020.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

All Purpose Table

FY 2023 (in thousands)

Program	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2022 Supplemental Funding	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
<u>DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS:</u>						
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM:						
LIHEAP Block Grants	\$3,712,801	\$4,500,000	\$3,750,304	\$0	\$3,975,304	\$225,000
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
Total, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$3,712,801	\$4,500,000	\$3,750,304	\$100,000	\$4,075,304	\$325,000
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE:						
Transitional and Medical Services	\$224,000	\$0	\$354,000	\$0	\$860,000	\$506,000
Unaccompanied Children	\$1,724,775	\$1,913,483	\$5,403,245	\$0	\$4,901,346	-\$501,899
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs	\$28,755	\$0	\$28,755	\$0	\$39,497	\$10,742
Refugee Support Services	\$227,201	\$0	\$207,201	\$0	\$500,000	\$292,799
Survivors of Torture	\$17,000	\$0	\$17,000	\$0	\$27,000	\$10,000
Total, Refugee and Entrant Assistance	\$2,221,731	\$1,913,483	\$6,010,201	\$0	\$6,327,843	\$317,642
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT						
	\$5,878,184	\$49,000,000	\$5,911,000	\$0	\$7,562,000	\$1,651,000
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS:						
Head Start	\$10,748,095	\$1,250,000	\$10,748,095	\$0	\$12,203,454	\$1,455,359
Preschool Development Grants	\$275,000	\$0	\$275,000	\$0	\$450,000	\$175,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs	\$116,780	\$0	\$116,780	\$0	\$128,840	\$12,060
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	\$20,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$21,209	\$1,209
CAPTA State Grants	\$90,091	\$100,000	\$90,091	\$0	\$125,000	\$34,909
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	\$35,000	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$42,000	\$7,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	\$60,660	\$250,000	\$60,660	\$0	\$90,000	\$29,340

Program	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2022 Supplemental Funding	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Child Welfare Services	\$268,735	\$0	\$268,735	\$0	\$278,900	\$10,165
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration...	\$18,984	\$0	\$18,984	\$0	\$121,000	\$102,016
Adoption Opportunities	\$44,100	\$0	\$44,100	\$0	\$46,100	\$2,000
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments ..	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$0	\$75,000	\$0
Social Services Research and Demonstration	\$7,512	\$0	\$7,512	\$0	\$68,500	\$60,988
Native American Programs	\$57,050	\$20,000	\$57,050	\$0	\$62,499	\$5,449
Community Services Block Grant	\$745,000	\$0	\$745,000	\$0	\$754,219	\$9,219
Community Economic Development	\$20,383	\$0	\$20,383	\$0	\$23,615	\$3,232
Rural Community Development	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$12,000	\$2,000
National Domestic Violence Hotline	\$13,000	\$2,000	\$13,000	\$0	\$27,360	\$14,360
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$182,500	\$448,000	\$182,500	\$0	\$491,869	\$309,369
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	\$43,257	\$0	\$43,257	\$0	\$48,257	\$5,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	\$1,864	\$0	\$1,864	\$0	\$8,000	\$6,136
Federal Administration	\$207,500	\$0	\$207,500	\$0	\$234,000	\$26,500
Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program	\$0	\$1,138,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Children & Families Services Programs	\$13,040,511	\$3,208,000	\$13,040,511	\$0	\$15,311,822	\$2,271,311
PROMOTING SAFE & STABLE FAMILIES	\$82,515	\$0	\$82,515	\$0	\$106,000	\$23,485
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A	\$24,935,742	\$58,621,483	\$28,794,531	\$100,000	\$33,282,969	\$4,488,438

MANDATORY PROGRAMS:

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT & FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS:

State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$3,778,780	\$0	\$3,520,708	\$0	\$3,474,868	-\$45,840
Federal Incentive Payments to States	\$600,425	\$0	\$599,622	\$0	\$654,955	\$55,333
Access and Visitation Grants	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0
<i>Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement</i>	<i>\$4,389,205</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$4,130,330</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$4,139,823</i>	<i>\$9,493</i>
Payments to Territories-Adults	\$41,078	\$0	\$53,000	\$0	\$33,000	-\$20,000
Repatriation	\$8,660	\$0	\$11,102	\$0	\$9,597	-\$1,505

Program	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2022 Supplemental Funding	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Net B.A.	\$4,438,943	\$0	\$4,194,433	\$0	\$4,182,420	-\$12,013
Total, Payments to States for CSE & FS Programs, Obligations	\$4,599,977	\$0	\$4,366,600	\$0	\$4,382,681	\$16,081
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (including programs authorized under Title XX):						
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,603,100	\$0	\$1,603,100	\$0	\$1,603,100	\$0
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	\$3,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Social Services Block Grant, B.A.....	\$1,606,700	\$0	\$1,603,100	\$0	\$1,603,100	\$0
PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES:						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$325,335	\$85,000	\$325,335	\$0	\$625,335	\$300,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	\$75,000	\$0	\$70,725	\$0	\$70,725	\$0
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	\$75,000	\$0	\$70,725	\$0	\$70,725	\$0
Total, Promoting Safe and Stable Families, B.A, Mandatory	\$475,335	\$85,000	\$466,785	\$0	\$766,785	\$300,000
Total, PSSF Appropriation (including mandatory and discretionary).....	\$557,850	\$85,000	\$549,300	\$0	\$872,785	\$323,485
PAYMENTS FOR FOSTER CARE, PREVENTION, & PERMANENCY:						
Foster Care	\$5,794,654	\$400,000	\$6,030,733	\$0	\$6,531,822	\$501,089
Adoption Assistance	\$3,802,045	\$0	\$4,046,000	\$0	\$4,128,000	\$82,000
Guardianship Assistance	\$270,858	\$0	\$317,000	\$0	\$345,000	\$28,000
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	\$546,746	\$0	\$142,905	\$0	\$242,894	\$99,989
Foster Care Funding Certainty	\$653,958	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated) ...	\$2,969	\$0	\$2,956	\$0	\$2,948	-\$8
Prevention (Pre-Appropriated)	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$0
Total, Foster Care and Permanency, B.A.....	\$11,072,229	\$400,000	\$10,540,594	\$0	\$11,251,664	\$711,070

Program	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2022 Supplemental Funding	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE:						
Training & Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)	\$11,615	\$0	\$11,615	\$0	\$11,615	\$0
Federal Parent Locator Service (Pre-Appropriated)	\$23,231	\$0	\$23,231	\$0	\$23,231	\$0
Total, Children's Research & Technical Assistance, B.A.	\$34,846	\$0	\$34,846	\$0	\$34,846	\$0
TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES:						
State Family Assistance Grants	\$16,434,255	\$0	\$16,434,255	\$0	\$16,434,255	\$0
Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants	\$148,779	\$0	\$149,036	\$0	\$149,043	\$7
Pandemic Emergency Assistance	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contingency Fund	\$608,000	\$0	\$608,000	\$0	\$608,000	\$0
Territories -- Family Assistance Grants	\$77,618	\$0	\$77,618	\$0	\$77,618	\$0
Matching Grants to Territories	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$15,000	\$0
Tribal Work Programs	\$7,633	\$0	\$7,633	\$0	\$7,633	\$0
Welfare Research	\$44,670	\$0	\$44,670	\$0	\$44,670	\$0
Census Bureau	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000	\$0
Total, TANF, B.A.	\$17,345,954	\$1,000,000	\$17,346,211	\$0	\$17,346,218	\$7
CHILD CARE ENTITLEMENT	\$3,550,000	\$0	\$3,550,000	\$0	\$3,550,000	\$0
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN (Mandatory)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,813,735	\$1,813,735
TOTAL, MANDATORY PROGRAMS, B.A.	\$38,524,008	\$1,485,000	\$37,735,969	\$0	\$40,548,768	\$2,812,799
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS, B.A.	\$24,935,742	\$58,621,483	\$28,794,531	\$100,000	\$33,282,969	\$4,488,438
TOTAL, B.A.	\$63,459,749	\$60,106,483	\$66,530,500	\$100,000	\$73,831,737	\$7,301,237

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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 2023 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For 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.), \$3,975,304,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 2609A(a) of such Act, not more than \$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 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 \$760,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be allocated as though the total appropriation for such payments for fiscal year 2023 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 that is less than 97 percent of the amount that it received under this heading for fiscal year 2022 from amounts appropriated in the Department of Health and Human Services Appropriation Act for such fiscal year 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 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 2023, 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, 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.
<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 2023, 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, 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 2023 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 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 Budget Request
1. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program: Section 2602(b) of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act	Such Sums	\$3,750,304,000	Such Sums	\$3,975,304,000
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	\$3,500,000 (non-add)	Such sums	\$20,500,000 (non-add)
Total request level		\$3,750,304,000		\$3,975,304,000

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 2022
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	2007	\$5,100,000,000	\$2,161,170,000	\$3,750,304,000
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	3,500,000 (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
2014				
Block Grants	2,820,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,424,549,000
Contingency Fund	150,000,000			
Energy Reduction Burden Grants	50,000,000			
Transfer				-34,245,000
Total	3,020,000,000		3,614,729,000	3,390,304,000
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 Funding	3,390,304,000	3,365,304,000	3,390,304,000	3,370,831,000
Mandatory Contingency Fund	[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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
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
2022				
Block Grant	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			
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 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Annual, Budget Authority	\$3,750,304,000	\$3,750,304,000	\$3,975,304,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Activity	\$3,750,304,000	\$3,750,304,000	\$3,975,304,000
Secretary's Transfer	-37,503,040	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$3,712,800,960	\$3,750,304,000	\$3,975,304,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	1,400,127	0	0
Total Obligations	\$3,714,201,087	\$3,750,304,000	\$4,075,304,000

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Block Grant			
Grants to States	\$3,709,300,960	\$3,746,804,000	\$3,954,804,000
Technical Assistance and Program Support	3,500,000	3,500,000	20,500,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,712,800,960	\$3,750,304,000	\$3,975,304,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Summary of Changes

FY 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,750,304,000
FY 2023 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,975,304,000
Net change	\$225,000,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Grants to States: Increase for grants above 2021 Enacted.	\$3,746,804,000	\$208,000,000
2) Training & Technical Assistance: Expanded T&TA with additional Program Support	\$3,500,000	\$17,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		\$225,000,000
Total, Increases		\$225,000,000
Net Change		\$225,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2022 Supplemental Funding	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,712,800,960	\$4,500,000,000	\$3,750,304,000	\$0	\$3,975,304,000	\$225,000,000
Total, Pre-appropriated Budget Authority	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$0
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,712,800,960	\$4,500,000,000	\$3,750,304,000	\$100,000,000	\$4,075,304,000	\$225,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 2602(b), (d) and (e) of the Low Income Energy Assistance Act of 1981
2023 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 (REACH) 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 grantees under LIHEAP that have acquired non-federal home energy resources for households with low income. LIHEAP was 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. Grantees 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. States 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. 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 up to 12 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.

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 carryover 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 grantee during that fiscal year shall be reallocated 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 2021, LIHEAP issued 206 grants. Preliminary data for FY 2020 indicate that all states and the District of Columbia provided an estimated \$2.20 billion for heating assistance, 23 states provided an estimated \$465 million for cooling assistance, 49 states provided an estimated \$916 million for crisis assistance, and 47 states provided an estimated \$402 million in assistance for low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repairs. These same data show an estimated 5.2 million households received assistance with heating costs, more than 820,400 households received cooling assistance, and 50,424 households received weatherization assistance funded by federal LIHEAP dollars. On average, the annual heating/winter crisis assistance benefit per household was \$529, with estimated heating benefits ranging from the lowest state average of \$131 to the highest of \$1,054 for regular LIHEAP funds and \$100 to \$884 for benefits from LIHEAP supplemental appropriations related to the pandemic. The typical household that received heating assistance had a median income at 86.5 percent of the HHS Poverty Guidelines; such assistance offset an average of 83.5 percent of their annual heating costs in 2020, compared to 63.1 percent in 2019.

The FY 2020 and FY 2021 appropriations included a new 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 2021, Congress provided \$3.5 million for training and technical assistance, an increase of \$512,000 above the FY 2020 level.

In FY 2020, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation of \$900 million in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136) to help prevent, prepare for, or respond to home energy needs surrounding the national emergency created by the coronavirus pandemic. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, five U.S. territories, and almost all Native American tribes and tribal organizations that were current LIHEAP grant recipients received a supplemental award, totaling 196 CARES Act grants. Grant recipients could use these funds for any purpose normally authorized under the federal LIHEAP statute, including heating, cooling, crisis, weatherization assistance, case management for the reduction of home energy burden, and administrative costs.

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 may be used by the grantees through FY 2022 for any purpose normally authorized under the federal LIHEAP statute

In FY 2021, Congress appropriated funding for LIHEAP in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58). It provided an additional \$500 million with \$100 million available each year for FY 2022 - FY 2026. ACF awarded \$100 million for FY 2022 in January 2022. Grant recipients may use these funds for any purpose normally authorized under the federal LIHEAP statute.

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

2019	\$3,653,400,960
2020	\$3,740,304,000
2020 Supplemental	\$900,000,000
2021	\$3,712,800,960
2021 Supplemental	\$4,500,000,000
2022 CR	\$3,750,304,000
2022 Supplemental	\$100,000,000
2023 President's Budget	\$3,975,304,000
2023 Supplemental	\$100,000,000

In FY 2021, 206 grants were awarded with a range of \$1,842 to \$373.2 million and an average of \$18 million, not including funding from the supplemental appropriation. In FY 2022, 207 grants are expected to be awarded with a range of \$2,000 to \$378 million and an average of \$18 million, not including funding from the supplemental appropriation.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for LIHEAP is \$4.0 billion, an increase of \$225.0 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. The increase includes an additional \$208 million for grants and an increase of \$17 million to expand training and technical assistance and enhance program support operations.

Increasing the federal set-aside from \$3.5 million to \$20.5 million will allow ACF to create a much needed national administrative support system to improve overall grants management, data collection, program evaluation, information systems procurement and maintenance activities, and outreach while creating a national and regional network of training and technical assistance efforts to strengthen program knowledge and skillsets at the federal, regional, and local levels. These funds would replace Federal Administration funding for FTEs that LIHEAP currently receives through the Children and Families Services appropriation.

Expanded activities will include an outreach campaign, with a focus on continuing to reach those households recovering economically from the pandemic. 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. The administrative set-aside would support additional staff, particularly those with advanced statistical and economics skills, to support the work on the LIHEAP funding formula calculations each year. The additional administrative funding would also be used to support other key initiatives to maximize the impact of energy assistance.

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 2023 Budget includes an increase for LIHEAP over FY 2021, 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.

The FY 2023 Budget begins 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 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. LIHEAP 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 two HHS programs participating in the Justice40 initiative.

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 the effectiveness 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 the extent to which the program reaches selected households over others, specifically households with (a) elderly members, (b) young children, and (c) high energy burdens. ACF also measures the extent to which LIHEAP reduces energy-burdens among high-energy burden households. A household's energy burden is the household's energy costs as a share of its income.

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 senior 60 years or older. For FY 2020 (the most recent results available), ACF raised that target to 86 and achieved a reciprocity targeting index of 86. In FY 2023, ACF aims to maintain the previous year's targeting index result. The FY 2021 actual results will be available by the Fall of 2022.

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. Program participation barriers appear to be most significant when elderly households have not made previous use of public assistance programs.¹ For this reason, ACF is a federal partner with the Benefits Access Center's Federal Advisory Committee that is funded by the Administration for Community Living

¹ See the December 2008 report, *LIHEAP Research Experiences of Selected Federal Social Welfare Programs and State LIHEAP Programs in Targeting Vulnerable Elderly and Young Child Households*, prepared under contract for ACF's Office of Community Services. See: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ocs/report/liheap-research-experiences-selected-federal-social-welfare-programs-and-state-liheap>.

(ACL).² 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 for Aging/Administration for Community Living, Food and Nutrition Service, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

In FY 2020, LIHEAP set ambitious reciprocity targeting index score targets for the other measures highlighted in the table below. Grant recipients are working towards these ambitious targets. LIHEAP will maintain these targets and continue to support progress towards these targets in FY 2023.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result ³	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
1A: Increase the reciprocity targeting index score of households having at least one member 60 years or older. (Outcome) ⁴	FY 2020: 86 Target: 86 (Target Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	N/A
1B: Increase the reciprocity targeting index score for LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger. (Outcome) ⁵	FY 2020: 112 Target: 115 (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	N/A
1C: Increase the benefit targeting index score for high-burden households. (Outcome) ⁶	FY 2020: 112 Target: 120 (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	TBD
1D: Reduce energy burden among the most energy burdened households. (Outcome) ⁷	FY 2020: 86 Target 90 (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	TBD

² The Center was Previously called National Center for Outreach and Benefit Enrollment

³ All FY 2020 performance results are preliminary pending final data validation.

⁴ This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one elderly member.

⁵ This measure is calculated using only heating-assisted households with at least one young child.

⁶ The result for performance measure 1C for FY 2020 is based on result for 49 states that submitted usable data.

⁷ The wording of this performance measure has been revised for clarity.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result³	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
1E: Maintain restoration of home energy service for LIHEAP recipient households. (Outcome) ⁸	FY 2020: 269,241 Target 336,756 (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	TBD
1F: Increase prevention of loss of home energy services. (Outcome) ⁹	FY 2020: 1,422,899 Target 1,499,314 (Target Not Met)	Maintain Prior Result	Maintain Prior Result	TBD

⁸ The result for performance measure 1E for FY 2020 is based on results for 46 states that submitted usable data.

⁹ The result for performance measure 1F for FY 2020 is based on results for 46 states that submitted usable data.

Resource and Program Data
LIHEAP Block Grant

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$3,710,701,713	206	\$3,746,804,000	207	\$3,954,804,000	207
Formula - New Starts	\$3,710,701,713	206	\$3,746,804,000	207	\$3,954,804,000	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	\$2,622,463	6	\$2,553,069	6	\$7,361,266	10
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$729,565	3	\$0	0	\$6,370,489	6
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,892,898	3	\$2,553,069	6	\$990,777	4
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$876,911	1	\$946,931	1	\$13,138,734	5
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$2,490,000	4
Contracts - Continuations	\$145,236	1	\$149,734	1	\$149,734	1
Other	\$731,675		\$797,197		\$10,499,000	
Total	\$3,714,201,087	213	\$3,750,304,000	214	\$3,975,304,000	222

Notes:

1. Program support includes funding for information technology support, contract fees, and monitoring/on site review.
2. FY 2021 funds include \$1,400,127 in reallocated funds from tribes' FY 2020 available balances.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA#

93.568

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$61,500,566	\$62,673,852	\$64,413,288	\$1,739,436
Alaska	11,236,326	11,346,871	12,083,845	736,974
Arizona	28,858,814	29,127,833	29,913,893	786,060
Arkansas	33,081,348	33,121,975	34,481,766	1,359,791
California	199,142,268	199,142,268	207,785,192	8,642,924
Colorado	60,283,409	59,808,531	63,085,129	3,276,598
Connecticut	73,568,110	73,090,209	77,440,670	4,350,461
Delaware	13,651,134	13,542,280	14,140,133	597,853
District of Columbia	11,369,615	11,481,503	12,227,221	745,718
Florida	98,905,330	99,827,463	102,521,460	2,693,997
Georgia	78,212,096	78,941,300	81,071,651	2,130,351
Hawaii	5,072,649	5,243,889	5,505,098	261,209
Idaho	20,828,120	21,033,089	22,399,178	1,366,089
Illinois	170,538,949	172,625,555	184,647,139	12,021,584
Indiana	77,208,581	78,138,714	83,596,374	5,457,660
Iowa	54,723,479	55,382,676	59,250,593	3,867,917
Kansas	38,052,312	37,030,971	38,108,197	1,077,226
Kentucky	56,225,008	57,386,151	60,317,743	2,931,592
Louisiana	54,773,569	55,915,889	57,749,281	1,833,392
Maine	38,457,578	38,920,837	41,639,062	2,718,225
Maryland	78,399,106	77,612,722	80,535,456	2,922,734
Massachusetts	134,245,105	133,846,247	142,724,718	8,878,471
Michigan	160,847,698	162,805,531	174,195,507	11,389,976
Minnesota	116,648,280	118,053,421	126,298,253	8,244,832
Mississippi	36,514,700	36,861,342	38,414,601	1,553,259
Missouri	82,736,613	83,434,432	88,265,302	4,830,870
Montana	21,187,671	21,396,178	22,785,852	1,389,674
Nebraska	32,137,761	32,454,207	34,563,262	2,109,055
Nevada	14,200,035	14,332,427	14,719,210	386,783
New Hampshire	27,718,862	27,991,643	29,809,689	1,818,046
New Jersey	122,012,536	125,184,923	133,671,101	8,486,178
New Mexico	21,094,423	21,094,423	21,553,653	459,230
New York	373,390,539	377,888,389	404,280,053	26,391,664
North Carolina	104,007,723	107,026,170	111,368,770	4,342,600
North Dakota	21,197,836	21,406,444	22,796,784	1,390,340

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	153,829,605	156,101,796	166,736,684	10,634,888
Oklahoma	42,573,812	42,573,812	43,905,763	1,331,951
Oregon	37,213,293	37,449,587	40,011,955	2,562,368
Pennsylvania	200,674,660	203,111,476	217,275,890	14,164,414
Rhode Island	24,064,355	24,301,155	25,879,505	1,578,350
South Carolina	49,559,873	50,084,365	51,456,020	1,371,655
South Dakota	19,116,950	19,305,079	20,558,937	1,253,858
Tennessee	73,046,133	73,438,728	76,432,653	2,993,925
Texas	164,571,282	166,105,645	170,588,261	4,482,616
Utah	25,714,675	25,967,734	27,654,327	1,686,593
Vermont	20,776,274	20,980,733	22,343,423	1,362,690
Virginia	96,487,790	98,778,307	103,245,107	4,466,800
Washington	63,806,303	63,806,303	67,174,899	3,368,596
West Virginia	31,596,107	31,907,045	33,979,394	2,072,349
Wisconsin	105,000,202	106,265,030	113,686,563	7,421,533
Wyoming	9,934,475	10,033,320	10,683,830	650,510
Subtotal, States	\$3,649,993,938	\$3,685,380,470	\$3,889,972,335	\$204,591,865
Indian Tribes	42,153,644	42,697,615	45,057,645	2,360,030
American Samoa	306,923	309,775	327,114	17,339
Guam	672,917	679,171	717,184	38,013
Northern Mariana Islands	233,723	235,895	249,098	13,203
Puerto Rico	16,703,624	16,858,843	17,802,447	943,604
Virgin Islands	636,318	642,231	678,177	35,946
Subtotal, Territories	\$18,553,505	\$18,725,915	\$19,774,020	\$1,048,105
Total States, Tribes & Territories	\$3,710,701,087	\$3,746,804,000	\$3,954,804,000	\$208,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	3,500,000	3,500,000	7,361,266	3,861,266
Other	0	0	13,138,734	13,138,734
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$20,500,000	\$17,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$3,714,201,087	\$3,750,304,000	\$3,975,304,000	\$225,000,000

Notes:

1. 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.
2. Other includes administrative costs to support the program.

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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 2023 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, \$6,327,843,000 of which \$6,261,346,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2025 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 204 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.

Language Provision	Explanation
	The FY 2023 appropriations language does not reserve a specific amount of funding for separated families. Instead, a general provision provides funds made available to this appropriation may 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 between January 20, 2017 and January 20, 2021.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 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	354,000,000	Such sums	860,000,000
b) Refugee Support Service	Such sums	207,201,000	Such sums	500,000,000
2) Sections 107(b) and (f) and 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.	Such sums	28,755,000	Such sums	39,497,000
3) Section 5(b) (1) of the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998.	Such sums	17,000,000	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	5,403,245,000	Such sums	4,901,346,000

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 2022
Transitional and Medical Services	FY 2002	Such sums	227,243,000	354,000,000
Refugee Support Services	FY 2002	Such sums	212,912,000	207,201,000
Survivors of Torture	FY 2007	25,000,000	9,817,000	17,000,000
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs	FY 2021	28,755,000	28,755,000	28,755,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2014				
Appropriation	1,123,432,000		1,121,432,000	1,486,095,000
Transfer				43,848,000
Total				1,529,943,000
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
Total				5,067,533,150
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
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				
Contingency				
Fund	200,000,000			
Total				6,170,464,555
2022				
Appropriation	4,404,947,000	4,504,947,000		1,910,201,000
Supplemental				2,943,728,000
Total				4,853,929,000
2023				
Appropriation	6,327,843,000			
Mandatory	1,813,734,750			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Annual, Budget Authority	\$1,935,201,000	\$6,010,201,000	\$6,327,843,000
Mandatory, Budget Authority	0	0	1,813,734,750
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$1,935,201,000	\$6,010,201,000	\$8,141,577,750
Secretary's Transfer	286,530,150	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$2,221,731,150	\$6,010,201,000	\$8,141,577,750
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-22,091	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	1,405,907,969	542,374,790	60,276,670
Recoveries of prior year obligations	543,010,145	125,000,000	325,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	0	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-542,374,790	-99,717,716	-130,405,602
Total Obligations	\$3,628,252,383	\$6,577,858,074	\$8,396,448,818

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Transitional and Medical Services	\$224,000,000	\$354,000,000	\$860,000,000
Refugee Support Services	227,201,000	207,201,000	500,000,000
Survivors of Torture	17,000,000	17,000,000	27,000,000
Unaccompanied Children	1,724,775,150	5,403,245,000	4,901,346,000
Unaccompanied Children, Mandatory	0	0	1,813,734,750
Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs	28,755,000	28,755,000	39,497,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$2,221,731,150	\$6,010,201,000	\$8,141,577,750

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Summary of Changes

FY 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority (Obligations)	\$6,010,201,000 \$6,577,858,074
FY 2023 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority (Obligations)	\$8,141,577,750 \$8,396,448,818
Net change	\$2,131,376,750

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Transitional and Medical Services: Request for FY 2023 reflects needs based on estimated arrivals.	\$354,000,000	\$506,000,000
2) Refugee Support Services: Request for FY 2023 reflects needs based on estimated arrivals.	\$207,201,000	\$292,799,000
3) Survivors of Torture: Requested funding for FY 2023.	\$17,000,000	\$10,000,000
4) Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs: Requested funding for FY 2023.	\$28,755,000	\$10,742,000
5) Unaccompanied Children, Mandatory: Request to reflect estimated needs for FY 2023.	\$0	\$1,813,734,750
Subtotal, Program Increases		\$2,633,275,750
Total, Increases		\$2,633,275,750
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Unaccompanied Children: Request to reflect estimated discretionary needs for FY 2023 based on the request for mandatory funding.	\$5,403,245,000	-\$501,899,000
Subtotal, Program Decreases		-\$501,899,000
Total, Decreases		-\$501,899,000
Net Change		\$2,131,376,750

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Refugee and Entrant Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$2,221,731,150	\$1,913,483,405	\$6,010,201,000	\$8,141,577,750	\$2,131,376,750
Total, Obligations	\$3,628,252,383	\$1,913,483,405	\$6,577,858,074	\$8,396,448,818	\$1,818,590,744

General Statement

The Refugee and Entrant Assistance account supports services for refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, victims of torture, Special Immigrant Visa holders, and trafficking victims 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 2023 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance is \$8.1 billion, an increase of \$2.1 billion from the FY 2022 annualized CR 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).

Highlights of the FY 2023 request for Refugee and Entrant Assistance include:

Transitional and Medical Services (+\$506 million) – Funding is increased to accommodate a larger number of expected arrivals and to provide twelve months of cash and medical assistance for an estimated 233,000 new arrivals in FY 2023, including up to 125,000 refugees and 61,000 asylees.

Refugee Support Services (+\$292.8 million) – The request is increased due to a larger number of expected arrivals.

Survivors of Torture (+\$10 million) – The request will support increased services and expanded capacity.

Anti-Trafficking In Persons Programs (+\$10.7 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 Base Appropriation (-\$501.9 million), Mandatory Contingency Fund (+\$1.547 billion), and Mandatory UC legal representation (+\$266 million) – The Administration requests a decrease of \$501.9 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level of \$5.4 billion. With this funding, ACF will continue to effectively care for children referred by the Department of Homeland Security, support processing centers along the Southwest Border co-operated by DHS and HHS, and implement service

expansions. The Budget also proposes mandatory appropriations for a contingency fund, recognizing the unpredictable fluctuations in program needs, and a fund for UC legal representation.

Services for Reunified Families – The Budget includes a general provision that provides the authority for funds made available to 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. In addition, the Budget requests the authority for this population to be treated as refugees for the purposes of public benefit eligibility, meaning they would be eligible for public benefits like Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, and Supplemental Security Income.

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Eligible Arrivals: FY 2003 – 2021¹

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
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	2,817	17,102	1,792	65,514	122,731

1. FY 2020 and FY 2021 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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$224,000,000	\$354,000,000	\$860,000,000	\$506,000,000

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

2023 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.

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). Cash and medical assistance are provided for up to twelve months to income-eligible adult refugees, asylees, Cuban or Haitian entrants, trafficking victims, and Iraqi or Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIVs) holders who are not eligible for and receiving mainstream benefits such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income, and Medicaid. State refugee program offices and replacement designees are reimbursed for costs incurred to administer the program. The Afghanistan Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, (P.L. 117-43) authorized citizens and nationals of Afghanistan paroled into the United States between July 31, 2021, and September 30, 2022, to receive resettlement assistance through ACF and other benefits available to refugees until March 31, 2023, or the term of parole, whichever is later.

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 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 will allow service providers to focus on family self-sufficiency, strengthen support to women, and address equity for underserved populations. 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.

In FY 2019, ACF began transitioning all private non-profit grantees administering the Refugee Resettlement Program in states that had withdrawn from administering it to a replacement designee status, allowing them to provide cash and medical services in the same manner as state-administered programs. The change ensured consistent administration of all cash and medical assistance through reimbursable allocations. As a result of the shift, nine private non-profit agencies that had previously been funded under the Wilson-Fish grant, historically an alternative program for aiding refugees, received funding as new replacement designees in FY 2020. ACF continues to maintain the Wilson-Fish competitive grant program for states or localities pursuing innovative options to support services for refugees. As of FY 2021, 21 states, replacement designees, and other private non-profit refugee service providers are funded by the Wilson-Fish grant to develop and implement innovative approaches to serve refugee families, with a focus on TANF-related collaborations and initiatives as discussed below.

In FY 2020, ACF launched 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 or fostering of partnerships with other stakeholders.

Some states and replacement designees are also reimbursed for providing foster care and other appropriate placement and services to Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) who are 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 unaccompanied Afghan minors paroled into the United States as part of Operation Allies Welcome. 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.

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 unaccompanied children who are eligible, including asylees, Cuban or Haitian entrants, and unaccompanied Afghan minors. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 made unaccompanied children who have been identified as victims of a severe form of human trafficking and certain children with SIJ status eligible for the URM Program.

In response to the coronavirus pandemic, ACF extended the eligibility period for clients who became eligible for cash and medical assistance after April 1, 2019, through September 30, 2021. ACF is authorized to provide assistance up to 36 months, in contrast to the typical eligibility period, which since 1992 has been eight months. This extension supported additional months of assistance for clients whose jobs had been affected by the coronavirus pandemic, may not have qualified to receive unemployment insurance, and may not have been eligible for other coronavirus pandemic-related supports.

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 among the ten states that received more than 250 Afghan SIVs 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. These funds will specifically support additional resettlement capacity at the state level; increase cash and medical assistance; help meet short-term and long-term housing needs; and provide case management, expanded medical and mental health services, additional legal assistance, and supports to integrate youth into school districts. ACF will supplement existing grants, publish Notices of Funding Opportunities to create new grants, and award contracts using the Afghanistan 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 \$352 million for the TAMS program in FY 2021, which included some funding available from prior years. ACF carried over \$23.8 million from FY 2021 to FY 2022.

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

2019	\$354,000,000
2020	\$326,000,000
2021	\$224,000,000
2022 CR	\$354,000,000
2023 President's Budget	\$860,000,000

For FY 2021, ACF funded an estimated 95 grant awards, with an average award of \$3.7 million and a range of \$20,000 to \$39 million. For FY 2022, ACF will fund an estimated 95 grant awards, with an average of \$3.7 million and a range of \$38,000 to \$75 million.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget for TAMS is \$860.0 million, an increase of \$506.0 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This request would support the anticipated number of approximately 233,000 eligible arrivals in FY 2023, including up to 125,000 refugees as well as SIVs, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and victims of trafficking. The request supports twelve months of cash and medical benefits.

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 those 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.

Additionally, the Budget proposes removing a structural requirement compelling refugee populations to accept their first offer of employment. This condition to accept employment “as quickly as possible” may prohibit refugees from achieving economic self-sufficiency 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 not just in the short-term but in the long-term as well.

Funding for the program supports eligible populations through various programs and resources. An estimate of the obligations supported by this budget request for FY 2023 by major category and historical estimates for comparison are as follows:

Major Category	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Cash Assistance	\$69,000,000	\$74,000,000	\$204,000,000
Medical Assistance	\$64,000,000	\$68,000,000	\$133,000,000
Health Screening	\$37,000,000	\$39,000,000	\$102,000,000
URM	\$91,000,000	\$97,000,000	\$98,000,000
State administration	\$37,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$43,000,000
Matching Grant	\$45,000,000	\$45,000,000	\$224,000,000
Wilson-Fish	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$18,000,000
Data Collection/Monitoring/ Other	\$14,000,000	\$22,000,000	\$23,000,000
Federal Administration		\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000
Total Estimated Obligations	\$365,000,000	\$403,000,000	\$865,000,000

For FY 2023, it is estimated there will be 92 grant awards with an average award of \$7.3 million and a range of \$29,000 to \$66 million.

Performance Analysis

Fiscal year 2020 saw a \$0.61 increase in the aggregate average wage from FY 2019. The FY 2020 average wage was \$13.10 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, which may have provided temporarily higher wages than what may be expected going forward. In addition, 83 percent of all employments in FY 2020 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 2023, ACF expects to maintain high performance in this area by continuing to meet or exceed an average wage of at least \$10.75 per hour for refugees placed in full-time jobs.

Measure ¹	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>15.1LT and 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 2020: 42.45 Target: 56.00 (Target Not Met)	56.75%	56.75%	Maintain
<u>15.2LT and 15B</u> : Increase the average hourly wage of refugees at placement (employment entry). (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2020: \$13.10 Target: \$10.00 (Target Exceeded)	\$10.50	\$10.75	+ \$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. (Transitional and Medical Services and Refugee Social Services) (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2020: 24.49% ² Target: 20% (Target Exceeded)	21.25%	21.50%	+ 0.25
<u>15i</u> : Number of cash assistance terminations due to earned income from employment. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 3,681 (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 will shift 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 61.81 percent in FY 2021, as the coronavirus pandemic continues to affect performance, especially for families with small children needing affordable and safe childcare. Although this measure dropped 0.25 percentage points year over year, there is substantial improvement from the 52.93 percent recorded for this measure in the second half of FY 2020, and we expect the extension of the client service period to yield additional improvements in FY 2022.

Annual measure 16B is the preliminary measure of achieving self-sufficiency (not dependent on any cash assistance) by day 120 of the Matching Grant Program service period, while 16C measures self-sufficiency again at 180 days. These measures will move to day 180 and day 240 in FY 2022. 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 2021 shows 59.11 percent of program participants achieve self-sufficiency at day 120, while measure 16C indicates that 77.80 percent of program participants were self-sufficient at the end of the 180-day program service period. Both of these measures represent significant improvements over FY 2020 but remain below the pre-pandemic levels of FY 2019. ACF expects positive growth to continue in FY 2022 as grant recipients continue to refine their pandemic era methodologies and the U.S. economy recovers.

Measure ¹	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 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 180 days). (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2021: 61.81% Target: 62.68% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	TBD
<u>16B</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first four months (120 days) after arrival. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2021: 59.11% Target: 56.75% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1%	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 six months (180 days) after arrival. ² (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2020: 77.80% Target: 76.05% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	TBD
<u>16i</u> : Number of MG program refugees who are not dependent on any cash assistance within the first six months. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2021: 3,770 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The term “refugee” is used to encompass all ACF-eligible populations.

² The FY 2020 actual result has been updated as a result of the submission of additional state reports.

Resource and Program Data
Transitional and Medical Services

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$333,572,084	92	\$371,374,600	92	\$821,411,898	92
Formula - New Starts	\$325,523,732	71	\$363,374,600	71	\$803,411,898	71
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - Continuations	\$8,048,352	21	\$8,000,000	21	\$18,000,000	21
Research/Evaluation	\$1,041,619	1	\$1,750,000	1	\$1,750,000	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	\$1,041,619	1	\$1,750,000	1	\$1,750,000	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	\$17,045,463	2	\$30,250,000	3	\$41,432,500	2
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$10,289,383	1	\$558,700	1	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$3,814,094	1	\$13,575,805	2	\$15,589,016	2
Other	\$2,941,986		\$16,115,495		\$25,843,484	
Total	\$351,659,166	95	\$403,374,600	96	\$864,594,398	95

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for information technology support, overhead costs, and monitoring/on-site review costs.
2. Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.566**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$163,870	\$183,053	\$333,202	\$150,149
Alaska	406,941	454,579	827,446	372,867
Arizona	5,500,000	6,143,839	11,183,324	5,039,485
Arkansas	46,930	52,424	95,424	43,000
California	44,042,046	49,197,687	89,552,076	40,354,389
Colorado	9,250,767	10,333,678	18,809,876	8,476,198
Connecticut	346,888	387,496	705,339	317,843
Delaware	82,000	91,599	166,734	75,135
District of Columbia	1,921,495	2,146,428	3,907,037	1,760,609
Florida	30,041,893	33,558,651	61,085,128	27,526,477
Georgia	2,580,718	2,882,821	5,247,455	2,364,634
Hawaii	23,440	26,183	47,662	21,479
Idaho	1,426,781	1,593,802	2,901,119	1,307,317
Illinois	3,577,966	3,996,809	7,275,191	3,278,382
Indiana	1,491,187	1,665,748	3,032,078	1,366,330
Iowa	1,066,091	1,190,890	2,167,716	976,826
Kansas	1,900,000	2,122,418	3,863,330	1,740,912
Kentucky	4,542,773	5,074,558	9,236,964	4,162,406
Louisiana	1,340,147	1,497,026	2,724,963	1,227,937
Maine	1,410,811	1,575,962	2,868,647	1,292,685
Maryland	6,241,667	6,972,327	12,691,379	5,719,052
Massachusetts	13,623,989	15,218,837	27,702,087	12,483,250
Michigan	20,114,462	22,469,097	40,899,370	18,430,273
Minnesota	3,377,134	3,772,468	6,866,834	3,094,366
Mississippi	1,788,422	1,997,777	3,636,454	1,638,677
Missouri	929,382	1,038,178	1,889,741	851,563
Montana	399,711	446,501	812,745	366,244
Nebraska	1,763,461	1,969,895	3,585,701	1,615,806
Nevada	2,124,059	2,372,706	4,318,917	1,946,211
New Hampshire	895,715	1,000,570	1,821,285	820,715
New Jersey	3,841,951	4,291,697	7,811,960	3,520,263
New Mexico	535,516	598,204	1,088,882	490,678
New York	11,200,000	12,511,091	22,773,313	10,262,222
North Carolina	2,200,000	2,457,537	4,473,330	2,015,793
North Dakota	3,217,997	3,594,701	6,543,255	2,948,554

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	1,828,336	2,042,364	3,717,613	1,675,249
Oklahoma	398,228	444,846	809,729	364,883
Oregon	954,974	1,066,765	1,941,778	875,013
Pennsylvania	7,161,625	7,999,978	14,561,957	6,561,979
Rhode Island	288,201	321,938	586,008	264,070
South Carolina	325,000	363,045	660,832	297,787
South Dakota	455,049	508,318	925,266	416,948
Tennessee	2,500,000	2,792,655	5,083,329	2,290,674
Texas	31,158,607	34,806,089	63,355,778	28,549,689
Utah	6,614,682	7,389,009	13,449,841	6,060,832
Vermont	657,655	734,642	1,337,231	602,589
Virginia	32,660,698	36,484,018	66,410,027	29,926,009
Washington	14,374,559	16,057,271	29,228,245	13,170,974
West Virginia	16,908	18,888	34,380	15,492
Wisconsin	2,200,000	2,457,537	4,473,330	2,015,793
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, States	\$285,010,732	\$318,374,600	\$579,521,308	\$261,146,708
Total States/Territories	\$285,010,732	\$318,374,600	\$579,521,308	\$261,146,708
Other Grants	48,561,352	53,000,000	241,890,590	188,890,590
Other	18,087,082	32,000,000	43,182,500	11,182,500
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$66,648,434	\$85,000,000	\$285,073,090	\$200,073,090
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$351,659,166	\$403,374,600	\$864,594,398	\$461,219,798

Notes:

1. Funds for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.
2. Other includes program support.
3. Other Grants are the TAMS Matching Grants and Wilson-Fish.

Refugee Support Services

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$227,201,000	\$207,201,000	\$500,000,000	\$292,799,000

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

2023 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.

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 annual 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 Afghans paroled into the U.S. as part of Operation Allies Welcome (OAW), 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. Through a holistic Family Self-Sufficiency Plan (FSSP), providers assess the needs of employable refugees and their families 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 the refugee’s family 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 youth integration into schools through academic and language support; the Youth Mentoring Program to support educational and vocational goals for older youth 15-24; and the Services to Older Refugees Program to provide connections for older refugees to mainstream services.

RSS also includes several competitive grants awarded to public and private non-profit agencies to address current critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations:

- The Preferred Communities Program provides targeted long-term intensive case management to at-risk populations in need of additional assistance to support successful resettlement.

- 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 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 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 that allows them to live independently.
- 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.

Finally, RSS provides funding to a technical assistance provider that provides training, technical assistance, and other supports to all ACF-funded refugee program grantees and sub-grantees.

ACF received three supplemental appropriations to support the resettlement of individuals from Afghanistan. The FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 117-31) provided \$25 million for Afghan individuals granted special immigrant status. ACF distributed \$20 million in FY 2021 among the ten states that received more than 250 Afghan SIVs 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 OAW, 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. These funds will specifically support additional resettlement capacity at the state level; increase the duration of cash and medical assistance; help meet short-term and long-term housing needs; and fund case management, expanded medical and mental health services, additional legal assistance, and supports to integrate youth into schools. ACF will supplement existing grants, publish Notices of Funding Opportunities to create new grants, and award contracts using the Afghanistan 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 \$228 million for the RSS program in FY 2021, which included about \$1.3 million available from prior years. Less than \$1 million was carried over from FY 2021 into FY 2022. ACF does not anticipate carrying over funds from FY 2022 into FY 2023.

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

2019	\$207,201,000
2020	\$235,201,000
2021	\$227,201,000
2022 CR	\$207,201,000
2023 President's Budget	\$500,000,000

For FY 2021, ACF estimates it will award 171 grants with an average award of \$1.1 million and a range of \$61,552 to \$32 million.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request is \$500 million, an increase of \$292.8 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This funding will 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 233,000 new arrivals, including 125,000 refugees, in addition to those continuing to receive services after the first year but who remain within the five-year eligibility period.

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. 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 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 2023, it is estimated that there will be 171 awards, with an average of \$5 million and a range of \$270,000 to \$140 million.

Performance Analysis

Performance measure 18C (below) is to increase the percentage of refugees retaining employment after 90 days. In FY 2020, ACF exceeded its target of 78 percent with an actual result of 81.04 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 79.50 percent in FY 2023.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 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 2020: 24.49% ¹ Target: 20% (Target Exceeded)	21.25%	21.50%	+0.25%
<u>18A</u> : Increase the percentage of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded refugee employment services. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2020: 42.30% Target: 47.00 (Target Not Met)	51.25%	51.50%	+0.25
<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 2020: 70.98% Target: 66.00% (Target Exceeded)	67.25%	67.50%	+0.25%
<u>18C</u> : Increase the percentage of 90-day job retention as a subset of all entered employment. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2020: 81.04% Target: 78.00% (Target Exceeded)	79.25%	79.50%	+0.25%
<u>18i</u> : Number of refugees entering employment through ACF-funded employment services. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 23,966 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18ii</u> : Number of refugees entering full-time employment with health benefits available. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 14,204 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>18iii</u> : Number of refugees with 90-day job retention. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 18,082 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The FY 2020 actual result has been updated as a result of additional state reports submitted.

Resource and Program Data
Refugee Support Services

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$226,584,431	166	\$206,638,915	171	\$498,276,670	171
Formula - New Starts	\$188,940,250	58	\$169,381,977	58	\$398,221,336	58
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$27,760,229	52	\$8,525,777	57	\$27,055,334	57
Competitive - Continuations	\$9,883,952	56	\$28,731,161	56	\$73,000,000	56
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	\$1,194,063	1	\$1,194,063	1	\$2,000,000	1
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$1,194,063	1	\$1,194,063	1	\$2,000,000	1
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$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	\$227,778,494	167	\$207,832,978	172	\$500,276,670	172

Notes:

1. Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.566**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$67,748	\$60,735	\$195,307	\$134,572
Alaska	194,931	174,753	402,522	134,572
Arizona	4,317,401	3,870,482	10,610,720	6,740,238
Arkansas	197,487	177,044	393,996	216,952
California	28,076,677	25,170,301	37,520,573	12,350,272
Colorado	3,557,318	3,189,080	7,086,463	134,572
Connecticut	1,491,241	1,336,874	2,526,972	6,740,238
Delaware	50,000	44,824	146,465	216,952
District of Columbia	248,391	222,679	459,827	12,350,272
Florida	30,144,278	27,023,876	75,968,064	48,944,188
Georgia	4,166,812	3,735,482	9,631,706	5,896,224
Hawaii	50,000	44,824	146,465	101,641
Idaho	1,474,213	1,321,609	3,746,390	2,424,781
Illinois	3,661,517	3,282,493	9,014,550	5,732,057
Indiana	2,391,048	2,143,537	5,869,673	3,726,136
Iowa	1,874,070	1,680,074	5,207,267	3,527,193
Kansas	1,293,840	1,159,907	3,397,102	2,237,195
Kentucky	5,036,481	4,515,126	12,782,737	8,267,611
Louisiana	600,731	538,546	1,279,718	741,172
Maine	654,079	586,372	1,578,872	992,500
Maryland	6,251,754	5,604,600	9,939,521	4,334,921
Massachusetts	2,414,511	2,164,571	5,203,583	3,039,012
Michigan	4,019,124	3,603,082	9,534,553	5,931,471
Minnesota	3,031,647	2,717,824	6,818,805	4,100,981
Mississippi	50,000	44,824	146,465	101,641
Missouri	2,102,954	1,885,265	5,293,886	3,408,621
Montana	279,183	250,283	606,454	356,171
Nebraska	1,676,673	1,503,111	4,279,134	2,776,023
Nevada	2,150,540	1,927,925	5,892,085	3,964,160
New Hampshire	715,096	641,072	1,944,951	1,303,879
New Jersey	1,948,479	1,746,781	4,230,128	2,483,347
New Mexico	562,461	504,237	1,343,215	838,978
New York	8,292,336	7,433,949	18,481,653	11,047,704
North Carolina	3,541,834	3,175,199	8,998,470	5,823,271
North Dakota	695,676	623,663	1,413,582	789,919

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	3,888,275	3,485,778	10,545,590	\$7,059,812
Oklahoma	868,487	778,585	1,734,747	956,162
Oregon	1,872,639	1,678,792	4,676,154	2,997,362
Pennsylvania	4,008,764	3,593,794	9,007,320	5,413,526
Rhode Island	393,131	352,436	712,522	360,086
South Carolina	659,192	590,955	1,524,581	933,626
South Dakota	555,765	498,235	1,295,757	797,522
Tennessee	2,388,476	2,141,231	6,374,650	4,233,419
Texas	24,223,253	21,715,767	48,209,587	26,493,820
Utah	1,644,867	1,474,598	3,921,507	2,446,909
Vermont	451,513	404,774	1,118,429	713,655
Virginia	9,064,161	8,125,878	12,435,740	4,309,862
Washington	9,871,901	8,850,005	18,247,539	9,397,534
West Virginia	50,000	44,824	146,465	101,641
Wisconsin	1,719,295	1,541,321	4,178,874	2,637,553
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, States	\$188,940,250	\$169,381,977	\$396,221,336	\$226,839,359
Total States, Tribes & Territories	\$188,940,250	\$169,381,977	\$396,221,336	\$226,839,359
Other Grants	37,644,181	37,256,938	102,055,334	64,798,396
Training and Technical Assistance	1,194,063	1,194,063	2,000,000	805,937
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$38,838,244	\$38,451,001	\$104,055,334	\$65,604,333
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$227,778,494	\$207,832,978	\$500,276,670	\$292,443,692

Notes:

1. Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.
2. Other Grants are the RSS competitive grants.

Survivors of Torture

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$27,000,000	\$10,000,000

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

2023 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 grantees, ACF provides assistance that includes rehabilitative, social, and legal services to qualifying individuals who 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. The program served approximately 8,217 victims of torture in FY 2021.

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 (53 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, legal status, and medical health, all of which require long-term psychological and intensive case management support.

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

2019.....	\$14,000,000
2020.....	\$16,000,000
2021.....	\$17,000,000
2022 CR.....	\$17,000,000
2023 President's Budget.....	\$27,000,000

For FY 2021, ACF awarded 35 direct service grants and one technical assistance provider with an average award of \$423,722 and a range of \$259,135 to \$781,270.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request is \$27.0 million, an increase of \$10 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This will continue to support the anticipated increase in humanitarian arrivals in both FYs 2022 and 2023, the growing numbers of asylee survivors 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 in locations where capacity is non-existent or extremely limited. In addition, it would support further research to better understand the needs of survivors and outcomes of the program. ACF estimates it will award grants for 44 direct service grantees and 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 third year that grantees were required to report on the six developmental outcome performance measures listed in the table below. In FY 2021, grantees reported outcome indicators for 65 percent of clients. ACF is working with grantees to measure and report these indicators for all clients served during the year. The outcome measures for 1) Legal and 2) Housing were affected by the backlog in asylum cases and the widespread housing shortage. 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 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 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; 2) Housing; 3) Physical Health; 4) Mental Health; 5) Access to Community Services; and 6) Support Systems in the U.S. (<i>Developmental Outcome</i>)	FY 2021: 1) 39% 2) 49% 3) 56% 4) 50% 5) 58% 6) 51% (Historical Actual)	TBD	TBD	TBD
<u>18iv</u> : Number of torture survivors and family members served. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2021: 8,217 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Survivors of Torture

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$15,422,728	35	\$15,441,472	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	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - Continuations	\$15,422,728	35	\$15,441,472	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	\$781,270	1	\$782,220	1	\$1,242,349	1
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$781,270	1	\$782,220	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	\$775,366	2	\$776,308	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	\$146,387	1	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$40,000	1	\$186,613	2	\$296,385	2
Other	\$588,979		\$589,695		\$936,577	
Total	\$16,979,364	38	\$17,000,000	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 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Unaccompanied Children	\$1,724,775,150	\$1,913,483,405	\$5,403,245,000	\$4,901,346,000	-\$501,899,000
Unaccompanied Children, Mandatory	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,813,734,750	\$1,813,734,750
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,724,775,150	\$1,913,483,405	\$5,403,245,000	\$6,715,080,750	\$1,311,835,750

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

2023 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 UC who are referred to ACF’s Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) by another federal agency or department. Typically, UC 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 (P.L. 110-457), and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-4).

UC are placed into ORR custody and provided care pending release, when possible, to an adult family member or responsible adult custodian or other appropriate 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 the immigration proceedings conclude, the UC is granted lawful immigration status, or the UC turns 18 years of age, whichever occurs first. Resolution of UC immigration claims may result in granting of an immigration status (such as Special Immigrant Juvenile status or asylum), voluntary departure, or removal from the United States.

The UC program funds private non-profit and for-profit agencies to provide shelter, counseling, medical care, legal services, and other support services to children in custody. In addition, some funding is provided for limited post-release services to certain UC. Licensed facilities receive grants or contracts to provide shelter, including therapeutic care, foster care, shelter with increased staff supervision, and secure care. (Licensed facilities includes those that are license-exempt in certain states, including Texas.) Approximately 75 percent of budget costs go directly to care for UC in ORR shelters. Other services for UC such as medical care and family unification services, including background checks, make up approximately 20 percent of the budget. Administrative expenses to carry out the program total approximately 5 percent of the budget.

ORR has sought to obtain sufficient capacity, using both traditional licensed beds as well as influx shelter beds in facilities that may or may not be state-licensed, in order to ensure UC are expeditiously placed with an ORR-care provider facility, as required by law. ORR's long-term goal is to create a model of care delivery with sufficient family foster care and licensed capacity that can adapt to changing needs efficiently, such that influx care facilities or other emergency shelters are needed only in exigent or emergency circumstances.

In February 2021, to accommodate an increase in UC referrals, ORR activated the Influx Care Facility (ICF) site in Carrizo Springs, TX. The effects of the coronavirus pandemic significantly diminished available bed capacity-space, and the rate of referrals far exceeded ORR's overall available capacity. In March 2021, as a result of the urgent and compelling need to move UC out of CBP facilities and into more suitable ORR facilities, ORR established Emergency Intake Sites (EIS). These facilities provide initial, short-term life-saving services consistent with standards used 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 allow. ORR's goal is to ensure that UC spend as little time in CBP facilities as possible and are released or unified with family or other appropriate sponsors as quickly and safely as possible.

During FY 2021, ORR operated 14 EIS with only three remaining open at the end of FY 2021. As of February 1, 2022, there are two EIS operational, the ORR EIS at Fort Bliss and the Pecos EIS, both in Texas, with capacity that can be increased or decreased in response to referral trends. ORR will be increasing services at both sites to meet ICF standards. In order to reduce or avoid the need to use EIS in the future, ORR published a Notice of Funding Opportunity to expand its total licensed bed capacity by approximately 4,000 beds and is in the process of assessing potential sites for additional ICF shelters to meet short-term emergency capacity needs.

To release a minor safely to a vetted sponsor, ORR must confirm the sponsor's identity and relationship to the child and determine the sponsor's suitability to provide appropriate care for a child. A birth certificate validated as authentic by consular authorities of the issuing foreign government is the primary method used to confirm a child's parental relationship. In cases where birth certificates are not available, 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 and will not share anything associated with genetic material with any other federal agency.

ORR takes a systems-based approach to improving the rate at which UC 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 UC discharges and is in the process of making additional programmatic and operational improvements for the safe and timely discharge of UC 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 non-ORR staff 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. The end result of these process improvements has been that more children are safely and swiftly reunified with family members in the United States, a result which reinforces many of the child welfare principles at the heart of ORR's mission.

Over 90 percent of UC referred to the program are from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. Many UC have family members in the United States, and 40 to 50 percent of UC are placed with parents or legal guardians, and an additional 40 percent are placed with non-parent relatives, such as grandparents, aunts, and uncles. Migration numbers vary considerably from one year to the next, even from month to month, and are largely unpredictable. In FY 2012, the increase of children and families from Central America arriving at the United States border caused the average number of UC referred to ORR to jump from previous years' averages of roughly 6,000-7,000 children to over 14,000 per year. These referral numbers continued to rise and in FY 2014 reached approximately 57,500. Numbers fell in FY 2015 to about 34,000 UC referrals but increased again in FY 2016 to over 59,000. Referrals fluctuated in fiscal years 2017 and 2018 with 41,000 and 49,000 UC referred, respectively. In FY 2019, over 69,400 children were referred to ORR.

There was a noticeable drop in referrals in FY 2020 due to the coronavirus pandemic and subsequent public health emergency order issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on March 20, 2020, as well as other immigration policies. In FY 2021, a record 122,731 UC were referred to ORR, of which 19,464 (or 15.85 percent) were children age 12 or younger. 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 ORR services, including those for children age 12 or younger, are trauma-informed, culturally, and linguistically appropriate, and age and developmentally appropriate. Shelter and transitional foster care services comply with licensing requirements for serving children.

Approximately 32 percent of UC referred to ORR in FY 2021 were 17 years old. For UC 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, which includes planning for multiple scenarios while continuously looking for appropriate sponsors. ORR has no legal jurisdiction over 18-year-olds and ensures that the local ICE Field Office Juvenile Coordinator is aware of UC who are approaching their 18th birthday.

Because of the large number of children referred to ORR in FY 2021 additional funding was required to continue operations and serve the needs of the UC as legally required. Subsequent to Congressional notifications, funding was used to supplement the needs of the program, including \$287 million under the authority of the Secretary to transfer funding from other appropriations and \$135 million in refugee reprogramming. In addition, three supplemental transfers in the amount of \$850 million, \$860 million, and \$203 million, for a total of \$1.9 billion, were made from funding provided in the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-260) to cover the additional costs resulting from the pandemic, such as testing materials, personal protective equipment, and modified shelter space. See 2021 Supplemental in the table below.

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

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 \$1.3

billion was carried over from FY 2020 into FY 2021, and \$517.6 million was carried over from FY 2021 into FY 2022.

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

2019	\$1,589,025,150
2019 Supplemental	\$2,881,552,000
2020	\$1,303,245,000
2021	\$1,724,775,150
2021 Supplemental	\$1,913,483,405
2022 CR	\$5,403,245,000
2023 President's Budget	\$4,901,346,000

For FY 2021, there were 157 grant awards with an average of \$17 million and a range of \$736,867 to \$147,006,610.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request is \$4.9 billion, a decrease of \$501.9 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This funding will support a target licensed capacity of roughly 16,000 beds by the second quarter of FY 2023, includes \$150 million for ORR’s share of facilities co-operated by DHS and HHS at locations along the Southwest border, and allows ORR to maintain reserve beds at Influx Care Facilities that can be made available quickly if referrals exceed available capacity. The migrant co-location projects will provide for improved processing of UC while they are in the custody of CBP and allow for expedited release of children who arrive at the border with non-parent relatives, when appropriate.

The Budget request will provide approximately \$565 million for ongoing support for critical programmatic reforms. Programmatic reforms includes initiatives, such as improving case management and implementing policies and procedures that reduce the time it takes to unify children with their sponsors, increasing access to legal services and representation (see additional information below), expanding the scope of post-release services and the number of children who receive them, ensuring that all children who need a child advocate are promptly appointed one, and ensuring ORR is properly equipped to effectively respond to emerging influxes by implementing an incident management infrastructure to prepare and mobilize capacity as needed.

In addition, the President’s Budget includes two proposals for mandatory appropriations.

The first is a mandatory contingency fund authorized for FYs 2023-2025 that would automatically provide additional resources in response to increases in referrals, providing funds to activate and acquire additional bed capacity if required. The discretionary budget request supports ORR’s efforts to scale up licensed capacity to 16,000 beds. To meet this target, ORR is publishing Notices of Funding Opportunities for award in late FY 2022 and early FY 2023, centralizing case management services in FY 2022 to maintain strong discharge rates, authorizing incentive pay 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 some states currently. However, a 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 potential that ORR will be unable to meet its licensed 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 FYs 2023-2025 in any month when referrals exceed a certain threshold. Specifically, the fund would pay out \$27 million for each increment of 500 referrals above a threshold of 7,500 UC referrals in a month. The Budget scores probabilistic outlays of \$4.6 billion over ten years from this fund.

The second mandatory proposal would fund a robust expansion of UC legal representation. Within the UC discretionary request, the Budget assumes \$100 million for direct legal representation and capacity building efforts (in addition to current levels of legal services and representation). The Budget expands on this discretionary investment with a mandatory proposal for scaling-up UC legal representation towards a goal of achieving universal representation by FY 2027. This Administration recognizes the value of providing direct legal representation for UC, as these children represent a particularly vulnerable population that needs dedicated support to navigate the complex immigration court system. We know that 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. Resources are needed to not only support a robust represented caseload but also for capacity-building efforts. Within this Budget proposal, we anticipate that it will take several years to scale up to the capacity in the provider field necessary to serve all UC cases, which will require investments in attorney recruitment and training, mentoring programs and opportunities, as well as technical support for the pro-bono network. As the field expands, ORR would look to significantly increase the number of UC who receive direct representation, with the goal of achieving universal representation by FY 2027. This proposal is estimated to cost \$8.2 billion over ten years.

ORR will continue to monitor UC 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 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 includes a general provision that provides the authority for funds made available to 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 request for the Refugee and Entrant Assistance account includes the necessary funding for this activity in FY 2023. In addition, the Budget requests the authority for this population to be treated as refugees for the purposes of public benefit eligibility, meaning they would be eligible for public benefits like Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, and Supplemental Security Income; this provision scores \$752 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, staffing, and oversight at the shelters, and timely release of children to vetted 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 William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act 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 and FY 2020, 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 2023.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>19.1LT and 19A</u> : Increase the percentage of placement designation of referrals of Unaccompanied Child (UC) from Department of Homeland Security within 24 hours of referral. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2020: 99.2 Target: 99% (Target Exceeded)	Maintenance rate of 99%	Maintenance rate of 99%	TBD
<u>19C</u> : Maintain the percentage of runaways from UC shelters no higher than 1.5 percent. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2020: 0. Target: 1.0% (Target Exceeded)	1.0%	1.0%	Maintain
<u>19D</u> : Increase the percentage of "closed" corrective actions. <i>(Efficiency)</i>	FY 2020: 74% ¹ Target: 99% (Target Not Met)	99%	99%	Maintain
<u>19E</u> : Increase the percentage of secure placements reviewed every 30 days. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2020: 100% Target: 99% (Target Exceeded)	Maintenance rate of 100%	Maintenance rate of 100%	Maintain

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>19F</u> : Increase the percentage of UC in care 14 days or more that receive legal rights presentations. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2020: 98.3% 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 2020: 58% Target: 31.6% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +2%	Prior Result +2%	TBD
<u>19i</u> : Number of runaways from UC shelters. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 78 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>19ii</u> : Number of UC in care at high point. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 5,105 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ The FY 2020 actual result has been updated as a result of a correction to the calculation method, which is now consistent with prior year reporting.

Resource and Program Data
Unaccompanied Children

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$2,034,232,716	153	\$2,043,079,129	200	\$3,198,091,028	200
Formula - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$34,718,647	6	\$877,637,575	77	\$0	0
Competitive - Continuations	\$1,999,514,069	147	\$1,165,441,554	123	\$3,198,091,028	200
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	\$4,959,070,489	86	\$3,877,816,367	22	\$1,953,254,972	32
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$4,105,036,909	81	\$1,919,761,897	10	\$1,503,112,886	10
Contracts - Continuations	\$287,900,033	5	\$1,619,086,221	12	\$85,620,546	22
Other	\$566,133,547		\$338,968,249		\$364,521,540	
Total	\$6,993,303,205	239	\$5,920,895,496	222	\$5,151,346,000	232

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.

Anti-Trafficking in Persons Programs

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$28,755,000	\$28,755,000	\$39,497,000	\$10,742,000

Authorizing Legislation- Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Section 213(a) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, Section 121 of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014, Section 101 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018, and Section 2 of the SOAR to Health and Wellness Act of 2018

2023 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 Certification or Eligibility Letters further 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, nongovernmental agency, in order 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.

Congress also authorized the SOAR to Health and Wellness Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-398) to provide training to health care and social service providers on human trafficking, including Stop, Observe, Ask, Respond (SOAR) to Human Trafficking training program activities implemented under the TVPA and additional activities, such as stakeholder engagement, technical assistance to grantees, data collection, and grant awards.

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 or Eligibility 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. ACF, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), 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 on identifying and serving victims of trafficking. In FY 2021, ACF issued 527 certification letters to adult victims and approximately 1,200 eligibility letters to minor victims of human trafficking.

The Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (TVAP) funds time-limited comprehensive case management services to foreign national victims of trafficking, potential victims seeking and who have received HHS certification and eligibility determinations, and certain family members. In FY 2022, ACF continued to fund a new \$3 million five-year award to continue TVAP efforts. Also, ACF continued to fund two programs in the Pacific Region to support services for foreign national victims trafficked in and through Hawaii and the U.S. Territories under the newly developed Victims of Human Trafficking Services and Outreach Program – Pacific Region Demonstration Program.

In FY 2022, ACF will initiate a new program, Aspire: Child and Youth Trafficking Assistance Demonstration Program and make a single five-year award in the amount of \$2.5 million. The grant provides national coverage of comprehensive case management and other supportive services to domestic and foreign national children, youth, and young adults who have experienced severe forms of human trafficking. It specifically supports comprehensive, trauma-informed, age-appropriate services. The establishment of a child-specific program relieved the responsibility to serve this population, which was previously exclusively shouldered by the TVAP.

In FY 2022, ACF also will fund the Lighthouse Demonstration 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 funded \$1 million for this three-year demonstration program.

In FY 2021, ACF awarded a contract in the amount of \$2.1 million for the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center (NHTTAC) 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. 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 provides support for the National Advisory Committee on the Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth in the United States.

In FY 2022, ACF funded a five-year pilot demonstration program based on the SOAR for organizations curricula to train health care providers on human trafficking. ACF funded three projects totaling \$1.5 million 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 2021, the Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking – Services and Outreach (DVHT-SO) program continued to fund comprehensive case management services for United States citizens and lawful permanent resident victims and potential victims of trafficking. The DVHT-SO program has four main objectives: 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 2021, ACF made 12 DVHT-SO awards totaling \$3.8 million.

In FY 2021, ACF expanded the DVHT-SO program to target culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach and service for Native communities and indigenous populations and to identify and provide comprehensive case management, direct services, assistance, and referrals under the Victims of Human Trafficking in Native Communities initiative.

In FY 2021, the National Human Trafficking Hotline (referred to as the Hotline in this chapter) received \$4 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 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. Hotline operations were affected by challenges related to the pandemic, including quarantine and social distancing measures. Other pandemic-related challenges that affected the operation of the hotline included moving to remote operations that may have limited in-person supervisory support, which affected staff wellness and increased turnover; increased mental health calls from the public requiring more time per call; and the spread of viral misinformation on human trafficking, which increased call volume. In FY 2021, ACF provided \$500,000 in supplemental funding for the hotline to increase staffing capacity, recruitment and retention, and mental health and wellness resources.

In FY 2021, ACF funded eight projects at \$4.3 million to implement the Human Trafficking Youth Prevention Education Demonstration (HTYPE) program. The HTYPE program supports local educational agencies efforts to develop and implement programs to prevent human trafficking victimization through the provision 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 2022, ACF funded a cohort of three additional HTYPE grantees.

The Human Trafficking Data Collection 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 2021, ACF continued implementing recommendations and findings from the pilot phase of the project, standardizing human trafficking data elements across grant programs and supporting program evaluations. ACF developed an online case management system to streamline the issuance of certification and eligibility letters, improving transparency and providing survivors with real-time access to their verification status. In FY 2021, ACF also awarded a five-year contract in the amount of \$1.8 million to develop an online system to automate, streamline, capture and synthesize the submission of grantee data collection efforts.

The Look Beneath the Surface (LBS) public awareness campaign builds 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. In FY 2021, ACF awarded a contract of \$1 million to strengthen campaign efforts 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 will coordinate with and complement other federal government efforts to raise awareness about human trafficking. ACF plans to continue this commitment at about \$500,000 in FY 2022.

The Demonstration Grants to Strengthen the Response to Victims of Human Trafficking in Native Communities (VHT-NC) program provides victim services and assistance to survivors of human trafficking in Native communities. Grant recipients provide direct services, assistance, and referrals with goals to provide 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. Funding recipients are encouraged to establish community partnerships, to conduct meaningful engagement of Native American survivors of trafficking, and to hire qualified professionals that reflect the community served in all project implementation strategies. In FY 2022, ACF funded nine programs under VHT-NC at a cost of \$2.5 million.

In FY 2021, ACF awarded 28 grants with an average of \$250,000 and a range between \$200,000 and \$4 million. In FY 2022, ACF will make 47 grants awards with an average of \$225,996 and a range between \$260,000 and \$4 million.

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

Fiscal Year	Foreign Victims of Trafficking	Domestic Trafficking	Total
2019	\$19,000,000	\$7,755,000	\$26,755,000
2020	\$19,500,000	\$8,255,000	\$27,755,000
2021	\$20,500,000	\$8,255,000	\$28,755,000
2022 CR	\$20,500,000	\$8,255,000	\$28,755,000
2023 President's Budget	\$25,000,000	\$14,497,000	\$39,497,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request is \$39.5 million, an increase of \$10.7 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level.

In FY 2023, ACF will continue to support the next phase of the human trafficking data collection 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 2023, ACF will continue funding demonstration programs that target outreach, identification, and comprehensive services for minor victims of severe forms of human trafficking, victims of all forms of labor trafficking, and targeted efforts to reach foreign nationals in the Pacific territories that have demonstrated consistent demand for case management services and assistance.

In FY 2023, ACF plans to continue funding for the Aspire victim services program for foreign national and domestic minors to provide case management and emergency services in response to the growing demand for specialized services in the recent years, in addition to assisting minors with identifying and accessing eligible public benefits, case management, and navigator and transitional services, especially to minors aging out of foster care. ACF will also rely on this new child trafficking program to provide consultation services to assist with the assessment of requests for assistance and the issuance of child eligibility letters from HHS.

ACF also plans to provide continuation funding in FY 2023 of \$1 million for the initial cohort of the Lighthouse demonstration project in addition to adding three new programs at the same funding level. In addition, funding will continue in FY 2023 for the Victims of Human Trafficking Services and Outreach Program – Pacific Region Demonstration Program.

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 2023, 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 if additional funding is received.

ACF plans to fund four DVHT-SO continuation grants, and with additional funding will award add four new grants, for a total funding of \$3 million in FY 2023.

ACF will continue to provide funding for the National Human Trafficking Hotline and continue to support local educational agencies efforts to develop and implement programs to prevent human trafficking victimization through the provision of 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 2023, bringing the total funding commitment to \$6.2 million.

The increase of funds in FY 2023 will support plans to further invest in the Look Beneath the Surface National Campaign by conducting an assessment of existing resources, expanding outreach through social media, developing new assets, strengthening engagement with underserved and historically marginalized populations, integrating racial equity and cultural competencies, and expanding its dissemination efforts to strengthen national human trafficking prevention efforts.

In FY 2023, the increase of funding will support three new VHT-NC projects, at \$1 million, to identify and provide victim services and assistance to survivors of human trafficking in Native communities.

In FY 2023, ACF estimates it will make 37 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 victims of trafficking, so that they may be eligible for benefits and services to the same extent as refugees. In FY 2019, ACF issued 311 certification letters, a 25 percent decrease from the prior year. In FY 2020, ACF issued 508 certification letters, a 63 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 submitted between December 2019 and March 2020 as were received during the same time period the previous fiscal year. 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.

The National Human Trafficking Hotline provides services year-round, 24/7 through phone calls, texts, a web portal, and online chats. The Hotline responds to requests for urgent assistance, receives and reports tips to law enforcement about potential trafficking situations, and makes referrals to community-based organizations for assistance. In FY 2021, the Hotline processed 10,633 referrals; identified 10,983 potential cases of trafficking; responded to 13,538 signals from potential victims; and reported 2,889 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. By FY 2023, ACF aims to increase the number of potential trafficking victims identified by the Hotline by ten percent over the average of the previous four years of actual results.

ACF's 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. In FY 2020, 11 grantees served 884 domestic survivors of human trafficking, a 7 percent increase from the previous fiscal year (825). Of the 884 victims of human trafficking who received services through DVHT-SO in FY 2020, 844 were known to have experienced sex trafficking, 4 experienced labor trafficking, and 28 experienced both sex and labor trafficking. The specific type of trafficking was unknown for 8 victims. In FY 2020, DVHT-SO grantees delivered 201 trainings, developed 245 collaborative partnerships, and provided 1,306 referrals to federal anti-trafficking grantees and other project partners. The most commonly accessed services included case management, emotional and moral support, basic necessities like clothing or personal care items, housing, and victim advocacy.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>17B</u> : Increase the number of foreign victims served by whole network of providers. <i>(Outcome and Output)</i>	FY 2020: 1,457 Target: 1,222 (Target Exceeded)	Average prev 4 actuals +5% [1]	Average prev 4 actuals -10% [2]	N/A
<u>17C</u> : Increase the number of domestic trafficking victims served. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2020: 884 Target: 664 (Target Exceeded)	1% above prev actual [3]	5% above avg prev 4 actual [4]	N/A
<u>17D</u> : Increase the number of potential trafficking victims identified by the Hotline. <i>(Outcome)</i>	FY 2020: 19,186 Target: 26,322 (Target Not Met)	Avg prev 4 actuals + 7% [5]	Avg prev 4 actuals + 5%	N/A
<u>17E</u> : Increase the number of incoming communications received from victims and survivors of human trafficking by the hotline. <i>(Outcome)[6]</i>	FY 2021: 13,538 Target: 9,695 (Target Exceeded)	12,145	Average prev 4 actuals +10%	N/A
<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>(Developmental Outcome)[7]</i>	FY 2020: 84% (Historical Actual)	Average prev 4 actuals	Average prev 4 actuals +1%	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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>17i</u> : Number of total incoming communications received by the hotline. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 195,100 (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 2020: 50,493 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>17iii</u> : Number of victims of trafficking certified per year. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 1,181 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2022 target has been adjusted to account for the sunset of the LBS program at the close of FY 2020 and the fact that FY 2022 will mark the first year of the new cohort of grantees for TVAP. The FY 2022 TVAP program will also likely be restructured. Current TVAP grantees have high unobligated balances that have not been used over the past two fiscal years, which is expected to impact FY 2021 performance and the FY 2022 budget. There was a 13 percent decrease in program enrollment when TVAP changed over to a new cohort of grantees in FY 2016.

[2] There was a 13 percent decrease in program enrollment when TVAP changed over to a new cohort of grantees in FY 2016. Because FY 2023 will mark the first year of the new cohort of grantees for the restructured TVAP, we are expecting a similar impact on program enrollment.

[3] The FY 2022 target has been modestly increased to reflect the fact that more grant awards will be made under the DVHT-SO program than previously expected in FY 2020 and the award of additional grantees under the new VHT-NC program.

[4] The pandemic led to delays in the implementation of projects for both DVHT-SO and VHT-NC grantees during their first award year. Despite the delays, we anticipate an increase in the number of domestic victims of human trafficking by FY 2023.

[5] The FY 2022 target for this performance measure has been adjusted to address an increase to the Hotline's funding and anticipated effects on the performance measure.

[6] Incoming signals include calls, texts, chats, emails, and web forms submitted to the National Human Trafficking Hotline.

[7] SOAR to Health and Wellness training has three tiers including SOAR Online for Individuals, SOAR for Organizations, and SOAR for Communities. The evaluations of trainings within each of these tiers will be included in the percentage for this performance measure.

Resource and Program Data
Victims of Trafficking

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$10,867,460	10	\$7,000,000	2	\$7,000,000	2
Formula - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$0	0	\$3,000,000	1	\$0	0
Competitive - Continuations	\$10,867,460	10	\$4,000,000	1	\$7,000,000	2
Research/Evaluation	\$722,188	1	\$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	\$722,188	1	\$0	0	\$1,600,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Demonstration/Development	\$0	0	\$8,319,008	19	\$12,742,000	19
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$6,875,000	11	\$1,500,000	3
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$1,444,008	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	\$8,910,340	5	\$5,180,992	5	\$3,658,000	2
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$6,011,320	4	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$914,810	1	\$3,230,992	5	\$1,457,992	2
Other	\$1,984,210		\$1,950,000		\$2,200,008	
Total	\$20,499,988	16	\$20,500,000	26	\$25,000,000	24

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

Resource and Program Data
Domestic Trafficking

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$5,279,749	18	\$6,022,268	25	\$7,279,749	12
Formula - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$5,279,749	18	\$3,000,000	7	\$1,000,000	4
Competitive - Continuations	\$0	0	\$3,022,268	18	\$6,279,749	8
Research/Evaluation	\$307,114	1	\$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	\$307,114	1	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Demonstration/Development	\$0	0	\$625,000	1	\$625,000	1
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$625,000	1	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$625,000	1
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	\$2,666,352	3	\$1,607,732	3	\$4,992,251	3
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$2,432,989	3	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$1,179,494	3	\$4,465,251	3
Other	\$233,363		\$428,238		\$527,000	
Total	\$8,253,215	22	\$8,255,000	29	\$14,497,000	17

Note: Program Support includes travel, printing and an inter-agency agreement.

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 2023 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For carrying out the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (“CCDBG Act”), \$7,562,000,000 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, \$177,330,000 shall be for Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Provided further, That of amounts made available under this heading, the Secretary may reserve up to one half of one percent for Federal administrative expenses: Provided further, That of 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, the Secretary may reserve up to .5 percent of such funds for Federal Administrative expenses to carry out such section 418.

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>Provided further, That of amounts made available under this heading, the Secretary may reserve up to 0.5 of one percent for Federal administrative expenses: Provided further, That of 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, the Secretary may reserve up to 0.5 percent of such funds for Federal Administrative expenses to carry out such section 418.</i>	This language represents a proposal to allow an allocation for federal administrative costs for the Child Care and Development Fund.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 President's Budget
Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014	Such sums	5,911,000,000	Such sums	7,562,000,000
Section 418 of the Social Security Act	3,550,000,000	3,550,000,000	3,550,000,000	3,550,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	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 2022
Child Care and Development Block Grant	FY 2020	2,748,591,018	5,826,000,000	5,911,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2014				
Discretionary	2,478,313,000		2,500,000,000	2,360,000,000
Mandatory	3,417,000,000			2,917,000,000
Transfer				-1,754,000
Total				5,275,246,000
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
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
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		
Mandatory	3,550,000,000			
Total				
2023				
Discretionary	7,562,000,000			
Mandatory	3,550,000,000			
Total				

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 Current Law	FY 2023 President's Budget
Discretionary, B.A.	\$5,911,000,000	\$5,911,000,000	\$5,911,000,000	\$7,562,000,000
Mandatory, B.A.	3,550,000,000	3,550,000,000	3,550,000,000	3,550,000,000
Sequestration	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$9,461,000,000	\$9,461,000,000	\$9,461,000,000	\$11,112,000,000
Secretary's Transfer	-32,816,457	0	0	0
Subtotal, Adjusted Budget Authority	\$9,428,183,543	\$9,461,000,000	\$9,461,000,000	\$11,112,000,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-871,587	0	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	575,454	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$9,427,887,410	\$9,461,000,000	\$9,461,000,000	\$11,112,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 Current Law	FY 2023 President's Budget
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$5,878,183,543	\$5,911,000,000	\$5,911,000,000	\$7,562,000,000
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	\$9,428,183,543	\$9,461,000,000	\$9,461,000,000	\$11,112,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Summary of Changes

FY 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$9,461,000,000
FY 2023 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$11,112,000,000
Net change	\$1,651,000,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	FY 2022 CR	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.	\$5,911,000,000	\$1,651,000,000
Total Increases		\$1,651,000,000
Net Change		\$1,651,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Child Care and Development Fund

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$9,428,183,543	\$49,000,000,000	\$9,461,000,000	\$11,112,000,000	\$1,651,000,000

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 certain low-income families access child care and improves the quality of child care for all children. As a block grant, CCDF gives funding to states, territories, and tribes to provide child care subsidies primarily through vouchers or certificates to low-income families. In addition, CCDF funds are used to improve the quality of child care for both subsidized and unsubsidized children.

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 low-income children and families. The American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) permanently authorized CCE and increased the annual funding level from \$2.9 billion to \$3.6 billion.

The combination of the discretionary and mandatory funds provided about \$9.5 billion in federal funding in FY 2021 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 2021 is about \$13 billion.

Program Descriptions and Accomplishments

CCDF provides access to child care services for eligible low-income parents and guardians so they can work, attend school, or enroll in training to improve the well-being of their families. At the same time, it also promotes the healthy development and school success of low-income children by providing them with higher-quality early learning and after school experiences. The 2014 reauthorization made statutory changes designed to improve the safety and quality of child care, give parents the information they need

to make more informed choices about their child care providers, and support continuity in children's early experiences. The reauthorization also put a new 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 allocation of funding from the CCDBG is set forth in law. The amount an individual state (including Washington, D.C., 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 Washington, D.C.) 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 authorized mandatory funds to be awarded to territories for the first time. 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 Washington, D.C.) 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 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. The ARP authorized matching funding increases, though the increased amounts available in FY 2021 and FY 2022 that are more than amounts allotted to the state in FY 2021 do not require a state match. Federal matching funds that are allotted to a state but are not used may be recaptured and redistributed 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 as 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 2021, 3 percent of discretionary funds was allotted for Indian tribes. The FY 2021 CCDBG appropriations language included an additional set-aside of \$177 million for Indian tribes. The ARP 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).

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.

A portion of both CCDBG and CCE is designated for activities to promote the quality of child care for all children. The CCDBG Act of 2014 increased the minimum amount states must devote to quality-related efforts from four to nine percent, to be phased-in over a period of five years. 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. States are required to use quality funds to carry out at least one of the following activities specified in statute:

- supporting the training and professional development of the child care workforce;
- developing or implementing early learning and developmental guidelines;
- developing or implementing a tiered quality rating system for child care providers;
- improving the quality and supply of child care programs for infants and toddlers;
- establishing or expanding a statewide system of child care resource and referral services;
- facilitating compliance with training, inspection, monitoring, health and safety, or licensing requirements;
- evaluating or assessing the quality and effectiveness of child care programs;
- supporting child care providers in the pursuit of accreditation;
- developing program standards related to health, mental health, nutrition, and physical activity; or
- other activities determined by the state to improve the quality of child care, for which measurable outcomes relating to improved provider preparedness, child safety, child well-being, or readiness for kindergarten entry are possible.

In addition to the requirement to spend a specified percent of funding on quality-related efforts as described above, the CCDBG Act of 2014 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.

Up to one-half of one percent of CCDBG funding is reserved for the provision of training and technical assistance to the states, territories, and tribes. In recent years, appropriations acts have also authorized the use of up to one-half of one percent of CCE funds for this purpose. ACF supports training and technical assistance, some in collaboration with the Head Start program to identify innovations in child care administration and to bring best practices to teachers and caregivers across early childhood settings. Reauthorization expanded this role in a number of areas, including providing technical assistance for specified quality improvement activities, providing technical assistance to strengthen the business practices of child care providers (including child care offered in a provider's home), and disseminating information about evidence-based practices that are most successful in improving the quality of programs.

ACF provides this technical assistance through targeted support, peer-to-peer learning opportunities between the states, information briefs, toolkits, and other strategies that are responsive to grantee requests for support.

The statute allows for up to one-half of one percent of CCDBG 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 acts have also authorized the use of up to one-half of one percent of CCE funds for this purpose. These funds support ACF in 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. These funds also support increasing knowledge of what child care services work best and disseminating that knowledge throughout the country. 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, independence/self-sufficiency, and improving the quality of care provided to our children.

Examples include:

- implementation and ongoing analysis of data from the National Survey of Early Care and Education (NSECE) of 2012 and 2019 to provide national estimates of the use of child care and early education for children birth through age 13, parental preferences and choices of care and how those relate to their employment status and schedules and unique needs of their children, characteristics of programs providing care and early education services to children and of the teaching and care-giving staff interacting with children, and availability and use of public funds;
- follow-up data collections from the center- and home-based providers and the early childhood workforce that participated in the NSECE 2019 surveys to learn how the coronavirus pandemic affected child care and early education providers and the workforce at the program and individual levels, including changes in services offered, enrollment of children, programs' ability to meet new health and safety requirements, mental health, financial hardship, and access to funding from federal and other state or local funding to stabilize the child care market and support the early childhood workforce;
- analyses of existing data and syntheses of available research to assess quality and scope of available data on the state of child care and early education facilities in order to develop methodologies for conducting state and local assessments to identify the need for improvements to meet state and local regulations regarding health and safety, including environmental health, and features that will support quality environments and practices in programs serving young children in care;
- evaluations of professional development models for the child care and early education workforce to better understand how "in service" models improve the skills and competencies of the existing workforce and the levels of support needed to achieve changes in practices to support young children's learning and development;
- research and development of measures to assess unique features of quality in home-based programs focusing on desired outcomes for families, children, and providers and that are designed using an equity lens;

- research and evaluation of strategies to retain and support the early childhood workforce and to understand how increases in compensation, benefits, and other supports may affect families' access to high quality care for their children; and
- research and evaluation activities to describe and evaluate the effectiveness of child care and early education supply-building strategies in states and localities, especially in the post-coronavirus pandemic years, in order to stabilize the child care market and increase access to care that meets the needs of families with young children.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) included an \$85 million increase in CCDBG funds over the previous year. Since FY 2018, Congress has increased the CCDBG appropriation by approximately \$3 billion. States are using the funds to implement provisions of the 2014 CCDBG Act reauthorization, including increasing subsidy payment rates to providers to make parental co-payments more affordable; increasing access by providing subsidies to families who would otherwise be unserved; supporting the implementation of inspections for compliance with health, safety, and fire standards and compliance with background check requirements; investing in data system development for the child care workforce to improve invoicing and payment between providers and lead agencies; and establishing or enhancing quality improvement activities.

In FY 2019, the most recent year for which preliminary data are available, over 1.4 million children from about 857,700 low-income families received child care assistance in an average month through CCDF. Of the children served, 28 percent were infants and toddlers, 28 percent were 3 or 4 years old, 10 percent were 5 years old, and 34 percent were 6 years or older. Of the families served, 40 percent had incomes below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (\$21,330 for a family of three in 2019), while 27 percent had incomes between 100 and 150 percent of FPL, and 17 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 2019, administrative data shows the share of CCDF children served in licensed care arrangements increased from 73 to 88 percent. In 46 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 75 percent. Approximately 20 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).

In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$30 million, to remain available through September 30, 2021, for necessary expenses directly related to the consequences of Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, 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. In FY 2020 and FY 2021, ACF awarded grants to eligible state, territory, and tribal CCDF lead agencies for renovating, repairing, or rebuilding of child care facilities; materials, supplies, furnishings, vehicles, and equipment; supply-building grants to providers; mental health consultation; direct services; and other allowable CCDF uses.

In response to the coronavirus pandemic, Congress provided a total of \$52.5 billion in supplemental funding in three appropriations: \$3.5 billion in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (P.L. 116-136), \$10 billion through the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260), and \$39 billion through the ARP Act. These funds

are being used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus and to support immediate and ongoing needs of child care providers during and after the coronavirus pandemic.

The \$3.5 billion provided through the CARES Act, to remain available through September 30, 2021, provided funding to state, territory, and tribal CCDF lead agencies for continuing payments and assistance to child care providers, in the case of decreased enrollment or closures, to ensure that providers are able to remain open or to reopen. Funds also can be used for cleaning and sanitation and other activities necessary to maintain or resume the operation of programs due to the pandemic and for providing child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and other workers deemed essential during the response to the pandemic, without regard to the income eligibility requirements. Funds are available to the wider child care sector, regardless of a current or past practice of serving children with subsidies. CARES Act funds are not subject to the regular CCDF direct services or quality spending requirements. Funds are available for obligation by the grantees until September 30, 2022.

The \$10 billion provided through the CRRSA Act, to remain available through September 30, 2021, provided funding to state, territory, and tribal CCDF lead agencies to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic. Much like the supplemental discretionary funds authorized in the CARES Act, the CRRSA Act expands flexibility to provide child care assistance to families and children, supports child care providers, and provides lead agencies funding for activities that include providing child care assistance to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and eligibility requirements. The CRRSA Act also makes funds available to the wider child care market, regardless of a current or past practice of serving children with subsidies. Funds are available for obligation by the grantees until September 30, 2022.

The ARP Act provided \$39 billion for CCDBG, to remain available through September 30, 2021. Of that amount, almost \$24 billion is for child care stabilization funds, and nearly \$15 billion supplements CCDBG program funds, including the ability to provide child care to frontline workers, regardless of income. 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. Lead agencies could use the ARP Act supplemental funds to carry out CCDF program activities, 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. Funds are available for obligation by the grantees until September 30, 2022, for the child care stabilization funds and until September 30, 2023, for the supplemental CCDBG funds.

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

2019	\$8,174,850,560
2019 Supplemental	\$30,000,000
2020	\$8,743,000,000
2020 Supplemental	\$3,500,000,000
2021	\$9,428,183,543
2021 Supplemental	\$49,000,000,000
2022 CR	\$9,461,000,000
2023 President's Budget	\$11,112,000,000

For CCDBG Discretionary, for FY 2022 the grant awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C., averaged approximately \$106 million with a range of \$7 million to \$644 million. The grant awards made to territories averaged approximately \$15 million with a range of \$5 million to \$45 million. The grant awards made to tribes averaged approximately \$1 million with a range of \$70,000 to \$46 million.

For CCE Mandatory, for FY 2022, the grant awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C., 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 \$2 million to \$58 million. The grant awards made to tribes averaged approximately \$400,000 with a range of \$7,000 to \$14 million.

For CCE Matching, for FY 2022, the grant awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C., averaged approximately \$42 million with a range of nearly \$3 million to \$261 million.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget requests \$11.1 billion in budget authority, an increase of \$1.6 billion from the annualized CR and current law levels. This includes \$7.6 billion for CCDBG, a 28 percent increase, and \$3.5 billion for CCE.

The CCDBG amount includes a planned three-percent allotment for Indian tribes in addition to the \$177 million set-aside included in the proposed appropriation language.

The request includes appropriation language to allow a one-half of one percent set-aside each from discretionary and mandatory funding for effective federal program administration, operation, oversight, and accountability. Congress signaled their intention to place a greater emphasis on child development and child care quality 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, tribal, and territorial CCDF lead agencies in the implementation of the requirements. ACF now engages in stronger support for the CCDF program through state plan approval, technical assistance and guidance, oversight, and accountability processes, 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. One-half of one percent of the total program funds is a small investment that will have minimal impact on amount the funding amounts for grantees but will have monumental 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, IT expansion and maintenance, and program oversight.

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 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 2023 CCDBG funds, ACF estimates that the awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C., will average approximately \$136 million with a range from nearly \$9 million to \$825 million. The grant awards made to territories will average approximately \$19 million with a range of \$7 million to \$57 million. The grant awards made to tribes will average approximately \$2 million with a range of \$80,000 to \$53 million.

For the FY 2023 CCE Mandatory level, it is estimated that the awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C., 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 \$2 million to \$58 million. The grant awards made to tribes will average approximately \$400,000 with a range of \$7,000 to \$14 million.

For the FY 2023 CCE Matching level, it is estimated that the awards made to the 50 states and Washington, D.C., will average approximately \$42 million with a range from nearly \$3 million to \$259 million.

Performance Analysis

In addition to directly subsidizing access for eligible low-income children, CCDF invests in improving the quality and supply of child care available to families across the country. In FY 2019, the most recent year for which data are available, states reported spending \$1.2 billion (12 percent across states) of CCDF funds, including funds transferred from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to CCDF, on quality improvement activities. States use these funds to conduct critical activities, including monitoring whether providers meet health and safety standards, and developing and implementing quality rating and improvement systems (QRIS), which support parental choice by giving parents information to make more informed decisions about child care options using a state standard of quality. Since FY 2011, ACF has tracked states' progress in implementing QRIS that met certain high-quality benchmarks. During that time, the number of states with QRIS that met high-quality benchmarks doubled. This increase in states meeting all components of the measure coincided with significant changes to the CCDF program, including reauthorization of the CCDBG Act in 2014, publication of the CCDF final regulations in 2016, and implementation of the new annual Quality Progress Report in 2018. In response to the new requirements and reporting, ACF has revised the QRIS performance measure to better reflect the variation among state QRIS systems. In FY 2019, 17 states had a statewide QRIS for child care centers and family child care homes that met high-quality benchmarks. This serves as the first

pre-baseline year for this measure. Targeted technical assistance provided by the National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assistance, as well as other technical assistance partners funded by ACF, help states work toward their goals to improve their QRIS through small group/peer-to-peer interactions, national webinars, and topical learning tables related to quality. ACF is also investing in research and implementation studies that look at how QRIS can be used to support child care providers and make systemic quality improvements in child care.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<p><u>2A</u>: 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>¹⁰</p>	<p>FY 2019: 16% Target: 17% (Target Not Met)¹¹</p>	<p>17%¹²</p>	<p>17%¹³</p>	<p>Maintain</p>
<p><u>2B</u>: 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>¹⁴</p>	<p>FY 2019: 17 (Pre-baseline)</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>2C</u>: Increase the number or percentage of low-income children receiving CCDF subsidies who are enrolled in high quality care settings. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>N/A</p>

¹⁰ This measure estimates the average monthly number of children receiving child care subsidies from all federal sources (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Child Care and Development Fund, and Social Services Block Grant), compared on an annual basis to an estimate of the average monthly number of children eligible for child care subsidies.

This measure has been revised to include all children eligible under federal statute (i.e., equal to or less than 85 percent of State Median Income); the prior measure reflected a smaller universe of eligible children (i.e., less than 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level). Under CCDF law, states have substantial flexibility to establish their own rules regarding eligibility for child care subsidies within broad federal guidelines. This estimate does not take into account state-specific eligibility thresholds and other requirements families must meet to receive child care subsidies.

¹¹ This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data are available.

¹² This target is subject to change pending the final budget appropriation for FY 2022.

¹³ This target is subject to change pending the final budget appropriation for FY 2023.

¹⁴ Developmental outcome measure 2B revises previous outcome measure 2B. The revised measure reflects the significant changes to the CCDF program, state quality rating and improvement systems, and data sources that have occurred since the previous measure was set in FY 2012.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
2D. Increase the number or percentage of licensed child care providers serving children receiving CCDF subsidies. <i>(Developmental Outcome)</i>	FY 2019: 51% (Pre-baseline) ¹⁵	TBD	TBD	N/A
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 2019: 87% of families (Historical Actual) ¹⁶	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹⁵ This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data are available.

¹⁶ This is a preliminary estimate that is subject to change once final data are available.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care and Development Block Grant

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$5,818,080,468	393	\$5,850,390,000	322	\$7,447,070,000	322
Formula - New Starts	\$5,815,573,543	320	\$5,848,390,000	320	\$7,445,070,000	320
Formula - Continuations	\$506,925	71	\$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	\$29,371,840	26	\$29,555,000	12	\$37,810,000	27
Grants - New Starts	\$275,000	1	\$350,000	1	\$1,200,000	3
Grants - Continuations	\$826,737	2	\$200,000	1	\$350,000	1
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$4,212,608	10	\$10,606,360	18
Contracts - Continuations	\$15,632,380	23	\$0	0	\$2,090,106	5
Other	\$12,637,723		\$24,792,392		\$23,563,534	
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	\$18,329,291	12	\$15,655,000	13	\$39,310,000	12
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$600,000	3	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$2,027,500	4	\$0	0	\$600,000	3
Contracts - New Starts	\$4,000,000	1	\$8,555,000	3	\$30,010,000	8
Contracts - Continuations	\$9,953,275	7	\$3,500,000	7	\$8,500,000	1
Other	\$2,348,516		\$3,000,000		\$200,000	
Program Support	\$12,129,733	1	\$15,400,000	4	\$37,810,000	5
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$9,700,000	4	\$19,810,000	5
Contracts - Continuations	\$6,087,592	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$6,042,141		\$5,700,000		\$18,000,000	
Total	\$5,877,911,332	432	\$5,911,000,000	351	\$7,562,000,000	366

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 2021 funds include about \$500,000 in reallocated funds from tribes' FY 2020 available balances.

Resource and Program Data
Child Care Entitlement to States

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$3,516,808,529	397	\$3,516,250,000	355	\$3,498,500,000	355
Formula - New Starts	\$3,516,740,000	355	\$3,516,250,000	355	\$3,498,500,000	355
Formula - Continuations	\$68,529	42	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Research/Evaluation	\$16,786,928	49	\$16,875,000	54	\$16,875,000	48
Grants - New Starts	\$1,671,184	13	\$7,228,216	32	\$5,199,330	26
Grants - Continuations	\$6,836,869	21	\$4,943,324	14	\$4,000,000	11
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$1,589,747	8	\$4,975,503	9
Contracts - Continuations	\$4,980,157	15	\$0	0	\$1,500,000	2
Other	\$3,298,718		\$3,113,713		\$1,200,167	
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	\$16,380,621	6	\$16,875,000	8	\$16,875,000	5
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$2,652,500	5	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$11,900,000	8	\$16,875,000	5
Contracts - Continuations	\$4,485,888	1	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$9,242,233		\$4,975,000		\$0	
Program Support	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$17,750,000	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	\$11,900,000	4
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$5,850,000	
Total	\$3,549,976,078	452	\$3,550,000,000	417	\$3,550,000,000	412

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for interagency agreements, information technology support, and associated overhead.
2. FY 2021 funds include about \$68,000 in reallocated Matching Funds from FY 2020 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, 248 tribes and 5 territories received a grant through the Mandatory Fund.
4. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, 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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$106,288,287	\$106,640,208	\$136,662,683	\$30,022,475
Alaska	10,675,920	10,711,268	13,726,817	3,015,549
Arizona	140,448,001	140,913,029	180,584,345	39,671,316
Arkansas	67,368,564	67,591,624	86,620,727	19,029,103
California	544,714,460	546,518,027	700,379,523	153,861,496
Colorado	67,385,295	67,608,410	86,642,240	19,033,830
Connecticut	40,003,960	40,136,414	51,436,039	11,299,625
Delaware	15,719,242	15,771,289	20,211,388	4,440,099
District of Columbia	9,382,241	9,413,306	12,063,439	2,650,133
Florida	358,668,016	359,855,578	461,165,899	101,310,321
Georgia	228,014,449	228,769,412	293,174,980	64,405,568
Hawaii	18,813,203	18,875,494	24,189,521	5,314,027
Idaho	32,628,864	32,736,899	41,953,335	9,216,436
Illinois	187,509,663	188,130,514	241,094,992	52,964,478
Indiana	127,210,827	127,632,026	163,564,335	35,932,309
Iowa	53,584,652	53,762,073	68,897,736	15,135,663
Kansas	50,369,488	50,536,263	64,763,763	14,227,500
Kentucky	110,692,769	111,059,276	142,325,850	31,266,574
Louisiana	112,024,132	112,395,048	144,037,682	31,642,634
Maine	17,231,911	17,288,966	22,156,338	4,867,372
Maryland	72,782,646	73,023,632	93,582,012	20,558,380
Massachusetts	74,031,443	74,276,564	95,187,682	20,911,118
Michigan	165,005,930	165,552,270	212,160,284	46,608,014
Minnesota	76,343,543	76,596,319	98,160,519	21,564,200
Mississippi	75,231,703	75,480,798	96,730,945	21,250,147
Missouri	104,588,187	104,934,482	134,476,739	29,542,257
Montana	16,030,772	16,083,850	20,611,945	4,528,095
Nebraska	33,696,234	33,807,803	43,325,731	9,517,928
Nevada	52,377,646	52,551,070	67,345,799	14,794,729
New Hampshire	11,222,494	11,259,652	14,429,588	3,169,936
New Jersey	100,680,967	101,014,325	129,452,939	28,438,614
New Mexico	46,408,512	46,562,172	59,670,844	13,108,672
New York	264,802,365	265,679,134	340,475,915	74,796,781
North Carolina	189,745,611	190,373,865	243,969,915	53,596,050
North Dakota	10,985,652	11,022,026	14,125,062	3,103,036

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	188,345,463	188,969,081	242,169,642	53,200,561
Oklahoma	85,453,666	85,736,606	109,874,076	24,137,470
Oregon	58,614,043	58,808,116	75,364,395	16,556,279
Pennsylvania	171,636,027	172,204,320	220,685,088	48,480,768
Rhode Island	13,481,797	13,526,436	17,334,540	3,808,104
South Carolina	102,808,367	103,148,769	132,188,294	29,039,525
South Dakota	14,574,582	14,622,839	18,739,614	4,116,775
Tennessee	130,559,930	130,992,218	167,870,523	36,878,305
Texas	641,546,173	643,670,353	824,883,191	181,212,838
Utah	61,553,122	61,756,926	79,143,385	17,386,459
Vermont	6,907,361	6,930,231	8,881,303	1,951,072
Virginia	115,058,911	115,439,875	147,939,721	32,499,846
Washington	91,740,583	92,044,339	117,957,628	25,913,289
West Virginia	37,766,012	37,891,057	48,558,545	10,667,488
Wisconsin	84,068,953	84,347,308	108,093,648	23,746,340
Wyoming	6,900,760	6,923,612	8,872,816	1,949,204
Subtotal, States	\$5,403,683,399	\$5,421,575,172	\$6,947,913,960	\$1,526,338,788
Indian Tribes	340,389,425	354,660,000	404,190,000	49,530,000
American Samoa	7,525,347	7,525,347	9,627,250	2,101,903
Guam	10,843,511	10,843,511	13,872,209	3,028,698
Northern Mariana Islands	5,494,608	5,494,608	7,029,306	1,534,698
Puerto Rico	44,452,644	44,599,828	57,156,040	12,556,212
Virgin Islands	5,691,534	5,691,534	7,281,235	1,589,701
Subtotal, Territories	\$74,007,644	\$74,154,828	\$94,966,040	\$20,811,212
Total States/Territories	\$5,818,080,468	\$5,850,390,000	\$7,447,070,000	\$1,596,680,000
Research	29,543,124	29,555,000	37,810,000	8,255,000
Training and Technical Assistance	28,788,140	29,555,000	37,810,000	8,255,000
Other	1,499,600	1,500,000	39,310,000	37,810,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$59,830,864	\$60,610,000	\$114,930,000	\$54,320,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$5,877,911,332	\$5,911,000,000	\$7,562,000,000	\$1,651,000,000

Notes:

1. Funding for FY 2021 includes the reallocation of unused money from FY 2020.
2. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.596**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
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	3,289,950	3,498,698	3,498,698	0
Guam	7,110,889	7,562,078	7,562,078	0
Northern Mariana Islands	2,402,146	2,554,563	2,554,563	0
Puerto Rico	58,464,657	57,415,483	57,415,483	0
Virgin Islands	3,732,358	3,969,178	3,969,178	0
Subtotal, Territories	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$0
Total States/Territories	\$1,352,524,781	\$1,352,524,781	\$1,352,524,781	\$0
Research	16,786,928	16,875,000	16,875,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	16,380,621	16,875,000	16,875,000	0
Other	0	0	17,750,000	17,750,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$33,167,549	\$33,750,000	\$51,500,000	\$17,750,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$1,385,692,330	\$1,386,274,781	\$1,404,024,781	\$17,750,000

Note: Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.596

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$32,288,283	\$32,374,011	\$32,108,433	(\$265,578)
Alaska	5,492,459	5,472,745	5,427,850	(44,895)
Arizona	48,465,222	48,663,225	48,264,019	(399,206)
Arkansas	20,783,673	20,786,290	20,615,771	(170,519)
California	264,311,834	261,396,590	259,252,238	(2,144,352)
Colorado	37,140,946	36,881,096	36,578,544	(302,552)
Connecticut	20,816,485	20,711,312	20,541,408	(169,904)
Delaware	6,029,461	6,086,328	6,036,399	(49,929)
District of Columbia	4,224,290	4,281,109	4,245,989	(35,120)
Florida	125,402,200	126,410,660	125,373,657	(1,037,003)
Georgia	73,631,081	73,596,890	72,993,142	(603,748)
Hawaii	9,157,206	9,148,695	9,073,644	(75,051)
Idaho	13,194,084	13,250,449	13,141,750	(108,699)
Illinois	82,730,720	81,802,151	81,131,092	(671,059)
Indiana	46,310,987	46,481,450	46,100,142	(381,308)
Iowa	21,589,294	21,563,464	21,386,569	(176,895)
Kansas	20,797,673	20,726,742	20,556,711	(170,031)
Kentucky	29,801,391	29,847,914	29,603,058	(244,856)
Louisiana	32,659,933	32,503,659	32,237,017	(266,642)
Maine	7,208,379	7,218,457	7,159,241	(59,216)
Maryland	39,746,473	39,861,104	39,534,106	(326,998)
Massachusetts	39,479,783	39,372,790	39,049,797	(322,993)
Michigan	62,779,155	62,639,265	62,125,407	(513,858)
Minnesota	38,802,949	38,777,848	38,459,736	(318,112)
Mississippi	20,615,813	20,400,935	20,233,577	(167,358)
Missouri	40,639,392	40,800,535	40,465,830	(334,705)
Montana	6,817,727	6,844,903	6,788,751	(56,152)
Nebraska	14,244,221	14,261,731	14,144,736	(116,995)
Nevada	20,669,182	20,830,576	20,659,694	(170,882)
New Hampshire	7,302,686	7,291,183	7,231,370	(59,813)
New Jersey	56,979,645	57,213,683	56,744,334	(469,349)
New Mexico	13,987,856	13,883,256	13,769,365	(113,891)
New York	120,228,482	119,831,431	118,848,400	(983,031)
North Carolina	67,855,405	68,179,857	67,620,547	(559,310)
North Dakota	5,577,733	5,621,324	5,575,210	(46,114)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	76,088,636	76,164,230	75,539,421	(624,809)
Oklahoma	28,451,949	28,556,405	28,322,144	(234,261)
Oregon	25,706,987	25,523,812	25,314,429	(209,383)
Pennsylvania	77,537,091	77,466,706	76,831,212	(635,494)
Rhode Island	5,944,063	5,928,783	5,880,147	(48,636)
South Carolina	32,948,126	33,151,561	32,879,604	(271,957)
South Dakota	6,585,067	6,615,550	6,561,280	(54,270)
Tennessee	44,790,092	45,038,025	44,668,558	(369,467)
Texas	220,377,102	222,029,263	220,207,858	(1,821,405)
Utah	27,683,063	27,561,554	27,335,454	(226,100)
Vermont	3,307,077	3,283,383	3,256,448	(26,935)
Virginia	55,311,805	55,668,968	55,212,291	(456,677)
Washington	50,071,533	50,258,482	49,846,189	(412,293)
West Virginia	10,572,388	10,509,385	10,423,172	(86,213)
Wisconsin	37,166,347	37,018,750	36,715,069	(303,681)
Wyoming	3,980,319	3,936,704	3,904,409	(32,295)
Subtotal, States	\$2,164,283,748	\$2,163,725,219	\$2,145,975,219	-\$17,750,000
Total States/Territories	\$2,164,283,748	\$2,163,725,219	\$2,145,975,219	-\$17,750,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$2,164,283,748	\$2,163,725,219	\$2,145,975,219	-\$17,750,000

Note: Funding for FY 2021 includes the reallocation of unused money from FY 2020.

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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 2023 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, the Act of July 5, 1960, and section 2204 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, \$15,311,822,000, of which \$75,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2024, 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: Provided, That \$12,203,454,000 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) \$505,359,000 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) \$950,000,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes under section 640 of the Head Start Act, shall be available through September 30, [2023] 2024, 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 further, That of the funds made available in this subparagraph, up to \$21,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary for the administrative costs of carrying out this subparagraph:

Provided further, That, of the funds made available in this subparagraph, \$650,000,000 shall be prioritized for Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships and for training and technical assistance for such activities: Provided further, That the Secretary shall ensure that areas of greatest need are prioritized for funding made available in this subparagraph;

(4) \$4,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of maintaining the Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program consistent with section 648(g) of such Act; and

(5) \$21,000,000 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 \$450,000,000 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 \$789,834,000 shall be for making payments under the CSBG Act: Provided further, That \$35,615,000 shall be for sections 680 and 678E(b)(2) of the CSBG Act, of which not less than \$23,615,000 shall be for section 680(a)(2) and not less than \$12,000,000 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 \$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, and of which \$6,750,000 shall be for necessary administrative expenses to carry out such Act and section 2204 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes: 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 \$8,000,000 shall be for a 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.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 President's Budget
Section 639 of the Head Start Act	Such sums	\$10,748,095,000	Such sums	\$12,203,454,000
Section 9213 of the Every Student Succeeds Act – Preschool Development Grants	Such sums	\$275,000,000	Such sums	\$450,000,000
Sections 388(a)(1) and (a)(2)(B) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act	Such sums	\$116,780,000	Such sums	\$128,840,000
Section 388(a)(4) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act - Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	Such sums	\$20,000,000	Such sums	\$21,209,000
Section 112(a)(1) of Subchapter I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act - Child Abuse State Grants	Such sums	\$90,091,000	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	\$35,000,000	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	\$60,660,000	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	\$121,000,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 President's Budget
Section 205 of Subchapter II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act - Adoption Opportunities	Such sums	\$44,100,000	Such sums	\$46,100,000
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	\$7,512,000	Such sums	\$68,500,000
Section 816(a) of the Native American Programs Act of 1974	Such sums	\$57,050,000	Such sums	\$62,499,000
Section 674(a) of the Community Services Block Grant Act	Such sums	\$745,000,000	Such sums	\$754,219,000
Section 674(b)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act - Community Economic Development Program	Such sums	\$20,383,000	Such sums	\$23,615,000
Section 680(a)(3) of the Community Services Block Grant Act - Rural Community Facilities Program	Such sums	\$10,000,000	Such sums	\$12,000,000
Section 303(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act - Domestic Violence Hotline	Such sums	\$13,000,000	Such sums	\$27,360,000
Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act	Such sums	\$182,500,000	Such sums	\$491,869,000
Section 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	Such sums	\$43,257,000	Such sums	\$48,257,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 President's Budget
Federal Administration	Authorized in appropriation language	\$207,500,000	Authorized in appropriation language	\$234,000,000
Disaster Human Services Case Management	Authorized in appropriation language	\$1,864,000	Authorized in appropriation language	\$8,000,000
Total Request Level		\$13,040,511,000		\$15,311,822,000
Total Request Level against definite authorizations		\$857,492,000		\$74,037,000

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 2022
Head Start	FY 2012	Such sums	\$7,968,544,000	\$10,748,095,000
Preschool Development Grants	FY 2021	Such sums	\$275,000,000	\$275,000,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs	FY 2013	Such sums	\$91,101,000	\$116,780,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	FY 2013	Such sums	\$16,751,000	\$20,000,000
Child Abuse State Grants	FY 2015	Such sums	\$25,310,000	\$90,091,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	FY 2015	Such sums	\$28,744,000	\$35,000,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	FY 2015	Such sums	\$39,764,000	\$60,660,000
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	\$57,050,000
Community Services Block Grant	FY 2003	Such sums	\$645,762,000	\$745,000,000
Community Economic Development	FY 2003	Such sums	\$27,082,000	\$20,383,000
Rural Community Development	FY 2003	Such sums	\$7,203,000	\$10,000,000
National Domestic Violence Hotline	FY 2015	Such sums	\$4,500,000	\$13,000,000
Family Violence Prevention and Services	FY 2015	\$178,500,000	\$135,000,000	\$182,500,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2014				
Appropriation	11,083,182,000		11,412,114,000	10,346,943,000
Transfer				-7,149,000
Total				10,339,794,000
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	14,902,760,000	15,232,981,000		13,040,511,000
Pandemic Funds				7,773,000
Total				13,048,284,000

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2023	15,311,822,000			

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Annual, Budget Authority	\$13,040,511,000	\$13,040,511,000	\$15,311,822,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$13,040,511,000	\$13,040,511,000	\$15,311,822,000
Offsetting Collections from Federal Funds	15,390,140	33,910,000	33,910,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-4,309,680	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	346,025,840	265,131,184	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	4,394,908	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-265,131,184	0	0
Total Obligations	\$13,136,881,024	\$13,339,552,184	\$15,345,732,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Head Start	\$10,748,095,000	\$10,748,095,000	\$12,203,454,000
Preschool Development Grants	275,000,000	275,000,000	450,000,000
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs	116,780,000	116,780,000	128,840,000
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	20,000,000	20,000,000	21,209,000
Child Abuse State Grants	90,091,000	90,091,000	125,000,000
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	35,000,000	35,000,000	42,000,000
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	60,660,000	60,660,000	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	121,000,000
Adoption Opportunities	44,100,000	44,100,000	46,100,000
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000
Social Services Research and Demonstration	7,512,000	7,512,000	68,500,000
Native American Programs	57,050,000	57,050,000	62,499,000
Community Services Block Grant	745,000,000	745,000,000	754,219,000
Community Economic Development	20,383,000	20,383,000	23,615,000
Rural Community Development	10,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
National Domestic Violence Hotline	13,000,000	13,000,000	27,360,000
Family Violence Prevention and Services	182,500,000	182,500,000	491,869,000
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	43,257,000	43,257,000	48,257,000

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023</u> <u>President's Budget</u>
Disaster Human Services Case Management	\$1,864,000	\$1,864,000	\$8,000,000
Federal Administration	207,500,000	207,500,000	234,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$13,040,511,000	\$13,040,511,000	\$15,311,822,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Summary of Changes

FY 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority (Obligations)	\$13,040,511,000 \$13,339,552,184
FY 2023 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority (Obligations)	\$15,311,822,000 \$15,345,732,000
Net change	\$2,271,311,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Head Start: Funding will be used for EHS-CCP and COLA.	\$10,748,095,000	\$1,455,359,000
2) Preschool Development Grants: Funding will be used to increase capacity of states to expand preschool programs.	\$275,000,000	\$175,000,000
3) Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs: Funding will support 22 additional BCPs.	\$116,780,000	\$12,060,000
4) Service Connection for Youth on the Streets: Funding will support grantees in meeting the critical needs of runaway, homeless, and street youth populations.	\$20,000,000	\$1,209,000
5) Child Abuse State Grants: Funding will assist states to strengthen their child protective service systems.	\$90,091,000	\$34,909,000
6) Child Abuse Discretionary Activities: Funding will support activities that address the intersection of neglect and poverty.	\$35,000,000	\$7,000,000
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.	\$60,660,000	\$29,340,000
8) Child Welfare Services: Funding will support grants to help improve state and tribal welfare services programs.	\$268,735,000	\$10,165,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
9) Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration: Funding a competitive grant program to address racial inequities in child welfare, reduce overrepresentation and orient systems towards a prevention-first model.	\$18,984,000	\$102,016,000
10) Adoption Opportunities: Funding will be used to reduce the number of children/youth waiting for adoption across the nation.	\$44,100,000	\$2,000,000
11) Social Services Research and Demonstration: Fund demonstrations of whole-family approaches to service delivery.	\$7,512,000	\$60,988,000
12) Native American Programs: Funding will continue to support a wide range of community-based social and economic development projects.	\$57,050,000	\$5,449,000
13) Community Services Block Grant: Funding will continue to provide more services for individuals and families.	\$745,000,000	\$9,219,000
14) Community Economic Development: Funding will be targeted toward energy communities to create good paying jobs.	\$20,383,000	\$3,232,000
15) Rural Community Development: Funding will support training and technical assistance to maintain safe drinking water and wastewater systems.	\$10,000,000	\$2,000,000
16) National Domestic Violence Hotline: Funding will continue to support staffing and infrastructure in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help.	\$13,000,000	\$14,360,000
17) Family Violence Prevention and Services: Support a proposal to provide cash assistance to survivors of domestic violence.	\$182,500,000	\$309,369,000
18) Chafee Education and Training Vouchers: Funding will provide approximately 16,000 to 17,000 vouchers to young people currently or formerly in foster care.	\$43,257,000	\$5,000,000
19) Disaster Human Services Case Management: Funding will support the development of the ACF disaster human services capability.	\$1,864,000	\$6,136,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
20) Federal Administration: Funding will support Family First implementation and new Child Welfare grant program.	\$207,500,000	\$26,500,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		\$2,271,311,000
Total Increases		\$2,271,311,000
Net Change		\$2,271,311,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children and Families Services Programs

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	13,040,511,000	3,208,000,000	13,040,511,000	15,311,822,000	2,271,311,000

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 2023 request for discretionary Children and Families Services Programs is \$15.3 billion, an increase of \$2.3 billion from the FY 2022 annualized CR level.

The FY 2023 request for Children and Families Services Programs funds all programs at or above the FY 2022 annualized CR level. Highlights include:

- Head Start (+\$1.5 billion),
- Preschool Development Grants (+\$175 million),
- CAPTA State Grants (+\$34.9 million),
- Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (+29.3 million),
- Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration (+\$102 million),
- Social Services Research and Demonstration (+60.9 million),
- Family Violence Prevention and Services (+309.3 million); and
- Federal Administration (+\$26.5 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 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$10,748,095,000	\$1,250,000,000	\$10,748,095,000	\$12,203,454,000	\$1,455,359,000

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

2023 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 2021, the Head Start and Early Head Start programs (hereafter, collectively referred to as “Head Start,” unless otherwise noted) were funded at approximately \$10.748 billion, and these programs were funded to serve an estimated 839,116 children and pregnant women in centers, family homes, and family child care homes in urban, suburban, and rural communities throughout the country. During FYs 2020 and 2021, the coronavirus pandemic resulted in an unprecedented physical closure or reduced onsite services of Head Start programs across the country, which led to the virtual and remote delivery of some program services as an interim strategy to ensure the health and safety of children, families, and staff. Virtual and remote services included implementing virtual learning environments for the child at home and partnering with families through the use of technology, supporting families in accessing services and resources needed, delivering educational materials and supplies to the home, supporting continuity of early intervention and special education services for children with disabilities, delivering meals to the home or establishing pick-up locations, and supporting mental health and wellness during the coronavirus pandemic. Head Start programs are working toward full resumption of in-person comprehensive services for their normal enrollment, as local health conditions allow. As a result of the coronavirus pandemic, Head Start received an additional \$2 billion through supplemental funding in FYs 2020 and 2021, facilitating service delivery during the unprecedented physical closure or reduced onsite programs across the country.

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.

Since Head Start was reauthorized by Congress in 2007, ACF has taken dramatic steps to raise the bar on quality, as directed by the law. ACF implemented one of the most significant reforms in Head Start's history with 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. ACF updated the DRS standards in 2020 to increase focus on continuous quality improvement in teacher-child interactions and classroom learning environments, to better recognize patterns of performance as opposed to single incidents, and to better identify fiscal management and oversight risks. Each year since FY 2013, appropriations language has authorized \$25 million to support the implementation of the DRS. These funds are provided to minimize the disruption of services to children and families where there are transitions to new providers when incumbent grant recipients are not re-awarded Head Start funds after a 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. ACF awarded 275 EHS-CC Partnership and Early Head Start Expansion grants in 2015, 75 new grants in 2017, 78 new grants in 2019, and 62 new awards in 2021. The fourth round of grants awarded in March 2021 will provide Early Head Start services to 5,100 infants and toddlers and their families.

The FY 2021 appropriation included \$10 million for quality improvement activities for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) programs consistent with section 640(a)(5) of the Head Start Act, except that MSHS 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. Additionally, the FY 2021 appropriation allowed any funds derived from a chronically under-enrolled MSHS program that were unable to be redistributed to existing programs of the same type to be added to

the \$10 million amount for MSHS programs quality improvement activities. This authority resulted in an additional \$4.7 million in FY 2021 funding for quality improvement.

The FY 2021 appropriation also included \$4 million to maintain the Tribal Colleges and University Partnership program established in FY 2020. ACF awarded six grants for this program in September 2020 and these grants were continued with FY 2021 funding. These grants are 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 American Indian and Alaska Natives Head Start agency staff.

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 by August 1, 2021. The requirement that Early Head Start center-based programs provide 1,380 annual hours of planned class operations remained in effect from August 1, 2018. In response to the coronavirus pandemic, many programs needed to temporarily adapt their program design for the health and safety of children, families, and staff. For example, some programs provided home-based and virtual services instead of center-based services for some or all enrolled children during the 2020–2021 program year. As programs reopen their centers, they may apply for a waiver for the program duration requirement if additional time is needed to meet the requirement. 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 2021, about 500,000 children, or 75 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.

In FY 2018, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 115-123) of \$650 million to remain available until September 30, 2021, for Head Start programs, for necessary expenses directly related to Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria, which damaged or destroyed more than 1,000 Head Start centers in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, and neighboring states. This funding supported grants directed to local disaster-affected programs, as well as cooperative agreements and/or contracts for training and technical assistance to address the immediate, temporary, and long-term consequences and associated costs resulting from these disasters. Immediately following the hurricanes, ACF assembled a recovery team, established vital partnerships, and provided supportive administrative flexibilities to assist grant recipients in meeting the needs of Head Start children and families affected by these disasters. ACF awarded the full supplemental appropriation to Head Start grant recipients affected by the national disasters to support the renovation, repair, purchase, and construction of facilities; purchase or replacement of equipment, materials, and supplies; training and technical assistance; as well as additional services to address the health, mental health, dental, and nutritional service needs of affected children and families.

In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$55 million to remain available until September 30, 2021, for necessary 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 had been declared. ACF awarded the full supplemental appropriation to Head Start grant recipients affected by the disasters to support their recovery efforts.

In FY 2020 and FY 2021, Congress provided a total of \$2 billion in supplemental funding to support local Head Start programs prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus and support their immediate and ongoing needs to provide quality services during and after the coronavirus pandemic. The \$750 million provided through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136, available through September 30, 2021) was distributed as one-time funding by formula based on each grantee's funded enrollment in summer 2020. An additional \$250 million provided through the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260, available through September 30, 2021) and \$1 billion provided through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2, available through September 30, 2022) was also distributed in the summer of 2021 as one-time funding by formula based on each grantee's funded enrollment. Grant recipients are using 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.

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

2019	\$10,028,472,061
2019 Supplemental	\$55,000,000
2020	\$10,613,095,000
2020 Supplemental	\$750,000,000
2021	\$10,748,095,000
2021 Supplemental	\$1,250,000,000
2022 CR	\$10,748,095,000
2023 President's Budget	\$12,203,454,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget for the Head Start program is \$12.2 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This funding level will allow ACF to provide services to an estimated 839,064 children and families, an increase of 46,996 slots over the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This budget request provides a \$505 million for a cost-of-living (COLA) increase to allow programs to keep pace with inflation without diminishing quality. The \$505 million amount for COLA maintains the FY 2022 request of \$234 million and an additional \$271 million for the FY 2023 budget request. The COLA adjustment must be applied to salaries of current staff, including in EHS-CC Partnerships, unless a justification is provided.

The FY 2023 budget request also includes \$950 million to expand access to high-quality early learning opportunities, including birth-to-five programming, by increasing the number of available slots for Head Start and Early Head Start programs and by raising quality through the doubling of previous investments in EHS-CC Partnerships, with \$650 million directed toward this program. This budget request ensures priorities are given to areas of greatest need and underserved populations. It provides sufficient funding to support an estimated additional 48,687 children and their families over the FY 2022 annualized CR level, including about 29,777 slots in EHS-CC Partnerships and 18,910 slots for Head Start and Early Head Start expansion.

This budget request preserves the set-aside of \$21 million to supplement federal administrative costs and evaluation in the FY 2021 appropriation, which was provided to support the four rounds of EHS-CC Partnerships and Early Head Start Expansion grants that were funded from FY 2014 through FY 2021. The FY 2023 budget requests an additional set-aside of up to \$21 million from the \$950 million increase to supplement federal administrative costs of the new EHS-CC Partnerships and Head Start and Early Head Start Expansion grants.

The FY 2023 budget request continues to preserve \$25 million to support DRS transitions as well as \$4 million for maintaining the Tribal Colleges and Universities Head Start Partnership Program.

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 2021 Actual	FY 2022 CR Estimate	FY 2023 PB Estimate
Head Start	\$7,153,523,468	\$7,153,523,468	\$7,624,508,414
Early Head Start and EHS-CC Partnerships	\$3,209,526,103	\$3,209,526,103	\$4,150,241,620

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 eight of ten performance measures reported in this section: 3B and 3.6LT, 3C, 3D, and all five output performance measures. 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. The submission requirement was resumed in the 2020-2021 program year, and guidance was provided to grant recipients on how to report certain data while resuming operations during the pandemic. ACF recognizes the many challenges grant recipients experienced in resuming operations that would affect reported PIR data, including preserving staffing, maintaining enrollment, providing in-person and/or remote services, and obtaining all the necessary and timely services for children and families. The only available FY 2021 performance measure results are for those that use PIR data.

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 2021, ACF is far surpassing this requirement, with 72 percent of Head Start preschool teachers having a BA or advanced degree.

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 2023 for performance measure 3C is to reach 100 percent, as shown in the following table. The most recent FY 2021 data indicates that 95 percent of Head Start teachers had an AA degree or higher, slightly missing the target, but remaining stable compared to the FY 2019 result. Of the 38,607

Head Start preschool teachers in FY 2021, 36,615 had an AA degree or higher. Of these degreed teachers, 8,958 have an AA degree, 22,805 have a BA degree, and 4,852 have an advanced degree. Not included in these numbers are 1,158 teachers with a Child Development Associate (CDA) or state credential and 814 teachers who do not have a degree or CDA. About 21 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 ongoing coronavirus public health emergency, ACF has not been able to send observers on-site to conduct CLASS reviews of Head Start grants since March 2020. ACF suspended all CLASS reviews in March 2020 and throughout the 2020-2021 program year due to the pandemic to protect the health and safety of Head Start children and staff by limiting their exposure to outside individuals whenever possible. 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. Moving forward into FY 2023, ACF aims to reduce the proportion of grant recipients scoring in the low range by at least one percentage-point, year over year.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
3A: Reduce the proportion of Head Start preschool grant recipients receiving a score in the low range[1] on any of the three domains on the basis of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS: Pre-K). (Outcome)	FY 2020: 17% [2] Target: 15% (Target Not Met)	16%	Prior Result -1PP	N/A
3B and 3.6LT: 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. (Outcome)	FY 2021: 14.9% Target: 17.2% (Target Not Met)	15.9%	Prior Result +1PP	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
3C: Increase the percentage of Head Start preschool teachers with an AA, BA, or Advanced degree in early childhood education or a related field. (Outcome)	FY 2021: 94.8% Target: 100% (Target Not Met)	100%	100%	Maintain
3D: Increase the percentage of Head Start preschool teachers that have a BA degree or higher in early childhood education or a related field. (Outcome)	FY 2021: 71.6% Target: 72.6% (Target Not Met)	72.6%	Prior Result +1PP	N/A
3E: Decrease under-enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start programs, thereby increasing the number of children served per dollar. (Efficiency)	FY 2019: 2.1% [3] Target: 2.7% (Target Exceeded)	2.0%	Prior Result -0.1PP	N/A
3.7LT: Percentage of parents of children in Head Start preschool who report reading to their child three or more times per week. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 73% Target: 83% (Target Not Met)	N/A	N/A	N/A
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. (Output)	FY 2021: 121,684 (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. (Output)	FY 2021: 5,390 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3iii: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start teachers with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2021: 51,652 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
3iv: Number of Head Start preschool assistant teachers with at least an AA degree. (Output)	FY 2021: 13,525 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
3v: Number of Head Start and Early Head Start staff who are parents of children currently or formerly enrolled in the program. (Output)	FY 2021: 58,188 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] All scores in the low range were in the Instructional Support domain.

[2] There is no FY 2021 data available due to program closures from 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.

[3] There is no FY 2021 and FY 2020 data available due to program closures from the coronavirus pandemic for this performance measure. The most recent result and target from FY 2019 is shown. Hurricane disasters greatly affected services in Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands during FY 2019. The reported 2.1 percent for the under-enrollment efficiency measure would be 1.6 percent if Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands were excluded.

Additional Head Start Program Data[1]

Program Data	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 CR Estimate	FY 2023 President's Budget
Number of Grant Recipients[2]	1,565	1,565	1,565
Funded Slots for Children in Head Start Programs	839,116	820,571	869,258
Head Start (Preschool)	643,796	629,568	639,885
Early Head Start[3]	162,415	158,825	167,418
EHS-CC Partnerships	32,905	32,178	61,955
Estimated Number of Children in Poverty Below Age 5 in 50 States and DC (2020) [4]	3,339,000	N/A	N/A
Number of Staff	262,839	257,030	264,525
Number of Classrooms	52,970	51,799	53,219
Number of Head Start and Early Head Start Teachers	71,578	69,996	72,271
Number of Teachers with AA Degree	16,495	16,130	16,649
Number of Teachers with BA Degree	29,507	28,855	29,566
Number of Teachers with Advanced Degree	5,650	5,525	5,644
Percent of Teachers with AA Degree or Higher	72%	72%	72%
Average Head Start and Early Head Start Teacher Salary	\$34,073	\$34,843	\$36,240
Average Teacher Salary with AA Degree	\$31,296	\$32,003	\$33,276
Average Teacher Salary with BA Degree	\$37,921	\$38,778	\$40,306
Average Teacher Salary with Advanced Degree	\$46,964	\$48,025	\$49,909
Head Start Preschool: Number of Teachers	38,607	37,754	38,372
Head Start Preschool: Percent of Teachers with BA Degree or Higher	72%	0.72	0.72
Head Start Preschool: Average Teacher Salary[5]	36,976	37,812	39,396
Volunteers	378,036	369,681	379,473

[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, 2021 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). The 2021 CPS ASEC provides the 2020 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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	10,486,661,438	2,162	10,388,049,571	2,147	11,799,750,034	2,147
Formula - New Starts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formula - Continuations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Competitive - New Starts	2,128,535,418	475	2,097,609,913	432	2,305,678,206	429
Competitive - Continuations	8,358,126,020	1,687	8,290,439,658	1,715	9,494,071,828	1,718
Research/Evaluation	19,950,756	31	20,000,000	31	20,000,000	31
Grants - New Starts	2,583,337	18	0	0	0	0
Grants - Continuations	0	0	2,583,337	18	2,583,337	18
Contracts - New Starts	7,640,297	2	0	0	0	0
Contracts - Continuations	8,776,667	11	16,466,208	13	16,466,208	13
Other	950,455		950,455		950,455	
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	248,466,554	29	247,078,421	29	269,736,958	29
Grants - New Starts	30,290,267	0	36,150,363	0	40,682,071	0
Grants - Continuations	151,849,682	12	144,601,453	12	162,728,282	12
Contracts - New Starts	3,597,101	4	0	0	0	0
Contracts - Continuations	62,229,504	13	65,826,605	17	65,826,605	17
Other	500,000		500,000		500,000	
Program Support	92,836,681	20	92,967,008	20	113,967,008	20
Grants - New Starts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants - Continuations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contracts - New Starts	2,152,971	3	0	0	15,891,183	7
Contracts - Continuations	62,571,243	17	64,815,076	20	63,564,749	13
Other	28,112,467		28,151,932		34,511,076	
Total	10,847,915,429	2,242	10,748,095,000	2,227	12,203,454,000	2,227

Notes:

1. Competitive Service Grants include the Head Start and Early Head Start programs, funding to support the Designated Renewal System, and funding to extend the hours of programs operations.
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 2021 includes \$100 million carried over from FY 2020 for EHS-CC Partnership.
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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$158,707,280	\$156,825,889	\$164,473,577	\$7,647,688
Alaska	20,826,433	20,579,547	21,583,118	1,003,571
Arizona	177,315,555	175,213,573	183,757,946	8,544,373
Arkansas	106,372,981	106,372,981	111,560,310	5,187,329
California	1,336,342,367	1,320,500,737	1,384,895,574	64,394,837
Colorado	120,727,520	119,296,359	125,113,902	5,817,543
Connecticut	73,144,144	73,144,144	76,711,053	3,566,909
Delaware	21,533,287	21,533,287	22,583,368	1,050,081
District of Columbia	36,656,754	36,656,754	38,444,338	1,787,584
Florida	447,762,118	442,454,135	464,030,620	21,576,485
Georgia	261,867,704	258,763,401	271,382,120	12,618,719
Hawaii	32,381,008	31,997,148	33,557,504	1,560,356
Idaho	39,350,339	38,883,862	40,780,052	1,896,190
Illinois	415,772,771	410,844,005	430,879,007	20,035,002
Indiana	162,845,788	160,915,337	168,762,449	7,847,112
Iowa	80,666,369	80,666,369	84,600,103	3,933,734
Kansas	79,968,282	79,968,282	83,867,973	3,899,691
Kentucky	180,999,075	180,999,075	189,825,580	8,826,505
Louisiana	212,450,605	209,932,116	220,169,555	10,237,439
Maine	43,094,677	43,094,677	45,196,209	2,101,532
Maryland	122,630,104	121,176,389	127,085,613	5,909,224
Massachusetts	164,196,506	162,250,043	170,162,243	7,912,200
Michigan	371,824,914	367,417,126	385,334,395	17,917,269
Minnesota	127,403,823	125,893,518	132,032,775	6,139,257
Mississippi	228,293,574	225,587,275	236,588,145	11,000,870
Missouri	188,845,777	186,607,110	195,707,094	9,099,984
Montana	37,266,084	37,266,084	39,083,382	1,817,298
Nebraska	62,210,329	61,472,858	64,470,611	2,997,753
Nevada	41,621,944	41,621,944	43,651,658	2,029,714
New Hampshire	21,040,873	21,040,873	22,066,941	1,026,068
New Jersey	196,444,598	194,115,851	203,582,002	9,466,151
New Mexico	78,860,321	77,925,474	81,725,546	3,800,072
New York	634,324,426	626,804,846	657,371,280	30,566,434
North Carolina	246,797,653	243,871,997	255,764,530	11,892,533
North Dakota	25,014,453	25,014,453	26,234,295	1,219,842

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	388,183,493	383,581,783	402,287,330	18,705,547
Oklahoma	139,286,437	137,635,270	144,347,119	6,711,849
Oregon	105,339,943	105,339,943	110,476,895	5,136,952
Pennsylvania	360,147,837	355,878,475	373,233,057	17,354,582
Rhode Island	34,309,953	34,309,953	35,983,094	1,673,141
South Carolina	134,138,278	132,548,140	139,011,913	6,463,773
South Dakota	28,547,672	28,547,672	29,939,813	1,392,141
Tennessee	182,106,785	182,106,785	190,987,308	8,880,523
Texas	728,310,240	719,676,508	754,771,872	35,095,364
Utah	75,177,197	74,286,011	77,908,603	3,622,592
Vermont	24,664,725	24,372,338	25,560,867	1,188,529
Virginia	153,785,377	151,962,333	159,372,848	7,410,515
Washington	176,881,334	174,784,499	183,307,948	8,523,449
West Virginia	75,200,678	75,200,678	78,867,875	3,667,197
Wisconsin	151,400,958	151,400,958	158,784,097	7,383,139
Wyoming	21,166,369	21,166,369	22,198,557	1,032,188
Subtotal, States	\$9,334,207,712	\$9,239,505,234	\$9,690,074,064	\$450,568,830
Indian Tribes	309,184,414	309,184,414	324,261,938	15,077,524
American Samoa	4,452,717	4,452,717	4,669,856	217,139
Guam	3,744,033	3,744,033	3,926,613	182,580
Northern Mariana Islands	3,627,943	3,627,943	3,804,861	176,918
Palau	1,916,424	1,916,424	2,009,879	93,455
Puerto Rico	329,781,819	325,872,430	341,763,753	15,891,323
Virgin Islands	10,987,496	10,987,496	11,523,306	535,810
Subtotal, Territories	\$354,510,432	\$350,601,043	\$367,698,268	\$17,097,225
Total States/Territories	\$9,997,902,558	\$9,899,290,691	\$10,382,034,270	\$482,743,579
Other Grants	25,000,000	25,000,000	931,341,463	906,341,463
Research	19,950,756	20,000,000	20,000,000	0
Migrant Program	463,758,880	463,758,880	486,374,301	22,615,421
Other	92,836,681	92,967,008	113,967,008	21,000,000
Training and Technical Assistance	248,466,554	247,078,421	269,736,958	22,658,537
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$850,012,871	\$848,804,309	\$1,821,419,730	\$972,615,421
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$10,847,915,429	\$10,748,095,000	\$12,203,454,000	\$1,455,359,000

Notes:

1. The Other Grants line includes \$25 million to support Designated Renewal System transitions and in FY 2023 an additional \$906.3 million of the \$950 million set aside for EHS-CC Partnership and HS/EHS Expansion awards to be made by Sept. 30, 2024.
2. FY 2021 includes \$100 million carried over from FY 2020 for EHS-CC Partnership.
3. The Training and Technical Assistance line in FY 2023 includes about \$22.7 million of the \$950 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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$275,000,000	\$275,000,000	\$450,000,000	\$175,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 9212 of the Every Student Succeeds Act

2023 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 renewal grants to a subset of 20 states that were awarded the initial PDG B-5 grant 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. In addition, each state that received a renewal grant could choose to use up to 60 percent of their grant funds to award subgrants to

programs in a mixed delivery system across the state, designed to benefit low-income and disadvantaged children prior to entering kindergarten, or to improve the quality of local programs through the enhancement of early childhood systems.

In FY 2020, ACF awarded an additional three renewal grants and six new initial PDG B-5 grants using most of the increased funding from that year’s appropriation. With the remaining FY 2020 funds 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, there was another competition for three-year renewal grants late in FY 2020 with those awards being made in FY 2021.

In FY 2021, ACF awarded an additional five PDG B-5 renewal grants and provided a second year of renewal grant funding to the three renewal grantees. 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 five states that received first-year renewal grants in FY 2020 received their second year of funds.

In FY 2022, ACF will award second-year renewal grant funds for four grantees and third-year renewal grant funding for the three grantees from the previous cohort. In addition, ACF intends to hold another competition for all states that have not previously received three-year renewal grant funding and will award funds to those states with passing scores.

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

2019	\$247,500,000
2020	\$275,000,000
2021	\$275,000,000
2022 CR	\$275,000,000
2023 President's Budget	\$450,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the Preschool Development Grants program is \$450 million, an increase of \$175 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This will allow ACF to fund up to an additional 24 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 2022, allowing us to award these new grants by December 31, 2022. As with previous competitions, these new grants are for early childhood system building and 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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	275,058,489	28	511,799,915	52	445,213,723	54
Formula - New Starts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formula - Continuations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Competitive - New Starts	23,608,383	5	236,215,319	24	175,000,000	27
Competitive - Continuations	251,450,106	23	275,584,596	28	270,213,723	27
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	3,522,433	1	3,851,131	1	3,827,082	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	3,522,433	1	3,221,131	1	3,197,082	1
Other	0		630,000		630,000	
Program Support	853,491	1	940,376	0	959,195	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	18,689	1	0	0	0	0
Other	834,802		940,376		959,195	
Total	279,434,413	30	516,591,422	53	450,000,000	55

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 2021 and 2022 includes amounts carried over from prior years.

Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$116,780,000	\$116,780,000	\$128,840,000	\$12,060,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 388 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act
 2023 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) was funded at \$64.2 million in FY 2021 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, was funded at \$52.6 million in FY 2021, 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

resources and services. 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 runaway and homeless youth with their families, legal guardians, and service providers. The NCS program 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 2020, 83 percent of these connections were from youth in crisis; 11 percent came from parents, family members, or other caring adults; and the remaining 6 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 61 percent. Abuse and neglect was the next highest reported issue at 44 percent, followed by peer and social issues at 19 percent and mental health related issues at 16 percent.

In FY 2020, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation of \$23.4 million through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) to remain available through September 30, 2021, to support the enhanced needs of current grantees during the coronavirus pandemic. The current grantees were awarded supplemental funding based on a portion of their original grant award to support individual and shelter prevention measures to reduce the risk of coronavirus exposure, to assist with the increased need for shelter and supportive services for youth who are returning to homelessness, and to modify the physical space for quarantining and social distancing.

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

2019	\$109,900,637
2020	\$113,780,000
2020 Supplemental	\$23,429,529
2021	\$116,780,000
2022 CR	\$116,780,000
2023 President's Budget	\$128,840,000

For FY 2021, 543 awards were made with an average award of \$198,305 and a range from \$66,801 to \$250,000. For FY 2022, it is estimated that 534 awards will be made with an average award of \$200,735 and a range from \$70,000 to \$250,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the RHY program is \$128.8 million, an increase of \$12.1 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. These funds are estimated to support 313 BCPs and 243 TLPs and MGHs with an average award of \$200,735 and a range of \$70,000 to \$250,000.

In addition, funding will be used to support the overall effective administration of grants through monitoring and comprehensive training and technical assistance to support the effective implementation of services to youth. The RHY program will continue to support the NCS for Runaway and Homeless Youth as well as the collection and analysis of data on youth served through the Runaway and Homeless Youth – Homeless Management Information System (RHY-HMIS).

The RHY Act requires the provision of technical assistance and training to public and private entities that are eligible to receive grants. The RHY program will provide technical assistance to funded entities to ensure that service delivery and staff training comprehensively address the individual strengths and needs

of youth, as well as be language and gender appropriate. In addition, the RHY program will ensure that interventions are sensitive to the diverse experiences of male, female, and transgender youth and consistent with the gender identity of participating youth. The RHY program will ensure that services and the staff implementing those service are culturally sensitive and respectful of the complex social identities of youth (i.e., race, ethnicity, nationality, age, religion/spirituality, gender identity/expression, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, physical or cognitive ability, language, beliefs, values, behavior patterns, or customs).

This Budget includes proposals to reauthorize and revise the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act through 2025. 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 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, 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 improved data collection instruments. 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 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 2020, the TLP program exceeded the target of 90 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. 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 2020, the BCP program did not meet the target of 90 percent safe exit rate with an actual result of 87 percent. This target may not have been achieved due to about five percent of

exit data on destination was not collected by staff, possibly due to the initial closures and illness during the pandemic public health emergency. Due to this unexpected decrease, ACF proposes maintaining the performance standard at 90 percent for FY 2023.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
4A: Maintain the proportion of youth living in safe and appropriate settings after exiting ACF-funded Transitional Living Program (TLP) services. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 92% Target: 90% (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. (Outcome)	FY 2020 70% Target: 65% (Target Exceeded)	67%	67%	Maintain
4C: Maintain the number of youth leaving a TLP that are employed or looking for work at exit. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 80% Target: 70% (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. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 87% Target: 90% (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. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 90% Target: 90% (Target 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. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 71% Target: 70% (Target Exceeded)	71%	71%	Maintain

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
4G: Maintain the percentage of youth leaving BCP shelters that are employed or looking for work at exit. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 25% Target: 15% (Target Exceeded)	17%	18%	1
4i: Number of Basic Center Program grants. (Output)	FY 2021: 299 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4ii: Number of youth entered BCP for services in the shelter. (Output)	FY 2020: 14,456 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iii: Number of Transitional Living Program grants. (Output)	FY 2021: 241 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4iv: Number of youth entered TLP for services in the residency. (Output)	FY 2020: 4,390 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	108,623,998	543	105,102,001	534	111,686,381	556
Formula - New Starts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Formula - Continuations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Competitive - New Starts	41,433,024	193	40,176,243	215	30,077,114	148
Competitive - Continuations	67,190,974	350	64,925,758	319	81,609,267	408
Research/Evaluation	655,376	1	673,322	1	1,691,806	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	655,376	1	673,322	1	1,691,806	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	4,997,962	6	7,226,025	6	8,183,194	6
Grants - New Starts	0	0	0	0	4,700,000	4
Grants - Continuations	3,700,000	4	3,700,000	4	0	0
Contracts - New Starts	1,297,962	2	0	0	0	0
Contracts - Continuations	0	0	3,526,025	2	3,483,194	2
Other	0		0		0	
Program Support	2,483,381	2	3,778,652	2	7,278,619	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	803,161	1
Contracts - Continuations	437,476	2	879,494	2	1,820,502	2
Other	2,045,905		2,899,158		4,654,956	
Total	116,760,717	552	116,780,000	543	128,840,000	566

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$728,379	\$827,835	\$925,223	\$97,388
Alaska	495,000	507,549	200,000	-307,549
Arizona	844,078	1,152,314	1,300,035	147,720
Arkansas	365,920	605,213	668,068	62,855
California	6,033,056	5,317,937	6,111,816	793,879
Colorado	1,303,922	930,000	1,243,236	313,235
Connecticut	528,553	529,689	696,341	166,652
Delaware	173,093	200,000	200,000	0
District of Columbia	520,164	599,426	698,998	99,572
Florida	4,033,479	3,605,883	3,014,489	-591,394
Georgia	1,322,927	1,364,149	1,891,264	527,114
Hawaii	193,133	200,000	200,000	0
Idaho	397,549	462,070	502,722	40,652
Illinois	2,238,071	1,828,344	2,080,928	252,584
Indiana	400,000	955,896	1,246,416	290,520
Iowa	396,360	517,423	782,173	264,749
Kansas	200,000	506,297	769,321	263,024
Kentucky	800,000	772,591	861,410	88,819
Louisiana	1,399,481	884,360	1,218,787	334,427
Maine	400,000	400,000	400,000	0
Maryland	400,000	965,300	1,084,011	118,711
Massachusetts	984,693	983,192	1,104,678	121,486
Michigan	2,432,237	2,130,479	1,629,486	-500,993
Minnesota	2,180,863	1,508,166	1,065,047	-443,119
Mississippi	400,000	507,757	671,007	163,250
Missouri	930,512	991,468	1,114,239	122,770
Montana	—	200,000	200,000	0
Nebraska	396,359	471,521	513,639	42,118
Nevada	350,000	498,050	659,794	161,744
New Hampshire	394,505	200,000	200,000	0
New Jersey	1,256,151	1,220,594	1,494,418	273,824
New Mexico	897,893	790,793	623,920	-166,873
New York	3,284,807	2,738,059	3,134,285	396,226
North Carolina	892,235	1,533,768	1,740,658	206,890
North Dakota	399,345	200,000	200,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	1,894,930	1,683,683	1,913,827	230,144
Oklahoma	1,199,305	750,944	836,405	85,461
Oregon	1,921,097	1,574,687	780,407	-794,280
Pennsylvania	1,079,708	1,221,785	1,957,839	736,055
Rhode Island	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
South Carolina	781,234	746,508	946,792	200,284
South Dakota	399,500	200,000	200,000	0
Tennessee	400,000	1,067,485	1,201,812	134,327
Texas	3,948,901	3,454,881	5,101,606	1,646,725
Utah	901,865	737,805	821,228	83,423
Vermont	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Virginia	696,138	750,000	1,222,334	472,334
Washington	1,335,000	1,148,968	1,296,169	147,201
West Virginia	200,000	310,014	442,591	132,577
Wisconsin	1,053,628	935,608	1,049,713	114,105
Wyoming	200,000	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal, States	54,384,071	52,288,493	58,817,130	6,528,636
American Samoa	0	200,000	200,000	0
Guam	120,000	200,000	200,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	200,000	200,000	0
Puerto Rico	400,000	559,360	615,103	55,743
Virgin Islands	0	200,000	200,000	0
Subtotal, Territories	520,000	1,359,360	1,415,103	55,743
Total States/Territories	54,904,071	53,647,853	60,232,233	6,584,380
Research	655,376	673,322	1,691,806	1,018,484
Training and Technical Assistance	2,864,959	3,455,613	4,882,886	1,427,273
Other	1,172,647	1,831,937	4,054,525	2,222,588
Subtotal, Adjustments	4,692,982	5,960,872	10,629,217	4,668,345
TOTAL RESOURCES	59,597,053	59,608,725	70,861,450	11,252,725

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$21,209,000	\$1,209,000

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

2023 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.

In FY 2020, Congress provided, through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136), \$1.6 million to remain available through September 30, 2021, to support the enhanced needs of current grantees during this time, based on information they provide. The current grantees were provided supplemental funding based on a portion of their original grant award to support individual and shelter prevention measures to reduce the risk of coronavirus exposure. This could include purchasing personal protective equipment and the use of drop-in centers or innovative techniques for conducting outreach to youth on the streets.

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

2019	\$17,082,035
2020	\$18,641,000
2020 Supplemental	\$1,570,471
2021	\$20,000,000
2022 CR	\$20,000,000
2023 President's Budget	\$21,209,000

For FY 2021, 130 grants were awarded with an average grant of \$143,749 and a range from \$94,000 to \$150,000. For FY 2022, it is estimated that 132 grants will be awarded with an average grant of \$149,794 and a range from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for Service Connection for Youth on the Street is \$21.2 million, an increase of \$1.2 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. These funds will support approximately 132 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 2023, it is estimated that 132 grants will be awarded with an average grant of \$149,794 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 2020, 47 percent of youth were engaged, a 6 percent decrease over the previous year’s actual result of 53.5 percent. A target of 35 percent was established as the baseline. ACF proposes increasing the target to 37 percent for FY 2023. ACF will continue to work to ensure appropriate outreach strategies and technical assistance systems are in place to support the proposed increase in this target performance measure.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
4H: Increase the percentage of youth contacted by the Street Outreach Programs (SOP) that are engaged in deliberate case plan or client assessment. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 47% Target: 35% (Target Exceeded)	36%	37%	+ 1
4v: Number of Street Outreach Program (SOP) grants. (Output)	FY 2021: 120 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
4vi: Number of youth contacted by SOP grants. (Output)	FY 2020: 19,637 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$18,934,525	130	\$18,000,000	132	\$18,027,650	132
Formula - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$6,518,203	45	\$7,079,172	57	\$4,430,275	30
Competitive - Continuations	\$12,416,322	85	\$10,920,828	75	\$13,597,375	102
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	\$180,000	2	\$1,045,371	2	\$1,912,910	2
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$180,000	2	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$1,045,371	2	\$1,912,910	2
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$883,239	0	\$954,629	0	\$1,268,440	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	\$200,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$883,239		\$954,629		\$1,068,440	
Total	\$19,997,764	132	\$20,000,000	134	\$21,209,000	135

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 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$90,091,000	\$100,000,000	\$90,091,000	\$125,000,000	\$34,909,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 112(a)(1) of Title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act
 2023 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.

The FY 2018 and FY 2019 appropriations added \$60 million over historic levels of funding to help states improve their response to infants affected by substance use disorders and their families. ACF has since provided technical assistance to states on best practices and evidence-based interventions. This funding also supported evaluations of states’ activities on plans of safe care. In FY 2020, Congress increased funding by an additional \$4.9 million and directed that the \$60 million in continued funding be used to help states develop and implement plans of safe care for substance-exposed infants and their families. Congress also directed ACF to enhance its coordination with states, especially those with high or increasing rates of neonatal abstinence syndrome. In FY 2021, Congress again specified that \$60 million of the funding was to help states continue to develop and implement plans of safe care.

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:

2019	\$85,222,934
2020	\$90,091,000
2021	\$90,091,000
2021 Supplemental	\$100,000,000
2022 CR	\$90,091,000
2023 President's Budget	\$125,000,000

For FY 2021, 56 awards were made, with an average award of \$1,601,499 and a range from \$70,208 to \$10,531,249. The estimated awards for FY 2022 are 56 with an average award of \$1,579,750 and a range from \$69,991 to \$10,297,991.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for CAPTA State Grants is \$125 million, an increase of \$34.9 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR 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 request includes \$83 million to combat the opioid crisis. 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 2023, 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. 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 2023, 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 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 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) (Outcome)	FY 2020: 6.2% Target: 6.4% (Target Exceeded)	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) (Outcome and Efficiency)	FY 2020: 62.00 hrs Target: 60.8 hrs (Target Not Met, but Improved)	Prior Result -5%	Prior Result -5%	N/A

Resource and Program Data
CAPTA State Grants

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$89,683,966	56	\$88,466,000	56	\$123,375,000	56
Formula - New Starts	\$89,683,966	56	\$88,466,000	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	\$10,000	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	\$10,000		\$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	\$397,034	0	\$1,600,000	0	\$1,600,000	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	\$397,034		\$1,600,000		\$1,600,000	
Program Support	\$0	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	\$0		\$25,000		\$25,000	
Total	\$90,091,000	56	\$90,091,000	56	\$125,000,000	56

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$1,332,436	\$1,317,454	\$1,833,944	\$516,490
Alaska	262,088	258,352	343,256	84,904
Arizona	1,982,818	1,969,275	2,751,382	782,107
Arkansas	875,047	865,678	1,198,068	332,390
California	10,531,249	10,297,991	14,474,061	4,176,070
Colorado	1,534,189	1,507,201	2,101,013	593,812
Connecticut	907,199	888,105	1,229,634	341,529
Delaware	289,885	288,574	385,793	97,219
District of Columbia	201,030	201,065	262,624	61,559
Florida	5,034,455	5,005,199	7,024,449	2,019,250
Georgia	3,000,518	2,964,019	4,151,486	1,187,467
Hawaii	403,358	394,843	535,367	140,524
Idaho	578,150	575,795	790,057	214,262
Illinois	3,370,522	3,288,209	4,607,783	1,319,574
Indiana	1,897,666	1,876,047	2,620,163	744,116
Iowa	906,493	895,807	1,240,474	344,667
Kansas	875,159	862,219	1,193,199	330,980
Kentucky	1,231,761	1,217,966	1,693,914	475,948
Louisiana	1,331,639	1,310,482	1,824,130	513,648
Maine	343,230	339,297	457,186	117,889
Maryland	1,622,766	1,604,991	2,238,652	633,661
Massachusetts	1,644,110	1,613,854	2,251,127	637,273
Michigan	2,576,363	2,529,292	3,539,607	1,010,315
Minnesota	1,585,611	1,566,872	2,184,999	618,127
Mississippi	873,195	858,003	1,187,266	329,263
Missouri	1,665,067	1,648,625	2,300,067	651,442
Montana	319,363	317,749	426,857	109,108
Nebraska	610,995	603,740	829,389	225,649
Nevada	866,191	863,191	1,194,567	331,376
New Hampshire	350,784	345,086	465,334	120,248
New Jersey	2,334,377	2,305,134	3,224,104	918,970
New Mexico	610,717	600,798	825,248	224,450
New York	4,796,859	4,699,337	6,593,948	1,894,611
North Carolina	2,761,112	2,738,616	3,834,230	1,095,614
North Dakota	262,310	261,729	348,009	86,280

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	3,087,881	3,044,345	4,264,544	1,220,199
Oklahoma	1,172,096	1,161,486	1,614,418	452,932
Oregon	1,071,138	1,053,436	1,462,337	408,901
Pennsylvania	3,154,570	3,105,098	4,350,055	1,244,957
Rhode Island	290,972	285,289	381,169	95,880
South Carolina	1,359,394	1,352,858	1,883,775	530,917
South Dakota	305,827	304,688	408,473	103,785
Tennessee	1,829,411	1,814,218	2,533,138	718,920
Texas	8,769,773	8,717,262	12,249,182	3,531,920
Utah	1,147,287	1,133,286	1,574,726	441,440
Vermont	184,341	181,921	235,679	53,758
Virginia	2,242,782	2,225,680	3,112,272	886,592
Washington	2,009,714	1,991,866	2,783,178	791,312
West Virginia	473,706	465,312	634,552	169,240
Wisconsin	1,542,530	1,517,096	2,114,939	597,843
Wyoming	207,589	205,148	268,371	63,223
Subtotal, States	\$88,617,723	\$87,439,584	\$122,032,195	\$34,592,611
American Samoa	77,651	77,354	88,500	11,146
Guam	111,643	110,982	135,832	24,850
Northern Mariana Islands	70,208	69,991	78,138	8,147
Puerto Rico	724,894	686,584	945,992	259,408
Virgin Islands	81,847	81,505	94,343	12,838
Subtotal, Territories	\$1,066,243	\$1,026,416	\$1,342,805	\$316,389
Total States/Territories	\$89,683,966	\$88,466,000	\$123,375,000	\$34,909,000
Training and Technical Assistance	397,034	1,600,000	1,600,000	0
Other	0	25,000	25,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$407,034	\$1,625,000	\$1,625,000	\$0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$90,091,000	\$90,091,000	\$125,000,000	\$34,909,000

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

Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$42,000,000	\$7,000,000

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

2023 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.

The FY 2021 appropriation included \$1 million to support an innovation grant to develop text and online chat-based intervention and education services through a national hotline. Additional funding was provided to the existing project, and the project period was extended through September 29, 2022.

Examples of other currently funded projects include:

- 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;
- 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:

2019	\$32,886,480
2020	\$35,000,000
2021	\$35,000,000
2022 CR	\$35,000,000
2023 President's Budget	\$42,000,000

For FY 2021, 18 awards were made, with an average award of \$944,519 and a range from \$51,700 to \$2,762,552. For FY 2022, it is estimated that 21 awards will be made, with an average award of \$641,044 and a range from \$500,000 to \$2,500,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for Child Abuse Discretionary Activities is \$42 million, an increase of \$7 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR 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. 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). Projects will also explore approaches to disentangling neglect from poverty to more effectively promote child and family well-being.

The funding will continue to support two cohorts of demonstration projects under Community Collaborations to Strengthen and Support Families, an initiative to shift and expand the focus of child welfare toward primary prevention. Projects include services and resources that are voluntary, typically place-based and centrally located in the community to ensure these services and resources are accessible, universally available, and offered in non-stigmatizing ways. Services aim to enhance parental protective factors and may include supports such as limited financial, food, or housing assistance or legal and clinical services.

Examples of other projects that will continue in FY 2023 include:

- National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect;
- National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS);
- Building Capacity to Evaluate Interventions with Youth/Young Adults with Child Welfare Involvement at Risk of Homelessness;
- research related to the national incidence of child abuse and neglect;
- research on identification and treatment of infants prenatally exposed to alcohol and other drugs; and
- Quality Improvement Center of Family Centered Reunification

For FY 2023, it is estimated that 23 awards will be made, with an average award of \$900,860 and a range from \$500,000 to \$2,500,000.

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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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	\$9,720,602	7	\$8,921,178	6	\$7,638,906	5
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$994,054	1	\$5,585,061	3	\$500,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$7,451,961	6	\$2,070,981	3	\$5,818,945	4
Other	\$1,274,587		\$1,265,136		\$1,319,961	
Demonstration/Development	\$10,865,995	15	\$11,161,926	19	\$18,419,774	21
Grants - New Starts	\$51,700	1	\$2,028,019	4	\$9,469,361	7
Grants - Continuations	\$10,814,295	14	\$9,133,907	15	\$8,950,413	14
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Training/Technical Assistance	\$12,445,685	8	\$13,058,117	6	\$13,600,599	7
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$1,000,000	1	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$6,135,354	3	\$1,300,000	1	\$2,300,000	2
Contracts - New Starts	\$575,117	1	\$1,890,572	1	\$650,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$3,037,214	4	\$4,180,255	3	\$6,274,323	4
Other	\$2,698,000		\$4,687,290		\$4,376,276	
Program Support	\$1,966,716	0	\$1,858,779	0	\$2,340,721	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	\$1,966,716		\$1,858,779		\$2,340,721	
Total	\$34,998,998	30	\$35,000,000	31	\$42,000,000	33

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.

Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	60,660,000	250,000,000	60,660,000	90,000,000	29,340,000

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

2023 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 will be awarded as supplemental formula grants to states and territories to improve community-based child abuse prevention programs in each area. The remaining \$2.2 million will be provided to tribal organizations and migrant programs to improve family support and child abuse prevention efforts with tribal and migrant populations.

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

2019.....	\$39,627,212
2020.....	\$55,660,000
2021.....	\$60,660,000
2021 Supplemental.....	\$250,000,000
2022 CR.....	\$60,660,000
2023 President's Budget.....	\$90,000,000

For FY 2021, 60 grants were awarded with an average award of \$1,006,100 and a range from \$175,000 to \$5,557,028. For FY 2022, it is estimated that 60 awards will be made with an estimated average award of \$1,006,850 and an estimated range from \$175,000 to \$5,593,772.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the CBCAP program is \$90 million, an increase of \$29.3 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. These funds will allow CBCAP state lead agencies to continue to develop and coordinate effective community-based family support and prevention services. The funding will also expand the capacity of states to offer culturally responsive supports and resources to historically marginalized communities (e.g. families of color, immigrant populations, rural communities, and others) to mitigate risks for child maltreatment. Families of color, in particular Native American and Black families, 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. The funds will also support 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 request also includes a 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 2023, an estimated 60 awards will be made with an estimated average award of \$1,495,850 and an estimated range from \$225,000 to \$8,436,246.

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. 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 2023 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 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
7A: Decrease the rate of first-time victims per 1,000 children (CBCAP) (Outcome)	FY 2020: 5.94 Target: 6.52 (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result -0.05PP	Prior Result -0.05PP	N/A
7D: 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) (Efficiency)	FY 2020: 66.3% Target: 65.8% (Target Exceeded)	Prior Result +3PP	Prior Result +3PP	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$58,359,400	56	\$58,404,400	56	\$87,451,000	56
Formula - New Starts	\$58,359,400	56	\$58,404,400	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	\$606,600	3	\$606,600	3	\$900,000	3
Grants - New Starts	\$606,600	3	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$606,600	3	\$900,000	3
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	\$1,400,000	1	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$1,400,000	1	\$1,400,000	1
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	\$240,000	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	\$240,000		\$195,000		\$195,000	
Total	\$60,660,000	60	\$60,660,000	60	\$90,000,000	60

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$771,635	\$773,663	\$1,167,279	\$393,616
Alaska	387,747	387,911	543,799	155,888
Arizona	933,457	940,496	1,421,633	481,137
Arkansas	379,031	380,370	575,234	194,864
California	5,229,006	5,193,745	7,848,304	2,654,559
Colorado	1,373,392	1,371,667	2,064,017	692,350
Connecticut	1,511,501	1,509,445	2,265,995	756,550
Delaware	190,598	190,610	248,374	57,764
District of Columbia	186,060	186,069	241,574	55,505
Florida	2,398,563	2,419,317	3,657,113	1,237,796
Georgia	1,383,880	1,387,309	2,097,605	710,296
Hawaii	434,691	434,891	629,204	194,313
Idaho	242,832	245,365	371,063	125,698
Illinois	1,589,539	1,574,443	2,380,070	805,627
Indiana	1,676,762	1,680,103	2,528,424	848,321
Iowa	632,683	633,814	954,934	321,120
Kansas	1,376,576	1,377,040	2,067,560	690,520
Kentucky	2,697,230	2,700,635	4,051,909	1,351,274
Louisiana	596,850	595,895	901,053	305,158
Maine	315,063	315,171	434,884	119,713
Maryland	1,020,405	1,023,224	1,542,963	519,739
Massachusetts	868,556	865,652	1,307,088	441,436
Michigan	1,220,901	1,216,584	1,838,938	622,354
Minnesota	2,846,732	2,850,274	4,278,405	1,428,131
Mississippi	386,286	384,938	582,021	197,083
Missouri	797,800	801,336	1,211,026	409,690
Montana	182,135	182,141	235,692	53,551
Nebraska	851,962	852,923	1,280,976	428,053
Nevada	389,039	393,258	594,515	201,257
New Hampshire	197,396	197,413	258,560	61,147
New Jersey	2,922,278	2,925,907	4,396,804	1,470,897
New Mexico	268,510	267,792	404,819	137,027
New York	3,065,968	3,054,273	4,605,721	1,551,448
North Carolina	1,651,049	1,659,575	2,503,705	844,130
North Dakota	182,916	182,922	236,862	53,940

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	1,494,564	1,495,407	2,260,025	764,618
Oklahoma	891,033	894,123	1,346,560	452,437
Oregon	466,696	465,540	704,073	238,533
Pennsylvania	1,448,159	1,446,667	2,187,469	740,802
Rhode Island	222,642	222,679	296,391	73,712
South Carolina	683,810	689,832	1,042,004	352,172
South Dakota	175,507	175,508	225,760	50,252
Tennessee	841,433	846,645	1,280,024	433,379
Texas	5,557,028	5,593,772	8,436,246	2,842,474
Utah	642,481	643,658	971,333	327,675
Vermont	175,000	175,000	225,000	50,000
Virginia	1,012,084	1,019,233	1,541,318	522,085
Washington	1,431,700	1,437,315	2,165,697	728,382
West Virginia	221,378	220,437	332,967	112,530
Wisconsin	754,457	753,026	1,137,771	384,745
Wyoming	176,391	176,393	227,085	50,692
Subtotal, States	\$57,353,392	\$57,411,406	\$86,107,846	\$28,696,440
Indian Tribes	606,600	606,600	900,000	293,400
American Samoa	175,000	175,000	225,000	50,000
Guam	175,000	175,000	225,000	50,000
Northern Mariana Islands	175,000	175,000	225,000	50,000
Puerto Rico	306,008	292,994	443,154	150,160
Virgin Islands	175,000	175,000	225,000	50,000
Subtotal, Territories	\$1,006,008	\$992,994	\$1,343,154	\$350,160
Total States/Territories	\$58,966,000	\$59,011,000	\$88,351,000	\$29,340,000
Training and Technical Assistance	1,454,000	1,454,000	1,454,000	0
Other	240,000	195,000	195,000	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$1,694,000	\$1,649,000	\$1,649,000	\$0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$60,660,000	\$60,660,000	\$90,000,000	\$29,340,000

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

Child Welfare Services

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$268,735,000	\$268,735,000	\$278,900,000	\$10,165,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 425 of the Social Security Act

2023 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 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 Indian 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 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$5 million to remain available until September 30, 2021. Grants were awarded in May 2020 to eligible states, territories, and tribes for necessary child welfare-related expenses directly related to Hurricanes Florence and Michael, Typhoon Mangkhut, Super Typhoon Yutu, California wildfires occurring in calendar year 2018 and tornadoes and floods occurring in calendar year 2019.

In FY 2020, Congress provided through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) \$45 million to remain available through September 30, 2021, to be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the coronavirus and may also be used to restore amounts, either directly or through reimbursement, for costs already incurred. These funds were awarded in April 2020 and remained available for expenditure by states, territories, and tribes through September 30, 2021.

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

2019	\$267,810,552
2019 Supplemental	\$5,000,000
2020	\$268,735,000
2020 Supplemental	\$45,000,000
2021	\$268,735,000
2022 CR	\$268,735,000
2023 President's Budget	\$278,900,000

For FY 2021, 231 awards were made with an average award of \$1,163,355 and a range from \$1,053 to \$27,851,373. For FY 2022, it is estimated that 231 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,163,355 and a range from \$1,053 to \$37,242,165.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the Child Welfare Services Program is \$278.9 million, an increase of \$10.2 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This funding 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 FY 2021 enacted level of \$268.7 million since FY 2014, which has eroded the real value of the appropriation.

For FY 2023, an estimated 234 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,190,880 and a range from \$1,085 to \$38,669,019.

The Budget proposes to reauthorize Title IV-B, Subpart 1 of the Social Security Act, extending its statutory authority to FY 2027.

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 7Q); 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. 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 2023. 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 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
7Q: For those children who had been in care less than 12 months, maintain the percentage that has no more than two placement settings. (Child Welfare Services) (Outcome)	FY 2020: 83.2% Target: 84% (Target Not Met, but Improved)	84%	84%	Maintain
7R: 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 2020: 2.7% 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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$268,735,000	231	\$268,735,000	234	\$278,900,000	234
Formula - New Starts	\$268,735,000	231	\$268,735,000	234	\$278,900,000	234
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	\$268,735,000	231	\$268,735,000	234	\$278,900,000	234

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Child Welfare Services

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.645

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$4,761,818	\$4,932,902	\$5,119,565	\$186,663
Alaska	87,367	76,511	79,443	2,932
Arizona	6,009,392	6,217,966	6,454,832	236,866
Arkansas	3,053,184	3,156,788	3,275,275	118,487
California	26,861,015	24,955,157	25,910,430	955,273
Colorado	4,278,080	4,113,098	4,268,314	155,216
Connecticut	1,684,764	1,799,793	1,866,191	66,398
Delaware	822,038	830,282	859,466	29,184
District of Columbia	360,349	389,934	402,215	12,281
Florida	16,191,676	16,392,483	17,019,026	626,543
Georgia	10,299,986	10,452,077	10,850,596	398,519
Hawaii	1,101,503	1,075,415	1,114,008	38,593
Idaho	1,875,387	1,941,076	2,013,014	71,938
Illinois	9,555,589	9,441,307	9,801,027	359,720
Indiana	6,397,469	6,572,462	6,822,067	249,605
Iowa	2,865,189	2,937,622	3,047,698	110,076
Kansas	2,674,440	2,713,966	2,815,445	101,479
Kentucky	4,378,961	4,568,832	4,741,521	172,689
Louisiana	4,411,376	4,559,088	4,731,405	172,317
Maine	1,042,159	1,058,257	1,096,243	37,986
Maryland	3,983,406	3,946,048	4,094,831	148,783
Massachusetts	3,556,182	3,342,735	3,468,355	125,620
Michigan	8,395,769	8,638,650	8,967,816	329,166
Minnesota	4,326,842	4,325,362	4,488,737	163,375
Mississippi	3,213,870	3,375,252	3,502,148	126,896
Missouri	5,547,859	5,705,898	5,922,238	216,340
Montana	718,305	736,835	762,602	25,767
Nebraska	1,707,805	1,774,691	1,840,207	65,516
Nevada	2,721,628	2,746,162	2,848,888	102,726
New Hampshire	872,787	862,312	892,725	30,413
New Jersey	5,237,351	4,901,949	5,087,424	185,475
New Mexico	1,484,644	1,540,072	1,597,175	57,103
New York	11,195,879	9,878,525	10,255,034	376,509
North Carolina	9,487,737	9,779,347	10,152,185	372,838
North Dakota	509,410	530,984	549,587	18,603

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	10,121,676	10,394,320	10,790,622	396,302
Oklahoma	949,611	989,287	1,034,032	44,745
Oregon	3,294,277	3,275,179	3,398,368	123,189
Pennsylvania	9,297,592	9,249,475	9,601,832	352,357
Rhode Island	818,786	824,800	853,810	29,010
South Carolina	4,805,638	4,947,431	5,134,636	187,205
South Dakota	543,571	558,957	578,910	19,953
Tennessee	6,048,579	6,275,722	6,513,930	238,208
Texas	27,851,373	28,300,374	29,383,970	1,083,596
Utah	3,798,987	3,834,482	3,979,095	144,613
Vermont	504,091	514,552	531,616	17,064
Virginia	6,259,143	6,253,067	6,490,406	237,339
Washington	5,141,047	4,861,016	5,044,878	183,862
West Virginia	1,680,291	1,725,793	1,789,351	63,558
Wisconsin	4,654,906	4,707,689	4,885,474	177,785
Wyoming	422,257	425,571	439,597	14,026
Subtotal, States	\$257,863,041	\$257,407,553	\$267,168,260	\$9,760,707
Indian Tribes	6,968,489	7,227,376	7,487,720	260,344
American Samoa	182,840	193,640	198,386	4,746
Guam	326,094	350,604	361,376	10,772
Northern Mariana Islands	151,239	159,014	162,431	3,417
Puerto Rico	3,041,856	3,182,792	3,302,278	119,486
Virgin Islands	201,441	214,021	219,549	5,528
Subtotal, Territories	\$3,903,470	\$4,100,071	\$4,244,020	\$143,949
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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$18,984,000	\$18,984,000	\$121,000,000	\$102,016,000

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

2023 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 and on-line 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.

The FY 2021 appropriation included \$1 million above the FY 2020 level for a pilot project to enhance statewide multi-disciplinary child advocacy studies training to improve training in how to prevent, identify, and respond to incidences of child abuse.

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

2019	\$17,922,135
2020	\$17,984,000
2021	\$18,984,000
2022 CR	\$18,984,000
2023 President's Budget	\$121,000,000

For FY 2021, 8 awards were made with an average award of \$1,435,423 and a range from \$749,070 to \$5,800,000. For FY 2022, an estimated 9 awards will be made with an average award amount of \$1,199,942 and a range from \$603,206 to \$4,800,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget for Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration is \$121 million, an increase of \$102 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. These funds will continue to support activities, including the National Child Workforce Institute, NSCAW, and the National Capacity-building Centers for Tribes.

This request includes \$100 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 and evaluation support will be provided to grantees. ACF expects to direct funding under this program to a relatively limited number of grantees, representing both geographic and urban/rural diversity, in order to ensure sufficient resources and support could be given to each grantee. 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 be directed to help the child welfare workforce engage in effective race equity work. Better outcomes for children and families will not be realized without focusing on developing the professionals who serve them. Half of this funding will expand the work of The National Child Welfare Workforce Institute to foster leadership through coaching and learning programs that support anti-racist practices and increase the hiring, retention, and leadership development of a racially diverse workforce, including those with "lived experience" in child welfare, at all levels of public and private child welfare agencies. The other half will extend the reach of the successful Data Analytics Institute training to guide leadership and human resources staff on how to analyze their child welfare workforce data for racial inequities and implement data driven workforce development strategies related to recruitment, selection, retention, leadership development, on-boarding, supervision, evaluation and continuous quality improvement, and building a healthy organizational culture and climate that supports racial equity. The project will build upon the successful pilot effort of the Quality Implementation Center for Workforce Development.

For FY 2023, it is estimated that 56 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,551,498 and a range from \$500,000 to \$5,000,000.

Resource and Program Data
Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstration

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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	\$5,908,087	2	\$6,000,000	1	\$19,000,000	2
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$3,896,412	1	\$0	0	\$13,000,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$88,497	1	\$6,000,000	1	\$6,000,000	1
Other	\$1,923,178		\$0		\$0	
Demonstration/Development	\$4,498,385	6	\$5,099,481	7	\$80,983,895	54
Grants - New Starts	\$4,498,385	6	\$603,206	1	\$75,884,414	47
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$4,496,275	6	\$5,099,481	7
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Training/Technical Assistance	\$8,156,930	4	\$6,724,519	4	\$20,406,105	5
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$5,000,000	1
Grants - Continuations	\$6,985,000	2	\$5,700,000	2	\$900,000	1
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$13,500,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$621,430	2	\$466,519	2	\$466,105	2
Other	\$550,500		\$558,000		\$540,000	
Program Support	\$420,000	0	\$1,160,000	0	\$610,000	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	\$420,000		\$1,160,000		\$610,000	
Total	\$18,983,402	12	\$18,984,000	12	\$121,000,000	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.

Adoption Opportunities

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$44,100,000	\$44,100,000	\$46,100,000	\$2,000,000

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

2023 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. As of October 2021, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System Foster Care Data estimates indicate that, at the end of FY 2020, there were approximately 117,000 children in the public foster care system waiting to be adopted. The parental rights of about 64,000 of these children have already been terminated and are more readily available for adoption. 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, and an initiative called Strengthening Child Welfare Systems to improve adoption and permanency outcomes. 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 35,000 children photo-listed on AdoptUSKids.org. In FY 2021, Congress increased funding and directed the program to continue the National Adoption Competency Mental Health Training Initiative at \$1 million and to provide ongoing resources to a national organization with the capacity and expertise to continuously evaluate and update the training curriculums.

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

2019	\$38,965,496
2020	\$42,100,000
2021	\$44,100,000
2022 CR	\$44,100,000
2023 President's Budget	\$46,100,000

For FY 2021, 12 awards were made with an average award of \$2,187,116 and a range from \$518,000 to \$5,670,000. For FY 2022, it is estimated that 15 awards will be made with an average award of \$1,829,975 and a range from \$500,000 to \$5,700,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the Adoption Opportunities program is \$46.1 million, an increase of \$2 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. The increase in funding will be used to address efforts in Diligent Recruitment Plans to effectively focus on targeting homes and families that meet the needs and reflect the racial or cultural representation of children and young people in care. A Quality Improvement Center or other national effort will use a data-driven approach to work with local sites and build upon ACF’s work with regional offices and constituency groups that revealed an urgent need to meet diligent recruitment requirements under the Multiethnic Placement Act and Adoption Opportunities.

For FY 2023, it is estimated that 16 grants will be made with an average award of \$1,736,792 and a range from \$500,000 to \$5,700,000.

Performance Analysis

A measure of the adoption rate (annual measure 7T 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. 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 2023.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2020: 13.4% 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. (Output)	FY 2020: 34,185 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Adoption Opportunities

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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	\$977,128	2	\$840,963	1	\$1,016,281	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	\$977,128	2	\$840,963	1	\$1,016,281	1
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Demonstration/Development	\$16,875,397	9	\$18,049,623	12	\$18,391,547	13
Grants - New Starts	\$4,000,000	1	\$2,212,524	4	\$12,179,023	8
Grants - Continuations	\$12,875,397	8	\$15,837,099	8	\$6,212,524	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	\$23,620,723	5	\$22,927,716	5	\$24,104,850	5
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$5,700,000	1	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$9,370,000	3	\$3,700,000	2	\$9,400,000	3
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$9,219,155	2	\$8,576,641	2	\$9,321,682	2
Other	\$5,031,568		\$4,951,075		\$5,383,168	
Program Support	\$2,626,525	0	\$2,281,698	0	\$2,587,322	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	\$2,626,525		\$2,281,698		\$2,587,322	
Total	\$44,099,773	16	\$44,100,000	18	\$46,100,000	19

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$0

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

2023 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 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 2019 incentives earned (for adoptions and guardianships completed in FY 2018) totaled approximately \$66.7 million. The FY 2019 appropriation paid for approximately 53 percent of that amount or \$35.2 million, leaving a balance of \$31.5 million, which was paid from the FY 2020 appropriation. Similarly, 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.

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

2019	\$74,742,000
2020	\$75,000,000
2021	\$75,000,000
2022 CR	\$75,000,000
2023 President's Budget	\$75,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments program is \$75 million, the same as the FY 2022 annualized CR level.

ACF estimates that states will earn approximately \$71 million in adoption and legal guardianship incentive payments in each of FYs 2022 and 2023, a level similar to their pre-pandemic performance. Based on that estimate, an FY 2022 appropriation of \$75 million will cover the full amount of new earnings and leave approximately \$33.5 million that can be carried into FY 2023. Given that incentive earnings had been steadily increasing prior to the pandemic and are anticipated to return to these levels, the requested level would help ensure that the program has sufficient resources to fully pay incentives in the year they are earned.

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. 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 2023. 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 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payment Program, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2020: 13.4% Target: 12.0% (Target Exceeded)	13.5%	13.5%	Maintain
7U: 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) (Outcome)	FY 2020: 13.2% Target: 13.4% (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) (Output)	FY 2020: 15,839 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$51,460,238	93	\$98,539,762	0	\$75,000,000	0
Formula - New Starts	\$24,449,500	43	\$98,539,762	0	\$75,000,000	0
Formula - Continuations	\$27,010,738	50	\$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	\$51,460,238	93	\$98,539,762	0	\$75,000,000	0

Note: FYs 2022 and 2023 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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$2,309,393	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	431,689	0	0	0
Arizona	1,343,054	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,070,363	0	0	0
California	1,508,722	0	0	0
Colorado	358,209	0	0	0
Connecticut	569,733	0	0	0
Delaware	305,098	0	0	0
District of Columbia	156,266	0	0	0
Florida	1,894,672	0	0	0
Georgia	4,749,735	0	0	0
Hawaii	419,115	0	0	0
Idaho	648,057	0	0	0
Illinois	270,015	0	0	0
Indiana	5,667,539	0	0	0
Iowa	2,065,766	0	0	0
Kansas	1,021,710	0	0	0
Kentucky	1,226,915	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,016,500	0	0	0
Maine	146,000	0	0	0
Maryland	7,671	0	0	0
Massachusetts	1,335,791	0	0	0
Michigan	477,513	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,677,884	0	0	0
Mississippi	2,187,282	0	0	0
Missouri	961,627	0	0	0
Montana	965,693	0	0	0
Nebraska	262,728	0	0	0
Nevada	306,208	0	0	0
New Hampshire	461,324	0	0	0
New Jersey	933,908	0	0	0
New Mexico	813,157	0	0	0
New York	156,870	0	0	0
North Carolina	650,418	0	0	0
North Dakota	302,734	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	321,027	0	0	0
Oklahoma	180,272	0	0	0
Oregon	2,007,356	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,257,351	0	0	0
Rhode Island	40,684	0	0	0
South Carolina	234,968	0	0	0
South Dakota	212,734	0	0	0
Tennessee	957,856	0	0	0
Texas	408,475	0	0	0
Utah	250,263	0	0	0
Vermont	183,491	0	0	0
Virginia	879,637	0	0	0
Washington	1,182,870	0	0	0
West Virginia	2,280,601	0	0	0
Wisconsin	748,196	0	0	0
Wyoming	459,098	0	0	0
Subtotal, States	\$51,284,238	\$0	\$0	\$0
Puerto Rico	176,000	0	0	0
Total States/Territories	\$51,460,238	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$51,460,238	\$98,539,762	\$75,000,000	-\$23,539,762

Note: FYs 2022 and 2023 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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$7,512,000	\$7,512,000	\$68,500,000	\$60,988,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 1110 of the Social Security Act

2023 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 TANF work activities. In FY 2021, Congress directed the program to enter 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.

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

2019	\$6,489,599
2020	\$7,012,000
2021	\$7,512,000
2022 CR	\$7,512,000
2023 President's Budget	\$68,500,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for SSRD is \$68.5 million, an increase of \$61 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. SSRD is the only source of funds available to ACF for research, evaluation, and demonstrations addressing cross-cutting topics or the effectiveness of programs lacking dedicated funds for research and evaluation. Within this increase, \$60 million will fund demonstrations of whole-family approaches to service delivery across the lifecycle of families' interaction with benefits programs. The demonstration projects would center on coordinating and centralizing service access and delivery, with a special focus on projects that aim to reduce the impacts of and/or smooth the benefits cliffs that working families face as their incomes rise, resulting in the sudden reduction or elimination of financial benefits including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, child care subsidies, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, housing, Medicaid, and other services. Because the demonstration projects could affect programs outside of ACF's purview, ACF would coordinate with relevant agency partners in the development of this program.

In FY 2023, 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 and investing in approaches to improving program efficiency and effectiveness through improving the quality, use, accessibility, and interoperability of data.

The HHS General Department Management request includes a general provision allowing the Secretary to reserve not more than 0.25 percent from the Low Income Home Energy Assistance, Refugee and Entrant Assistance, and Children and Families Services Programs in order to administer and carry out evaluations of any of the programs or activities that are funded under such accounts. Any such funds reserved under this section may be transferred to "Children and Families Services Programs" for use by the Assistant Secretary for ACF and would remain available until expended. These funds would only be available after submission of a plan 15 days in advance to the Committees on Appropriations.

The HHS General Department Management request also includes a general provision providing for evaluation funding flexibility for the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation in ACF and the Chief Evaluation Office and statistical related activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor.

Performance Analysis

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
23i: Total number of grants (SSRD and PHS). (Output)	FY 2022: 11 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
23ii: Total number of contracts (SSRD and PHS). (Output)	FY 2022: 8 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Research and Demonstration

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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	\$7,106,889	23	\$7,131,928	24	\$13,116,289	24
Grants - New Starts	\$174,954	4	\$1,300,000	6	\$1,300,000	6
Grants - Continuations	\$75,000	2	\$250,000	6	\$250,000	6
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,841,637	4	\$2,300,000	4	\$7,800,000	4
Contracts - Continuations	\$4,731,561	13	\$3,092,928	8	\$3,577,289	8
Other	\$283,737		\$189,000		\$189,000	
Demonstration/Development	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$55,000,000	5
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$55,000,000	5
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	\$354,890	0	\$380,072	0	\$383,711	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	\$354,890		\$380,072		\$383,711	
Total	\$7,461,779	23	\$7,512,000	24	\$68,500,000	29

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 overhead costs.

Native American Programs

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$57,050,000	\$20,000,000	\$57,050,000	\$62,499,000	\$5,449,000

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

2023 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 their efforts to support and develop 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 in order 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 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Esther Martinez Immersion	\$4,887,116	\$5,840,261	\$5,957,066
Preservation and Maintenance	\$9,419,832	\$8,065,121	\$8,226,423
Total	\$14,306,948	\$13,905,382	\$14,183,489

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 appropriations for Native American Programs now support social and economic development projects to meet the new mandates.

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:

2019	\$54,362,348
2020	\$5,605,000
2021	\$57,050,000
2021 Supplemental	\$20,000,000
2022 CR	\$57,050,000
2023 President's Budget	\$62,499,000

For FY 2021, 175 grant awards were made, with an average award of \$270,278 and a range from \$87,528 to \$400,000. For FY 2022, it is estimated that 176 awards will be made, with an average of \$276,685 and a range from \$87,174 to \$400,000.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for Native American Programs is \$62.5 million, an increase of \$5.4 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. These funds will be used to continue activities that support a wide range of community-based social and economic development projects that emphasize self-sufficiency, ensure the preservation and enhancement of Native American languages, and enable tribes to plan, develop, and implement economic development and environmental improvement programs.

This Budget proposes to reauthorize the Native American Programs Act of 1974, extending its statutory authority to FY 2027 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. The recommended changes will remove obsolete language and references and align statutory text with current principles for the conduct of program evaluations to identify, implement, and sustain effective programs and practices. The cost-neutral proposal will update NAPA to:

- authorize the transmission of products developed under Native American language grants to the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C., instead of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development in New Mexico in order to increase the practical availability of such products (curricula, training materials, dictionaries, etc.);
- incorporate evaluation practices with current principles for the conduct of program evaluations to measure effectiveness of outcomes or impact, to identify, implement, and sustain effective programs and practices;
- eliminate duplicative and ineffective procedures related to publication of annual notice of funding opportunity announcements that currently require ACF to engage in a rule-making process under the Administrative Procedure Act prior to publishing annual funding opportunity announcements to the public; and
- ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages through the use of current tools and strategies for Native American language preservation and maintenance.

For FY 2023, it is estimated that 195 awards will be made, with an average of \$282,948 and a range from \$104,147 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 overall success of the project 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 2019, the percentage of projects that meet or exceed funded objectives was 83 percent, which is 7 percentage points above the target of 76 percent. Performance in FY 2020 remained above the target with 82 percent, 5 percentage points over the target of 77 percent. The FY 2023 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, in order 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 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
9A: Increase ANA Training or Technical Assistance participants' understanding of community-based project design and/or implementation. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 4.82 out of 5 (Historical Actual)	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. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 82% Target: 77% (Target Exceeded)	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	1% over avg prior 6 actuals	N/A
9i: Number of jobs created through ANA funding. (Output)	FY 2020: 323 [1] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] In FY 2020, there was a significant increase in the number of no-cost extensions, which contributed to the drop in the number of jobs reported for this year as compared to the previous year.

Resource and Program Data
Native American Programs

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$47,498,605	175	\$48,696,475	176	\$52,704,210	195
Formula - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$20,640,159	77	\$16,047,672	58	\$18,919,460	70
Competitive - Continuations	\$26,858,446	98	\$32,648,803	118	\$33,784,750	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	\$0	0	\$2,084,059	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	\$2,084,059	3
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Training/Technical Assistance	\$3,151,640	5	\$3,823,153	4	\$3,591,131	4
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$529,777	1	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$2,621,863	4	\$3,823,153	4	\$3,591,131	4
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$5,661,540	2	\$4,530,372	2	\$4,119,600	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	\$2,092,043	2
Contracts - Continuations	\$2,267,377	2	\$3,139,855	2	\$0	0
Other	\$3,394,163		\$1,390,517		\$2,027,557	
Total	\$56,311,785	182	\$57,050,000	182	\$62,499,000	204

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

Community Services Block Grant

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$745,000,000	\$745,000,000	\$754,219,000	\$9,219,000

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

2023 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. In FY 2020, CSBG supported a national network of 1,000 CSBG eligible entities.

In FY 2019, Congress provided a supplemental appropriation (P.L. 116-20) of \$25 million to remain available until September 30, 2021, for necessary 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. ACF awarded the funds in a three-stage process, and as of September 29, 2021, \$25 million has been awarded to the 15 affected states and one affected territory to provide support for the CSBG program. CSBG supplemental grant funds are used to support services and strategies directly related to the consequences of the disasters. The emphasis was to support community recovery and resilience for an extended period after the conclusion of short-term emergency response efforts.

In FY 2020, Congress provided \$1 billion through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) to remain available for federal obligation through September 30, 2021. Grantees have until September 30, 2022, to obligate the funds to address the consequences of increasing unemployment and economic disruption as a result of the coronavirus pandemic.

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

2019.....	\$717,750,000
2019 Supplemental.....	\$25,000,000
2020.....	\$740,000,000
2020 Supplemental.....	\$1,000,000,000
2021.....	\$745,000,000
2022 CR.....	\$745,000,000
2023 President's Budget.....	\$754,219,000

For FY 2021, 121 awards were made with an average award of \$6,000,294 and a range from \$1,205 to \$66,181,263. For FY 2022, 121 awards will be made with an average award of \$6,000,294 and a range from \$1,205 to \$66,181,263.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for CSBG is \$754.2 million, an increase of \$9.2 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This funding will enhance 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 2023, it is estimated that 121 awards will be made with an average award of \$6,135,301 and a range from \$1,223 to \$67,761,883.

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 recent 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 grantees to refine the measurement and establish baselines for each new measure.

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-grantee CSBG administrative funds expended per year (numerator) by the total amount of sub-grantee 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-grantees. Historical trend data for this measure fluctuated, with sub-grantees spending between 16 and 23 percent on administrative expenses. Preliminary data for FY 2019 shows that 17.8 percent of CSBG sub-grantee funds were used for administrative costs, an increase from the previous year’s result of 15.52 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 18 percent for FY 2023. To accomplish future performance targets, ACF will continue to monitor and provide training and technical assistance to CSBG grantees in the areas of cost-effective program administration and organizational efficiency.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
12A: 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. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
12B: Increase the number of communities actively implementing community-wide transformation initiatives to address causes or conditions of poverty. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
12C: Increase the number of community transformation initiatives achieving positive outcomes to address community-wide causes or conditions of poverty. (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
12D: Increase the number of individuals achieving one or more community engagement outcomes as identified by the National Performance Indicators (NPI). (Developmental Outcome)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
12E: Reduce total amount of sub-grantee CSBG administrative funds expended each year.[1] (Efficiency)	FY 2019: 17.8%[2] Target: 16% (Target Not Met)	16[3]%	16%	Maintain
12i: Number of individuals served. (Output)	FY 2019: 9.6 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] This measure was previously numerated as 12B. The language for this measure has been modified to improve clarity.

[2] All FY 2019 CSBG performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

[3] This target for FY 2020 and FY 2021 were corrected to 16 percent to maintain an ambitious target.

Resource and Program Data
Community Services Block Grant

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$733,369,255	121	\$733,369,255	121	\$742,371,490	121
Formula - New Starts	\$733,369,255	121	\$733,369,255	121	\$742,371,490	121
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	\$7,109,147	18	\$6,467,970	14	\$6,656,668	14
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$5,800,000	11	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$5,407,341	14	\$0	0	\$5,800,000	11
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,701,806	4	\$667,970	3	\$856,668	3
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$3,762,139	2	\$4,412,775	2	\$4,440,842	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	\$774,185	2	\$722,503	2	\$722,503	2
Other	\$2,987,954		\$3,690,272		\$3,718,339	
Total	\$744,990,540	142	\$745,000,000	138	\$754,219,000	138

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$13,601,929	\$13,601,929	\$13,762,445	\$160,516
Alaska	2,634,083	2,634,083	2,683,174	49,091
Arizona	6,060,559	6,060,559	6,132,078	71,519
Arkansas	10,093,004	10,093,004	10,212,110	119,106
California	66,181,263	66,181,263	66,962,261	780,998
Colorado	6,454,993	6,454,993	6,531,167	76,174
Connecticut	8,938,945	8,938,945	9,044,433	105,488
Delaware	3,876,915	3,876,915	3,949,170	72,255
District of Columbia	12,195,123	12,195,123	12,339,037	143,914
Florida	21,573,265	21,573,265	21,827,849	254,584
Georgia	19,966,594	19,966,594	20,202,219	235,625
Hawaii	3,876,915	3,876,915	3,949,170	72,255
Idaho	3,834,940	3,834,940	3,906,412	71,472
Illinois	35,063,633	35,063,633	35,477,416	413,783
Indiana	10,807,866	10,807,866	10,935,409	127,543
Iowa	8,033,352	8,033,352	8,128,152	94,800
Kansas	6,058,633	6,058,633	6,130,131	71,498
Kentucky	12,513,626	12,513,626	12,661,298	147,672
Louisiana	17,182,059	17,182,059	17,384,823	202,764
Maine	3,892,216	3,892,216	3,941,398	49,182
Maryland	10,185,016	10,185,016	10,305,208	120,192
Massachusetts	18,393,634	18,393,634	18,610,695	217,061
Michigan	27,249,170	27,249,170	27,570,736	321,566
Minnesota	8,932,238	8,932,238	9,037,646	105,408
Mississippi	11,805,842	11,805,842	11,945,162	139,320
Missouri	20,539,900	20,539,900	20,782,289	242,389
Montana	3,556,077	3,556,077	3,622,353	66,276
Nebraska	5,162,169	5,162,169	5,223,087	60,918
Nevada	3,876,915	3,876,915	3,949,170	72,255
New Hampshire	3,876,915	3,876,915	3,949,170	72,255
New Jersey	20,334,642	20,334,642	20,574,610	239,968
New Mexico	4,091,284	4,091,284	4,139,566	48,282
New York	64,422,525	64,422,525	65,182,770	760,245
North Carolina	19,481,793	19,481,793	19,711,696	229,903
North Dakota	3,582,087	3,582,087	3,648,848	66,761

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	28,934,221	28,934,221	29,275,672	341,451
Oklahoma	8,654,582	8,654,582	8,756,712	102,130
Oregon	5,918,408	5,918,408	5,988,251	69,843
Pennsylvania	31,425,622	31,425,622	31,796,473	370,851
Rhode Island	4,103,228	4,103,228	4,151,650	48,422
South Carolina	11,405,143	11,405,143	11,539,735	134,592
South Dakota	3,187,530	3,187,530	3,246,936	59,406
Tennessee	14,622,823	14,622,823	14,795,386	172,563
Texas	35,709,115	35,709,115	36,130,515	421,400
Utah	3,788,676	3,788,676	3,859,287	70,611
Vermont	3,876,915	3,876,915	3,949,170	72,255
Virginia	11,883,698	11,883,698	12,023,937	140,239
Washington	8,838,059	8,796,039	8,899,841	103,802
West Virginia	8,309,387	8,309,387	8,407,446	98,059
Wisconsin	9,031,327	9,031,327	9,137,905	106,578
Wyoming	3,631,390	3,631,390	3,699,069	67,679
Subtotal, States	\$691,650,244	\$691,608,224	\$700,071,143	\$8,462,919
Indian Tribes	6,572,187	6,614,207	6,712,254	98,047
American Samoa	1,007,871	1,007,871	1,026,655	18,784
Guam	953,872	953,872	971,650	17,778
Northern Mariana Islands	597,555	597,555	608,691	11,136
Puerto Rico	31,269,909	31,269,909	31,638,923	369,014
Virgin Islands	1,317,617	1,317,617	1,342,174	24,557
Subtotal, Territories	\$35,146,824	\$35,146,824	\$35,588,093	\$441,269
Total States/Territories	\$733,369,255	\$733,369,255	\$742,371,490	\$9,002,235
Other Grants	750,000	750,000	750,000	0
Training and Technical Assistance	6,939,147	6,467,970	6,656,668	188,698
Other	3,762,138	4,412,775	4,440,842	28,067
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$11,451,285	\$11,630,745	\$11,847,510	\$216,765
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$744,820,540	\$745,000,000	\$754,219,000	\$9,219,000

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Community Economic Development	\$20,383,000	\$20,383,000	\$23,615,000	\$3,232,000
Rural Community Development	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$2,000,000
Total, Budget Authority	\$30,383,000	\$30,383,000	\$35,615,000	\$5,232,000

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

2023 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 26 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 2021, 27 awards were made with an average award of \$639,148 and a range from \$196,633 to \$800,000. In FY 2022, it is estimated that 25 awards will be made with an average award of \$665,009 and a range from \$250,000 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 2021, 8 awards were made, each in the amount of \$1,181,975. In FY 2022, it is estimated that 8 non-competing continuation awards will be made with each award being \$1,181,975.

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

2019	\$28,594,170
2020	\$30,383,000
2021	\$30,383,000
2022 CR	\$30,383,000
2023 President's Budget	\$35,615,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the CED and RCD programs is \$35.6 million, an increase of \$5.2 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. The \$3.2 million increase to the CED program will ensure that there is a focus on 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 2023, it is estimated that 28 awards will be made with an average award of \$682,143 and a range from \$250,000 to \$800,000.

The Budget also includes an increase of \$2 million to the RCD program. This will support additional 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 2023, it is estimated that 8 non-competing continuation awards will be made with each award being \$1,400,000, an increase of \$218,025 per award.

Performance Analysis

In FY 2020, 1,589 jobs were created by 35 grants that closed that year. Due to the current public health crisis, the projected number of jobs to be created by grants closing in FY 2021 is estimated to drop to 1,342 (this data has not yet been finalized for reporting). These jobs include health benefits and leverage approximately \$136 million of public and private investments in disinvested, minority, urban, and rural communities.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
12ii: Number of jobs created by Community Economic Development program. (Output)	FY 2020: 1,589 [1] (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The FY 2020 actual result should be considered preliminary pending final data validation. This figure was updated.

Resource and Program Data
Community Economic Development

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$17,256,994	27	\$16,625,243	25	\$19,100,000	28
Formula - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$14,856,994	21	\$15,125,243	19	\$17,600,000	22
Competitive - Continuations	\$2,400,000	6	\$1,500,000	6	\$1,500,000	6
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	\$203,830	1	\$203,830	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	\$203,830	1	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$203,830	1	\$0	0	\$236,150	1
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$2,922,171	3	\$3,553,927	3	\$4,278,850	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	\$1,960,449	3	\$2,523,055	3	\$3,366,855	3
Other	\$961,722		\$1,030,872		\$911,995	
Total	\$20,382,995	31	\$20,383,000	29	\$23,615,000	32

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

Resource and Program Data
Rural Community Development

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$9,455,800	8	\$9,455,800	8	\$10,078,800	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	\$9,455,800	8	\$9,455,800	8	\$10,078,800	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	\$273,235	2	\$294,126	2	\$1,546,813	2
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$128,235	1	\$165,891	1	\$1,400,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$145,000	1	\$128,235	1	\$146,813	1
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$270,965	0	\$250,074	0	\$374,387	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	\$270,965		\$250,074		\$374,387	
Total	\$10,000,000	10	\$10,000,000	10	\$12,000,000	10

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

National Domestic Violence Hotline

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$13,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$27,360,000	\$14,360,000

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

2023 Authorization.....\$3,500,000

Allocation Method.....Cooperative Agreements

Program Description and Accomplishments

The National Domestic Violence Hotline (Hotline) was first authorized by the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984 (P.L. 98-457). 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 in an effort to build healthy, safe, and supportive communities. The Hotline is currently authorized under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Reauthorization Act of 2010 (P L. 111-320).

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. The Hotline is also accessible to persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.

The Hotline, through the Love is Respect (LIR) Dating Abuse Helpline, 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 who are 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 a variety of access points that include a website, telephone (including text telephone and videophone), online chatting, and texting.

As a result of ongoing efforts to increase and improve access for at-risk populations, 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. In FY 2021 StrongHearts Advocates answered 3,890 helpline calls in FY 2021 (660 more calls answered than in FY 2020). Since 2017, StrongHearts has received more than 18,596 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, which has enabled advocates to answer 130 text messages from survivors. This helpline is an essential resource to all American Indians and Alaskan 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 and the hotline for persons who are deaf and hard of hearing each receive 15 percent of the Hotline appropriation.

In FY 2020, Congress provided through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) \$2 million to remain available through September 30, 2021, to provide services remotely, such as immediate crisis intervention, safety planning, information and referrals, advocacy, and resources to anyone affected by domestic and dating violence throughout the United States and specifically for Native American survivors to receive culturally appropriate help and peer support.

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 will be provided as supplements to grant awards with a requirement that \$1 million of those funds are sub-awarded to the StrongHearts Native Helpline. These funds will be distributed through discretionary grants.

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

2019	\$10,214,740
2020	\$12,000,000
2020 Supplemental	\$2,000,000
2021	\$13,000,000
2021 Supplemental	\$2,000,000
2022 CR	\$13,000,000
2023 President's Budget	\$27,360,000

For FY 2021, one award was made for \$12,798,853 with an additional \$106,177 allocated for continued support of the data analysis and reporting system project. For FY 2022, it is estimated that one award will be made for \$12,597,520 with an additional \$402,480 for continued support of the data analysis and performance progress reporting.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the National Domestic Violence Hotline is \$27 million, an increase of \$14 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. These funds will continue to support staffing and infrastructure in order to ensure a timely response to requests for help. This includes supporting individuals who contact the Hotline in critical or complex situations, which may require more intensive support and advocates' time than other types of contacts, and during periods of peak demand as the Hotline often receives over 200 calls during any 15-minute timeframe. Funds will also support 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. Part of the funding will support increased staffing capacity to hire additional hotline advocates who will be available to answer more calls and to be on-call whenever there are surges in callers due to increased media coverage about domestic violence. Additional funding will also be used to expand the technology capacity of the hotline and increase call evaluation efforts that will provide more in-depth information regarding a review of service components that are necessary for delivering effective interventions for different types of individuals seeking Hotline services.

For FY 2023, it is estimated that one award will be made for \$26,957,520 with an additional \$402,480 for continued support of the data analysis performance progress reporting and to support the implementation of two new performance measures.

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 public health emergency, police reports showed increasing rates of Intimate Partner Violence, even though calls to domestic violence hotlines decreased in some regions by up to 50 percent. 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 continued pandemic. In response to this help-seeking shift, the Hotline launched text message services for survivors in 2021.

In FY 2021, the Hotline answered 396,803 total contacts across platforms (The Hotline and LIR), 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 a phone services advocate. Direct connect, which allows an advocate to connect and transfer a caller to a local provider, was offered by phone services advocates 16,740 times. In FY 2021, the Hotline experienced a significant increase in digital contacts compared to phone contacts. The Hotline's digital services advocates answered a total of 107,399 Hotline chats in FY 2020. In FY 2021, digital services advocates answered 151,671 Hotline chats. In FY 2021, the Hotline saw an increase in average talk time and wait times during this reporting period, which results 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 does ultimately affect the Hotline's answer rate and wait times.

More survivors are choosing to reach out for the Hotline's services digitally, 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 14th, the SMS short code - text Start to 88788 - for Hotline text services became active. Previously, text services were only available through LIR. The success for 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 provide a better determinant of the Hotline's usefulness to domestic violence survivors. For FY 2023, ACF will include the following two measures for the Hotline and LIR: 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, which 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 in FY 2022 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 determined that the Hotline and LIR 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 LIR provided to be 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;
- Improvements made to the Advocate Dashboard allowing advocates to move through documenting contact information quicker;
- A new quality assurance monitoring platform 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 quality assurance process in a more consistent way and providing feedback in a more relevant and timely manner; and
- 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.

However, 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 or disaster or during a national public health emergency. 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 2023 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 \$13 million in FY 2021 funding enabled the Hotline to have the staffing to achieve a 65 percent answer rate. Since its inception, the Hotline has answered more than 6 million calls, chats, and texts from people all over the US and its territories. The increased funding proposed for FY 2023 would enable significant increases in the Hotline’s program services staff (advocates, managers, and shift support specialists, and the internal training team); which will result in improved answer rates.

The LIR 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, LIR experienced in decrease in incoming LIR chat volume by approximately 42 percent. The LIR 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.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
14A: 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: 62% Target: 75% (Target Not Met but Improved)	75%	75%	Maintain
14B: 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
14C: 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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<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.	FY 2021: 3,70 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
National Domestic Violence Hotline

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$12,798,853	1	\$12,597,520	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	\$12,798,853	1	\$12,597,520	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	\$106,177	0	\$402,480	0	\$402,480	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	\$106,177		\$402,480		\$402,480	
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	\$12,905,030	1	\$13,000,000	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 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$182,500,000	\$448,000,000	\$182,500,000	\$491,869,000	\$309,369,000

Authorizing Legislation -- Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

2023 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 (SDVC),
- 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 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 based on a formula incorporating its population.

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 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. The purpose of this network of support is to provide resource information and training and technical assistance to improve the capacity of individuals, organizations, governmental entities, and communities to prevent family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence and to provide effective intervention services.

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 2021 appropriation set-aside continued to support 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.

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 2021, 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 2021, 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 will conduct 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.

In FY 2020, Congress provided \$45 million through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) to remain available through September 30, 2021, to support FVPSA formula grantees with disaster-related activities without regard to matching requirements. The FVPSA formula was used to provide the funding to states, tribes, and domestic violence coalitions. This funding has helped ensure the continuity of staffing necessary for the stability of domestic violence services, hotline services, training, and technical assistance. FVPSA grantees have made adjustments to their services to ensure remote operation of hotline services and have relocated families out of congregate shelters to minimize risk of exposure to the coronavirus. The emphasis is on direct supportive services, immediate shelter, and temporary housing, consistent with statutory purposes for survivors of family, domestic, and dating violence and their dependents.

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 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.

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

2019	\$163,934,120
2020	\$175,000,000
2021	\$182,500,000
2021 Supplemental	\$448,000,000
2022 CR	\$182,500,000
2023 President's Budget	\$491,869,000

For FY 2021, 298 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 2022, it is estimated that 298 awards will be 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.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for FVPSA programs is \$492 million, an increase of \$309 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This amount includes \$250 million to support a proposal to provide cash assistance to survivors of domestic violence. 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. This cash assistance can be used to assist survivors in need, and the Administration looks forward to working with Congress to expand this new program by providing additional resources beyond FY 2023.

In addition, \$30 million will fund the Safe Recovery Together demonstration project to support families affected by domestic violence at the intersection of 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 substance use disorder 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 best interests of the child in that situation.

Finally, the Budget supports a proposal to reauthorize FVPSA with modifications to 1) allow direct payments to survivors of domestic violence and/or their dependents; 2) increase the portion of funds set aside for administration, evaluation, and monitoring, from 2.5 percent to 4 percent; and 3) increase the statutory project period for SSAPC grantees from two years to four years. Increasing the cap on administration, evaluation, and monitoring from 2.5 percent to 4 percent will provide flexibility to address increased administrative costs, including grants management systems, data collection and analysis technology, a contract for an improper payments reporting system for FVPSA flexible funding grant recipients, research and evaluation, overhead, and personnel and retain the current flexibility to use any remaining money to fund high priority discretionary activities. Increasing the project period for the SSAPC grantees will allow more time for grantees to meaningfully engage in project activities; demonstrate effectiveness of programs, services, and interventions; and meet longer term outcomes that address the socio-emotional needs and improve the health and wellbeing of children and youth exposed to

domestic violence. Extending the grant period from two to four years would also reduce grant review expenses.

For FY 2023, it is estimated that 338 awards will be made, with an average award of \$600,739 to \$10,135,126. This includes 144 grant awards for 252 tribes ranging from \$55,826 to \$1,940,306.

Performance Analysis

A key FVPSA goal is to increase the percentage of survivors reporting improved knowledge of safety planning. 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 2023. 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 to implement its improved data analysis and assess performance progress reports to determine whether new targets should be set for subsequent years.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
14D: Increase the percentage of FVPSA state subgrant-funded domestic violence program clients who report improved knowledge of safety planning. (Outcome)	FY 2021: 93% Target: 90% (Target Exceeded)	90%	90%	Maintain
14i: Number of residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs.[1] (Output)	FY 2021: 226,545 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14ii: Number of non-residential clients served by domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2021: 918,710 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iii: Number of shelter nights, state programs. (Output)	FY 2021: 7,088,747 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14iv: Number of shelter nights, tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2021: 129,724 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14v: Number of unmet requests for shelter (state and tribal programs). (Output)	FY 2021: 181,346 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
14vi: Total number of crisis hotline calls answered by local domestic violence programs, including tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2021: 2,564,242 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
14vii: Number of youth who attended youth-targeted community education programs, including tribal programs. (Output)	FY 2021: 1,055,561 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] The actual result for this output measure and all output measures that include tribal data includes 100 percent of the states and 81 percent of the tribal grantees reporting.

Resource and Program Data
Family Violence Prevention and Services

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$154,419,420	255	\$154,712,500	258	\$422,261,575	288
Formula - New Starts	\$154,419,420	255	\$154,712,500	258	\$422,261,575	288
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	\$10,375,000	26	\$10,375,000	26	\$49,467,250	36
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$30,000,000	10
Grants - Continuations	\$10,375,000	26	\$10,375,000	26	\$19,467,250	26
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Training/Technical Assistance	\$13,000,000	15	\$12,574,962	16	\$14,424,917	16
Grants - New Starts	\$11,500,000	13	\$450,000	1	\$2,000,000	1
Grants - Continuations	\$1,500,000	2	\$12,075,000	14	\$11,375,000	14
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$49,962	1	\$1,049,917	1
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$4,407,001	1	\$4,837,538	2	\$5,715,258	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	\$887,481	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$899,296	1	\$837,694	2	\$303,660	1
Other	\$3,507,705		\$3,999,844		\$4,524,117	
Total	\$182,201,421	297	\$182,500,000	302	\$491,869,000	342

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$2,122,645	\$2,140,583	\$2,474,451	\$333,868
Alaska	1,076,529	1,075,177	1,165,511	90,334
Arizona	2,718,354	2,668,762	3,123,362	454,600
Arkansas	1,649,851	1,640,826	1,860,458	219,632
California	10,801,507	10,710,223	13,002,966	2,292,743
Colorado	2,337,191	2,326,664	2,703,067	376,403
Connecticut	1,787,142	1,788,418	2,041,786	253,368
Delaware	1,137,269	1,138,879	1,243,774	104,895
District of Columbia	1,070,060	1,064,291	1,152,135	87,844
Florida	5,985,943	6,240,904	7,512,036	1,271,132
Georgia	3,555,597	3,552,793	4,209,468	656,675
Hawaii	1,248,136	1,254,417	1,385,721	131,304
Idaho	1,341,220	1,349,721	1,502,810	153,089
Illinois	4,070,776	4,074,362	4,850,258	775,896
Indiana	2,581,310	2,577,893	3,011,722	433,829
Iowa	1,684,273	1,685,233	1,915,014	229,781
Kansas	1,623,648	1,622,541	1,837,992	215,451
Kentucky	2,013,432	2,011,857	2,316,299	304,442
Louisiana	2,058,852	2,049,578	2,362,643	313,065
Maine	1,230,166	1,231,347	1,357,378	126,031
Maryland	2,409,147	2,426,854	2,826,158	399,304
Massachusetts	2,621,504	2,638,573	3,086,273	447,700
Michigan	3,397,471	3,395,231	4,015,890	620,659
Minnesota	2,307,323	2,309,974	2,682,561	372,587
Mississippi	1,639,405	1,628,351	1,845,130	216,779
Missouri	2,432,155	2,421,314	2,819,352	398,038
Montana	1,161,096	1,162,288	1,272,533	110,245
Nebraska	1,378,169	1,380,112	1,540,148	160,036
Nevada	1,665,487	1,663,940	1,888,855	224,915
New Hampshire	1,234,053	1,235,114	1,362,006	126,892
New Jersey	3,120,455	3,199,491	3,775,407	575,916
New Mexico	1,418,899	1,418,850	1,587,741	168,891
New York	5,771,443	5,908,969	7,104,193	1,195,224
North Carolina	3,523,163	3,485,128	4,126,335	641,207
North Dakota	1,084,181	1,086,525	1,179,452	92,927

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	3,824,340	3,822,824	4,541,223	718,399
Oklahoma	1,885,364	1,876,168	2,149,594	273,426
Oregon	1,950,756	1,945,169	2,234,368	289,199
Pennsylvania	4,103,418	4,121,585	4,908,277	786,692
Rhode Island	1,158,735	1,165,554	1,276,546	110,992
South Carolina	2,184,216	2,163,959	2,503,170	339,211
South Dakota	1,114,925	1,113,235	1,212,268	99,033
Tennessee	2,605,623	2,609,007	3,049,948	440,941
Texas	8,164,338	8,129,763	9,832,656	1,702,893
Utah	1,697,034	1,705,406	1,939,799	234,393
Vermont	1,049,557	1,052,753	1,137,960	85,207
Virginia	3,033,521	3,036,212	3,574,805	538,593
Washington	2,802,657	2,806,263	3,292,293	486,030
West Virginia	1,342,494	1,338,451	1,488,964	150,513
Wisconsin	2,353,164	2,356,461	2,739,674	383,213
Wyoming	1,038,212	1,036,305	1,117,758	81,453
Subtotal, States	\$127,566,206	\$127,844,298	\$149,140,188	\$21,295,890
Indian Tribes	23,412,500	23,412,500	19,140,175	(4,272,325)
American Samoa	436,689	436,689	509,266	72,577
Guam	436,689	436,689	509,266	72,577
Northern Mariana Islands	436,689	436,689	509,266	72,577
Puerto Rico	1,693,958	1,708,946	1,944,148	235,202
Virgin Islands	436,689	436,689	509,266	72,577
Subtotal, Territories	\$3,440,714	\$3,455,702	\$3,981,212	\$525,510
Total States/Territories	\$154,419,420	\$154,712,500	\$172,261,575	\$17,549,075
Other Grants	10,375,000	10,375,000	299,467,250	289,092,250
Training and Technical Assistance	13,000,000	12,574,962	14,424,917	1,849,955
Other	4,407,001	4,837,538	5,715,258	877,720
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$27,782,001	\$27,787,500	\$319,607,425	\$291,819,925
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$182,201,421	\$182,500,000	\$491,869,000	\$309,369,000

Notes:

1. The Other Grants line shows direct cash payment grants.
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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$43,257,000	\$43,257,000	\$48,257,000	\$5,000,000

Authorizing Legislation – Section 477 of the Social Security Act

2023 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 postsecondary 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 receive directly 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:

2019	\$43,108,196
2020	\$43,257,000
2021	\$43,257,000
2022 CR	\$43,257,000
2023 President's Budget	\$48,257,000

For FY 2021, 59 awards were made with an average award of \$796,662 and a range from \$2,025 to \$5,622,424. For FY 2022, an estimated 59 awards will be made with an average award amount of \$722,172 and a range from \$2,025 to \$5,300,896.

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the discretionary CETV program is \$48.3 million, an increase of \$5 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This level of funding will provide approximately 16,000 to 17,000 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 CETV are 15 percent more likely to enroll in school than those who are not and that CETV receipt is associated with earlier college enrollment and graduation. Over 20,000 foster youth age-out of foster care per year, and these vouchers provide additional opportunities for these young people.

For FY 2023, it is estimated that 59 awards will be made, with an average of \$805,647 and a range from \$2,187 to \$5,913,618.

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 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
7iv: Number of youth receiving ETV funding. (Output)	Program Year 2019: 15,557 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$47,003,053	59	\$42,608,145	59	\$47,533,145	59
Formula - New Starts	\$47,003,053	59	\$42,608,145	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	\$637,691	0	\$648,855	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	\$637,691		\$648,855		\$723,855	
Total	\$47,640,744	59	\$43,257,000	59	\$48,257,000	59

Notes:

1. Program Support includes funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead.
2. FY 2021 funding includes recoveries from FY 2019.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.599

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$737,014	\$582,605	\$649,947	\$67,342
Alaska	287,325	298,986	333,546	34,560
Arizona	1,313,044	1,410,843	1,573,921	163,078
Arkansas	411,876	447,434	499,152	51,718
California	5,622,424	5,300,896	5,913,618	612,722
Colorado	532,934	502,213	560,263	58,050
Connecticut	432,435	421,717	470,462	48,745
Delaware	57,485	50,284	56,096	5,812
District of Columbia	67,066	60,320	67,292	6,972
Florida	3,130,431	2,458,586	2,742,770	284,184
Georgia	1,284,131	1,188,627	1,326,018	137,391
Hawaii	217,421	166,533	185,782	19,249
Idaho	174,850	160,365	178,902	18,537
Illinois	2,328,042	2,150,191	2,398,729	248,538
Indiana	1,627,444	1,576,891	1,759,161	182,270
Iowa	594,311	487,159	543,469	56,310
Kansas	1,025,073	752,616	839,610	86,994
Kentucky	1,165,867	906,890	1,011,716	104,826
Louisiana	499,457	370,283	413,083	42,800
Maine	209,181	239,503	267,186	27,683
Maryland	383,233	397,254	443,172	45,918
Massachusetts	984,231	974,319	1,086,938	112,619
Michigan	1,164,769	1,114,508	1,243,332	128,824
Minnesota	838,323	811,549	905,354	93,805
Mississippi	415,269	375,719	419,148	43,429
Missouri	1,265,967	1,322,439	1,475,297	152,858
Montana	368,962	356,065	397,222	41,157
Nebraska	443,253	373,138	416,269	43,131
Nevada	497,338	457,052	509,881	52,829
New Hampshire	122,255	123,776	138,083	14,307
New Jersey	564,581	396,000	441,773	45,773
New Mexico	232,136	221,626	247,243	25,617
New York	2,050,080	1,620,066	1,807,327	187,261
North Carolina	1,120,059	1,111,267	1,239,716	128,449
North Dakota	149,900	162,665	181,467	18,802

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	2,035,428	1,674,427	1,867,971	193,544
Oklahoma	828,941	841,761	939,059	97,298
Oregon	879,833	618,371	689,847	71,476
Pennsylvania	1,978,711	1,500,576	1,674,025	173,449
Rhode Island	244,561	223,717	249,576	25,859
South Carolina	576,178	425,480	474,661	49,181
South Dakota	170,259	175,942	196,279	20,337
Tennessee	927,145	924,035	1,030,842	106,807
Texas	3,136,424	3,135,278	3,497,679	362,401
Utah	248,303	248,075	276,749	28,674
Vermont	158,669	112,695	125,721	13,026
Virginia	491,517	498,972	556,648	57,676
Washington	1,084,149	1,001,745	1,117,534	115,789
West Virginia	725,448	766,701	855,323	88,622
Wisconsin	762,674	742,761	828,616	85,855
Wyoming	99,202	85,201	95,049	9,848
Subtotal, States	\$46,665,609	\$42,326,122	\$47,218,524	\$4,892,402
Indian Tribes	43,433	37,294	41,604	4,310
Puerto Rico	279,640	236,157	263,454	27,297
Virgin Islands	14,371	8,572	9,563	991
Subtotal, Territories	\$294,011	\$244,729	\$273,017	\$28,288
Total States/Territories	\$47,003,053	\$42,608,145	\$47,533,145	\$4,925,000
Other	637,691	648,855	723,855	75,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$637,691	\$648,855	\$723,855	\$75,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$47,640,744	\$43,257,000	\$48,257,000	\$5,000,000

Note: The Other lines shows funding for salaries and benefits and associated overhead.

Disaster Human Services Case Management

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,864,000	\$1,864,000	\$8,000,000	\$6,136,000

Authorizing Legislation – Appropriation language

2023 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 through the ongoing development of policies and plans and the conduct of training and exercises in order to support 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 DHSCM 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 practice and psychosocial case management provision;
- 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; 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 the necessary personnel, administrative and asset capability, and infrastructure required to support disaster survivors through the provision of psychosocial case management services.

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 Hurricane Irene, Super Storm Sandy, the 2016 Houston Tax Day Flood, the 2018 Camp Fire, and Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.

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

2019.....	\$1,857,588
2020.....	\$1,860,000
2021.....	\$1,864,000
2022 CR.....	\$1,864,000
2023 President's Budget.....	\$8,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget for Disaster Human Services Case Management program is \$8 million, an increase of \$6 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. In FY 2023, the DHSCM program will continue to provide a system of care capability that can coordinate and support affected states, tribes, or territories with disaster relief response and recovery assistance capabilities, while identifying critical gaps, resources, needs, and the support services needed to assist states in developing their own DHSCM capability and capacity.

The DHSCM program has been level funded at \$1.9 million since its creation in FY 2010. This amount has supported one FTE and baseline program support to establish a core system. Additional resources are needed to support the enhancement of the program to meet the unmet human service needs resulting from the evolving disasters landscape and to improve coordination among disaster survivor services. At the increased level, ACF will ensure that the Department meets its obligation and provides coordinated human services to disaster survivors. The Budget includes 10 additional FTE to provide programmatic, administrative, and technical support and oversight to the DHSCM program.

The funding will continue to support the development of the ACF disaster human service capability, specifically by:

- Developing agreements, plans, policies, and procedures to establish a standard for national disaster human service case management 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 older and disabled Americans and with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration by connecting the continuum of care for disaster survivors with life-sustaining 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 and review.

Resource and Program Data
Disaster Human Services Case Management

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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	\$1,722,552	2	\$1,864,000	2	\$8,000,000	6
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$2,514,618	3
Contracts - Continuations	\$903,867	2	\$1,104,708	2	\$2,723,000	3
Other	\$818,686		\$759,292		\$2,762,382	
Total	\$1,722,552	2	\$1,864,000	2	\$8,000,000	6

Note: Program Support includes funding for travel, salaries and benefits, and associated overhead.

Federal Administration

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$207,500,000	\$207,500,000	\$234,000,000	\$26,500,000

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

Allocation Method.....Direct Federal

Program Description and Accomplishments

The Federal Administration account includes funding for salaries and 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., in the ten regional offices of HHS, with eight audit offices for the Office of Child Support Enforcement.

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 funds have been 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 2020, Congress provided \$7 million through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) to remain available through September 30, 2021, to support increased administrative costs associated with the coronavirus pandemic. This includes increased demand on technology and communications infrastructure, preparedness for the proper working environment in offices, and related activities.

In FY2022 Congress provided \$7.7 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.

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

2019	\$205,000,000
2019 Supplemental	\$5,000,000
2020	\$206,000,000
2020 Supplemental	\$7,000,000
2021	\$207,500,000
2022 CR	\$207,500,000
2023 President's Budget	\$234,000,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for Federal Administration is \$234 million, an increase of \$27 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. As the result of increasing costs and straight-line federal administration resources for over six years, the number of staff supported by the Federal Administration budget has decreased at a time when programmatic responsibilities have increased. The FY 2023 increase will be used to support inflationary increases in pay and non-pay costs and address critical staffing shortfalls. The Budget would increase support for the Foster Care program and the additional work resulting from the Family First Prevention Services Act (P.L. 115-123), while providing sufficient staff to undertake proposed demonstrations, including the Whole-Family Approach to Service Delivery. ACF's total FY 2023 estimated FTE is 1,594 an increase of 134 FTE from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. This includes 744 FTE paid from 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 2021, 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 includes the implementation of a new secure, multi-tenant Next Gen Cloud General Security System project currently underway and continuing through FY 2022, which will leverage cloud networking capabilities, such as the Site-to-Site Virtual Private Network and the Direct Connect, to provide elasticity, redundancy, and visibility.

The ACF Office of Grants Management (OGM) 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, OGM has focused on improvements to gain efficiencies in the grant lifecycle management, modernize outdated processes, produce timely and accurate funding, 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.

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 meet its organizational mission.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
11A: Obtain the highest level of success for each management initiative. (Outcome)	FY 2021: 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 2023 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, \$2,883,000,000, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year 2024, \$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 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 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	\$4,194,432,500	Indefinite	\$4,183,000,000

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
2014		
Appropriation	2,965,245,000	2,965,245,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		66,097,000
Sequestration		-72,000
Total	4,065,245,000	4,131,270,000
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
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	
Advance	1,400,000,000	
Sequestration	-567,500	
Total	4,194,432,500	
2023		
Appropriation	2,883,000,000	
Advance	1,300,000,000	
Sequestration	-580,100	
Total	4,182,419,900	
2024		
Advance	1,300,000,000	

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 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,300,000,000
Definite, B.A.	3,039,000,000	2,795,000,000	2,883,000,000
Indefinite, B.A.	0	0	0
Sequestration	-57,000	-567,500	-580,100
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$4,438,943,000	\$4,194,432,500	\$4,182,419,900
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	1,712,867	0	0
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-540,201,432	0	0
Unobligated balance, start of year	653,933	109,900,304	137,732,791
Recoveries of prior year obligations	808,769,245	200,000,000	200,000,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	-109,900,304	-137,732,791	-137,472,045
Total Obligations	\$4,599,977,309	\$4,366,600,013	\$4,382,680,646
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2024</i>			<i>\$1,300,000,000</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 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>			
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$3,778,780,184	\$3,520,708,400	\$3,474,868,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	600,424,731	599,622,000	654,955,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	\$4,389,204,915	\$4,130,330,400	\$4,139,823,000
<u>Other Programs</u>			
Payments to Territories - Adults	41,078,088	53,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	8,659,997	11,102,100	9,596,900
Subtotal, Other Programs	\$49,738,085	\$64,102,100	\$42,596,900
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,438,943,000	\$4,194,432,500	\$4,182,419,900
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2024</i>			<i>\$1,300,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Summary of Changes

FY 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority (Obligations)	\$4,194,432,500 \$4,366,600,013
FY 2023 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority (Obligations)	\$4,182,419,900 \$4,382,680,646
Net change	-\$12,012,600

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Federal Incentive Payments to States: Technical baseline change reflects adjustments in CPI-U rate.	\$599,622,000	\$55,333,000
Total Increases		\$55,333,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Technical baseline change reflects changes made to anticipated claims/costs by grantees.	\$3,520,708,400	-\$45,840,400
2) Payments to Territories - Adults: Technical baseline change reflects changes made to anticipated claims/costs by grantees.	\$53,000,000	-\$20,000,000
3) Repatriation: Technical baseline change to reflect changes in program costs.	\$11,102,100	-\$925,100
4) Repatriation: FY 2023 sequestration.	\$11,102,100	-\$580,100
Total Decreases		-\$67,345,600
Net Change		-\$12,012,600

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$4,438,943,000	\$4,194,432,500	\$4,182,419,900	(\$12,012,600)
Total, Obligations	\$4,599,977,309	\$4,366,600,013	\$4,382,680,646	\$16,080,633

Authorizing Legislation – Titles I, IV-A and IV-D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act

2023 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 their economic security, independence, and self-sufficiency. (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 2021, ACF obligated \$4.6 billion for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs. ACF estimates FY 2022 obligations will be \$4.4 billion and requests \$4.2 billion of budget authority in FY 2023 to support \$4.4 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. Families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance. However, states may choose to distribute some of these 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 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 2020, federal and state governments retained less than \$1.8 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 2020 were \$31.4 billion. In FY 2020, child support enforcement programs served 13.8 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 2022, there are 60 tribes receiving funding to operate child support programs and one tribe receiving start-up funding.

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 \$664 million for FY 2023. 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 2020, 1.9 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.

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.

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.

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:

2019	4,607,419,362
2020	4,993,232,340
2021	4,599,977,309
2022 CR	4,366,600,000
2023 President's Budget	4,382,700,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request is \$4.2 billion, a decrease of \$12.0 million from the current law level. This is a current law baseline decrease of \$12 million. Further, \$1.3 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2024 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

Performance Analysis

In FY 2020, child support enforcement programs nationwide experienced significant 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 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 acknowledgments, resulting in a substantial decline in the statewide Paternity Establishment Percentage from 94 percent in FY 2019 to 88 percent in FY 2020. 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 (P.L. 116-136). As such, total distributed collections increased from \$28.8 billion in FY

2019 to \$31.4 billion in FY 2020. Of the total amount collected in FY 2020, \$29.6 billion, or 94 percent, went directly to families.

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 2020 were \$7.0 billion, representing 18.9 percent of total title 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 \$4.9 billion in FY 2020, including the interception of \$3.5 billion from the first series of 2020 IRS economic impact payments. An additional \$7.9 million was collected through the Administrative Offset program.

Largely due to the effects from the pandemic and economic shutdown in 2020, reported collections from the Passport Denial Program decreased by approximately 36 percent in FY 2020. Collections reported from the MSFIDM program decreased by approximately 36 percent, while collections reported from the Insurance Match program were up about 3.5 percent. Estimated collections from NDNH-attributable income wage withholdings decreased by approximately 11 percent, which may be attributable to a reduced workforce and a decrease in NDNH new hire and quarterly wage reporting during the year.

In the face of a continued challenging economic environment ahead, the program continues to move forward with renewed commitment to put all resources into helping parents through this 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.

The FY 2023 target for distributed child support collections remains at \$30 billion to reflect the continued challenges facing the program, including a return to modest growth in collections, declining caseload and challenging fiscal conditions. As the pandemic continues and the economic outcomes come into greater focus, ACF will continue to examine its impact on programs.

All FY 2020 data is considered preliminary pending final data validation.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
20.1LT: Maintain annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2020: \$31.4B Target: \$30B (Target Exceeded*)	\$30B	\$30B	Maintain

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
20A: Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 88% Target: 95% (Target Not Met)	95%	90%	- 5
20B: Increase the percentage of IV-D (child support) cases having support orders. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 88% Target: 87% (Target Not Met)	90%	90%	Maintain
20C: Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 66% Target: 68% (Target Not Met)	68%	68%	Maintain
20D: Increase the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome)	FY 2020: 73% Target: 66% (Target Exceeded*)	66%	66%	Maintain
20E: Maintain the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2020: \$5.51 Target: \$5.20 (Target Exceeded)	\$5.20	\$5.20	Maintain
20i: Total cases with orders established. (Output)	FY 2020: 11.5 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
20ii: Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2020: 1.22 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
20iii: Total amount of current support distributed. (Output)	FY 2020: \$21.7B (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$3,939,814,493	115	\$3,692,875,913	115	\$3,675,128,746	116
Formula - New Starts	\$3,939,814,493	115	\$3,692,875,913	115	\$3,675,128,746	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	\$3,939,814,493	115	\$3,692,875,913	115	\$3,675,128,746	116

Note: Funding for all years includes prior year funding available for obligation.

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$600,424,731	54	\$599,622,000	54	\$654,955,000	54
Formula - New Starts	\$600,424,731	54	\$599,622,000	54	\$654,955,000	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	\$600,424,731	54	\$599,622,000	54	\$654,955,000	54

Resource and Program Data
Access and Visitation Grants

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$41,078,088	3	\$53,000,000	3	\$33,000,000	3
Formula - New Starts	\$41,078,088	3	\$53,000,000	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	\$41,078,088	3	\$53,000,000	3	\$33,000,000	3

Note: Increased obligations in FY 2021 and FY 2022 reflect reconciliation of prior year grant awards

Resource and Program Data
Repatriation

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$2,411,837	5	\$3,581,000	5	\$2,185,819	4
Formula - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$1,018,837	4	\$1,000,000	1	\$0	0
Competitive - Continuations	\$1,393,000	1	\$2,581,000	4	\$2,185,819	4
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	\$6,248,160	6	\$7,521,100	8	\$7,411,081	7
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$4,987,420	6	\$3,308,080	4	\$572,296	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$3,162,420	4	\$5,537,420	6
Other	\$1,260,739		\$1,050,600		\$1,301,365	
Total	\$8,659,997	11	\$11,102,100	13	\$9,596,900	11

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$48,908,398	\$46,140,537	\$46,544,555	\$404,018
Alaska	17,416,392	16,430,750	16,574,622	143,872
Arizona	46,208,802	43,593,718	43,975,436	381,717
Arkansas	31,852,096	30,049,498	30,312,619	263,121
California	710,775,008	670,550,290	676,421,795	5,871,506
Colorado	66,188,677	62,442,877	62,989,643	546,765
Connecticut	61,507,206	58,026,344	58,534,437	508,093
Delaware	27,187,626	25,649,003	25,873,592	224,589
District of Columbia	25,662,624	24,210,305	24,422,297	211,991
Florida	202,495,020	191,035,268	192,708,021	1,672,752
Georgia	86,451,075	81,558,570	82,272,717	714,147
Hawaii	17,680,661	16,680,064	16,826,118	146,055
Idaho	10,298,882	9,716,040	9,801,116	85,076
Illinois	119,385,340	112,628,994	113,615,202	986,208
Indiana	87,066,901	82,139,545	82,858,779	719,234
Iowa	42,653,221	40,239,358	40,591,703	352,346
Kansas	31,330,128	29,557,070	29,815,879	258,809
Kentucky	50,944,901	48,061,789	48,482,630	420,841
Louisiana	55,248,344	52,121,688	52,578,078	456,391
Maine	23,362,550	22,040,399	22,233,390	192,991
Maryland	120,498,930	113,679,563	114,674,970	995,407
Massachusetts	81,433,455	76,824,911	77,497,609	672,698
Michigan	169,959,417	160,340,945	161,744,930	1,403,985
Minnesota	120,539,777	113,718,098	114,713,843	995,744
Mississippi	40,434,323	38,146,033	38,480,049	334,016
Missouri	54,596,148	51,506,401	51,957,404	451,003
Montana	14,912,806	14,068,849	14,192,040	123,190
Nebraska	27,761,560	26,190,457	26,419,787	229,330
Nevada	47,669,563	44,971,811	45,365,595	393,784
New Hampshire	17,650,122	16,651,253	16,797,055	145,803
New Jersey	185,090,464	174,615,684	176,144,663	1,528,978
New Mexico	35,128,388	33,140,376	33,430,561	290,185
New York	239,184,196	225,648,103	227,623,934	1,975,831
North Carolina	114,184,352	107,722,345	108,665,588	943,244
North Dakota	12,979,648	12,245,094	12,352,315	107,221

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	262,285,751	247,442,277	249,608,943	2,166,666
Oklahoma	47,977,884	45,262,683	45,659,015	396,331
Oregon	78,247,227	73,819,001	74,465,378	646,378
Pennsylvania	182,977,320	172,622,129	174,133,651	1,511,522
Rhode Island	10,689,074	10,084,150	10,172,449	88,299
South Carolina	36,419,716	34,358,624	34,659,476	300,853
South Dakota	10,173,925	9,598,155	9,682,198	84,044
Tennessee	90,617,136	85,488,862	86,237,424	748,562
Texas	319,314,482	301,243,595	303,881,359	2,637,764
Utah	32,200,667	30,378,342	30,644,343	266,000
Vermont	11,376,070	10,732,267	10,826,241	93,974
Virginia	73,820,956	69,643,224	70,253,038	609,813
Washington	129,780,086	122,435,473	123,507,548	1,072,076
West Virginia	26,755,872	25,241,683	25,462,706	221,022
Wisconsin	88,558,639	83,546,861	84,278,418	731,557
Wyoming	7,936,613	7,487,458	7,553,020	65,562
Subtotal, States	\$4,453,778,419	\$4,201,726,812	\$4,238,518,180	\$36,791,368
Indian Tribes	56,305,516	53,119,031	53,584,155	465,123
Guam	5,824,021	5,494,424	5,542,534	48,111
Puerto Rico	27,177,547	25,639,495	25,864,000	224,506
Virgin Islands	6,909,177	6,518,168	6,575,242	57,075
Subtotal, Territories	\$39,910,745	\$37,652,086	\$37,981,777	\$329,691
Total States/Territories	\$4,549,994,680	\$4,292,497,929	\$4,330,084,112	\$37,586,183
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,549,994,680	\$4,292,497,929	\$4,330,084,112	\$37,586,183

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$145,946	\$145,069	\$145,069	\$0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	221,102	195,521	195,521	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	812,320	817,855	817,855	0
Colorado	123,530	135,276	135,276	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	618,443	590,722	590,722	0
Georgia	331,381	338,606	338,606	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	304,871	317,842	317,842	0
Indiana	188,632	212,112	212,112	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	124,324	100,000	100,000	0
Louisiana	185,307	162,709	162,709	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	157,508	159,817	159,817	0
Massachusetts	119,499	149,309	149,309	0
Michigan	258,008	271,414	271,414	0
Minnesota	133,881	120,959	120,959	0
Mississippi	131,591	118,893	118,893	0
Missouri	174,853	197,380	197,380	0
Montana	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nebraska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nevada	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Hampshire	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Jersey	157,771	161,618	161,618	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	464,761	450,150	450,150	0
North Carolina	271,425	299,267	299,267	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	340,227	324,921	324,921	0
Oklahoma	100,000	127,036	127,036	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	314,424	293,143	293,143	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	157,285	146,334	146,334	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	184,923	181,294	181,294	0
Texas	913,930	919,112	919,112	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	167,474	179,802	179,802	0
Washington	155,220	157,417	157,417	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	141,364	126,422	126,422	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 2023 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.

Note.--A full-year 2022 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2022 (Division A of P.L. 117-43, as amended). The amounts included for 2022 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 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
2014		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated		85,000,000
Sequestration		-128,520,000
Total		1,656,480,000
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2020		
Appropriation	0	1,700,000,000
Pre-appropriated	85,000,000	85,000,000
Sequestration		-100,300,000
Total		1,684,700,000
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
Pre-Appropriated	0	0
Sequestration	-96,900,000	-96,900,000
Total	1,603,100,000	1,603,100,000
2023		
Appropriation	1,700,000,000	
Pre-Appropriated	0	
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 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Appropriation, B.A.	\$1,703,600,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Sequestration	-\$96,900,000	-\$96,900,000	-\$96,900,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$1,606,700,000	\$1,603,100,000	\$1,603,100,000
Unobligated Balance, Start of Year	\$0	\$1,607,171	\$0
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	-\$1,607,171	\$0	\$0
Total Obligations	\$1,605,092,829	\$1,604,707,171	\$1,603,100,000 =

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,603,100,000	\$1,603,100,000	\$1,603,100,000
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	3,600,000	0	0
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,606,700,000	\$1,603,100,000	\$1,603,100,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Social Services Block Grant

Summary of Changes

FY 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$1,603,100,000
FY 2023 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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Social Services Block Grant	\$1,603,100,000	\$1,603,100,000	\$1,603,100,000	\$0
Health Profession Opportunity Grants	\$3,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total, Budget Authority	\$1,606,700,000	\$1,603,100,000	\$1,603,100,000	\$0

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 2001 and 2008 of the Social Security Act

2023 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 the Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG) programs. SSBG provides support for a broad array of social services for children and adults. HPOG provides grants to support demonstration projects that are 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, 111-152) created HPOG and appropriated funding for the program through FY 2014 at \$85 million per year. The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-10) extended funding through FY 2017. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123) extended funding through FY 2019. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94) authorized the program through May 22, 2020, at a level equivalent to \$85 million per year. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (P.L. 116-136) extended the program through November 20, 2020, at the pro rata portion of the total amount authorized for such activities in fiscal year 2019. 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). HPOG has been sequestered only in those years in which its authorization was current at the time of the

forthcoming sequestration order and was therefore not subject to sequestration in FY 2019, FY 2020, or FY 2021.

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 over \$2.77 billion in total SSBG funding in FY 2020, including the transfer of funds from the TANF block grant, serving 23 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 44 percent were children and 56 percent were adults.

In FY 2021, 56 SSBG grants were made with a range of \$55,162 to \$193,090,896 with an average of \$28,303,508. In FY 2022, 56 SSBG grants will be made with a range of \$55,162 to \$193,090,896 with an average of \$28,303,508.

The organizations eligible for HPOG grants were states, tribal organizations, community colleges, local workforce investment boards, and other community-based organizations. The statute defines eligible individuals for HPOG services as TANF recipients and other low-income individuals and requires grantees to coordinate with TANF programs. ACF awarded the first round of HPOG awards in FY 2010,

which was comprised of 32 organizations across 23 states. Across all first-round grantees, from the launch of the projects in FY 2010 through the end in FY 2015, nearly 39,000 participants enrolled in HPOG programs and received services. At the time of program enrollment, 52 percent of participants were employed. Three years after enrollment, 75 percent of participants were employed. Of those employed after HPOG enrollment, 72 percent were employed in healthcare jobs.

ACF awarded the second round of HPOG awards in FY 2015, which included 32 organizations across 21 states. Across all second-round grantees, from 2015 to 2021, 40,548 participants enrolled in HPOG programs, and more than 19,801 participants obtained employment in healthcare or were promoted on an existing healthcare job since enrolling.

HPOG was authorized as a demonstration program with a mandated federal evaluation. Accordingly, ACF is conducting a multi-pronged evaluation to assess program implementation, systems change resulting from HPOG programs, and outcomes and impacts for participants. A number of reports have been released from the evaluation of the first-round HPOG grantees, including annual reports of participant activities and outcomes over the first four years of the program, final findings on program implementation and participant outcomes, findings from the systems change analysis, and short-term and three-year impact findings. Six-year impact findings will be released in early 2022. For the second round, annual reports of participant activities and outcomes over the first five years of the program have been released. Forthcoming reports in 2022 include short-term impact findings and a number of descriptive evaluation reports.

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
2019	\$1,594,600,000	\$85,000,000	\$1,679,600,000
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 CR	\$1,603,100,000	\$0	\$1,603,100,000
2023 President's Budget	\$1,603,100,000	\$0	\$1,603,100,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for SSBG is \$1.7 billion, the same as the FY 2022 annualized CR. The request does not include the amount required by law to be sequestered in FY 2023, which is \$96.9 million for SSBG.

While the Budget does not propose to fund the HPOG program in FY 2023, the Administration would like to work with Congress to potentially extend and explore ways to strengthen it.

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 2020, 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 2.3 percent of SSBG funds were spent for administrative costs. This is below the target and is a significant improvement over the FY 2005 result of seven percent. This reduction in administrative costs since the first year of data collection 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 2023 is four percent to maintain rigor, given the recent data trend, while ensuring that states can still 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 [1]	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>21A</u> : Decrease administrative costs as a percent of total costs. (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2020: 2.3% 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 2020: 79% Target: 82% (Target Not Met)	80% [2]	80%	Maintain
<u>21i</u> : Number of individuals receiving services funded in whole or in part by SSBG. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 22.6 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] All FY 2020 SSBG performance results should be considered preliminary pending final data validation.

[2] The FY 2022 target for this performance measure has been adjusted to reflect the most recent trend data.

Resource and Program Data
Social Services Block Grant

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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	\$1,286,023	5	\$1,358,965	4	\$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	\$831,449	5	\$820,965	4	\$0	0
Other	\$454,574		\$538,000		\$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	\$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	\$706,806	0	\$248,206	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	\$706,806		\$248,206		\$0	
Total	\$1,992,829	5	\$1,607,171	4	\$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 information technology support, travel, salaries and benefits and associated overhead.

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

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.667

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$23,816,447	\$23,992,993	\$23,992,993	\$0
Alaska	3,593,211	3,660,119	3,660,119	0
Arizona	34,944,278	34,194,299	34,194,299	0
Arkansas	14,685,044	14,742,461	14,742,461	0
California	192,744,091	193,639,168	193,639,168	0
Colorado	27,751,979	27,334,167	27,334,167	0
Connecticut	17,408,026	17,644,354	17,644,354	0
Delaware	4,712,599	4,696,993	4,696,993	0
District of Columbia	3,422,754	3,360,538	3,360,538	0
Florida	103,782,247	101,691,052	101,691,052	0
Georgia	51,256,777	50,866,008	50,866,008	0
Hawaii	6,921,428	7,047,757	7,047,757	0
Idaho	8,547,484	8,303,737	8,303,737	0
Illinois	62,081,682	63,156,135	63,156,135	0
Indiana	32,606,580	32,724,033	32,724,033	0
Iowa	15,378,507	15,464,945	15,464,945	0
Kansas	14,186,484	14,343,052	14,343,052	0
Kentucky	21,772,559	21,889,722	21,889,722	0
Louisiana	22,706,024	23,096,905	23,096,905	0
Maine	6,521,454	6,568,825	6,568,825	0
Maryland	29,443,508	29,682,020	29,682,020	0
Massachusetts	33,631,138	33,605,774	33,605,774	0
Michigan	48,705,699	48,981,068	48,981,068	0
Minnesota	27,340,808	27,232,572	27,232,572	0
Mississippi	14,552,048	14,744,819	14,744,819	0
Missouri	29,851,507	30,059,693	30,059,693	0
Montana	5,176,145	5,143,251	5,143,251	0
Nebraska	9,400,475	9,408,718	9,408,718	0
Nevada	14,785,258	14,504,717	14,504,717	0
New Hampshire	6,609,423	6,585,184	6,585,184	0
New Jersey	43,407,302	44,127,358	44,127,358	0
New Mexico	10,210,099	10,266,646	10,266,646	0
New York	95,220,593	97,412,985	97,412,985	0
North Carolina	50,594,815	50,058,974	50,058,974	0
North Dakota	3,703,521	3,739,341	3,739,341	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	56,957,512	57,299,275	57,299,275	0
Oklahoma	19,212,891	19,356,809	19,356,809	0
Oregon	20,419,502	20,195,027	20,195,027	0
Pennsylvania	62,403,173	63,070,726	63,070,726	0
Rhode Island	5,151,831	5,211,856	5,211,856	0
South Carolina	24,772,716	24,475,581	24,475,581	0
South Dakota	4,298,743	4,269,700	4,269,700	0
Tennessee	32,987,282	32,813,532	32,813,532	0
Texas	139,851,473	137,459,556	137,459,556	0
Utah	15,402,675	15,053,118	15,053,118	0
Vermont	3,051,680	3,081,422	3,081,422	0
Virginia	41,502,934	41,499,485	41,499,485	0
Washington	36,717,622	35,955,201	35,955,201	0
West Virginia	8,799,025	9,033,705	9,033,705	0
Wisconsin	28,326,961	28,509,139	28,509,139	0
Wyoming	2,815,058	2,888,557	2,888,557	0
Subtotal, States	\$1,594,143,072	\$1,594,143,072	\$1,594,143,072	\$0
American Samoa	56,958	56,958	56,958	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	\$8,956,928	\$8,956,928	\$8,956,928	\$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 2023 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: Provided, That of the funds available to carry out section 437, \$60,000,000 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 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, 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.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 President's Budget
Promoting Safe and Stable Families: Sections 436, 437, and 438 of the Social Security Act (SSA)	\$545,000,000	\$407,850,000	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	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education, Pre-Appropriated: Section 510 of the SSA	\$75,000,000	\$70,725,000	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000
Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project: Section 435 of the SSA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total request level	\$695,000,000	\$549,300,000	\$150,000,000	\$901,000,000
Total request level against definite authorizations	\$695,000,000	\$549,300,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
2014		
Appropriation	423,065,000	404,765,000
Pre-Appropriated		125,000,000
Sequestration		-33,840,000
Total	423,065,000	495,925,000
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
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	
Pre-Appropriated	150,000,000	
Sequestration	-28,215,000	
Total	572,785,000	
2023		
Appropriation	751,000,000	
Pre-Appropriated	150,000,000	
Sequestration	-28,215,000	
Total	872,785,000	

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Appropriation, B.A.	\$577,515,000	\$577,515,000	\$577,515,000	\$901,000,000
Sequestration	-\$19,665,000	-\$28,215,000	-\$28,215,000	-\$28,215,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$557,850,000	\$549,300,000	\$549,300,000	\$872,785,000
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-\$3,169,914	\$0	\$0	\$0
Unobligated balance, start of year	\$55,870,771	\$46,087,910	\$26,296,869	\$26,296,869
Recoveries of prior year obligations	\$20,020	\$0	\$0	\$0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-\$46,087,910	-\$26,296,869	-\$21,612,293	\$0
Total Obligations	\$564,482,967	\$569,091,041	\$553,984,576	\$899,081,869

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Discretionary	\$82,515,000	\$82,515,000	\$82,515,000	\$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	75,000,000	70,725,000	70,725,000	70,725,000
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	75,000,000	70,725,000	70,725,000	70,725,000
Family First Transition Act Funding	0	0	0	0
Total, Budget Authority	\$557,850,000	\$549,300,000	\$549,300,000	\$872,785,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$549,300,000
(Obligations)	\$569,091,041
FY 2023 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$872,785,000
(Obligations)	\$899,081,869
Net change	\$323,485,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Personal Responsibility Education Program: Technical base to reflect FY 2022 sequestration order.	\$70,725,000	\$4,275,000
2) Sexual Risk Avoidance Education: Technical base to reflect FY 2022 sequestration order.	\$70,725,000	\$4,275,000
3) PSSF Mandatory: Technical base change to reflect FY 2022 sequestration order.	\$345,000,000	\$19,665,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		\$28,215,000
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 \$6.25 million for the Family First Clearinghouse.	\$82,515,000	\$23,485,000
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.	\$345,000,000	\$300,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		\$323,485,000
Total, Increases		\$351,700,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Personal Responsibility Education Program: Technical base to reflect FY 2023 sequestration order.	\$70,725,000	-\$4,275,000
2) Sexual Risk Avoidance Education: Technical base to reflect FY 2023 sequestration order.	\$70,725,000	-\$4,275,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$8,550,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
Subtotal, Program Decreases		\$0
Total, Decreases		-\$8,550,000
Net Change		\$343,150,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Discretionary	\$82,515,000	\$0	\$82,515,000	\$106,000,000	\$23,485,000
Promoting Safe and Stable Families, Mandatory	\$325,335,000	\$85,000,000	\$325,335,000	\$625,335,000	\$300,000,000
Personal Responsibility Education Program	\$75,000,000	\$0	\$70,725,000	\$70,725,000	\$0
Sexual Risk Avoidance Education	\$75,000,000	\$0	\$70,725,000	\$70,725,000	\$0
Total, Budget Authority	\$557,850,000	\$85,000,000	\$549,300,000	\$872,785,000	\$323,485,000

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 427, 435-438, 510 and 513 of the Social Security Act

FY 2023 Authorization..... \$345,000,000 for section 436, \$75,000,000 for section 510, \$75,000,000 for section 513, and such sums as may be appropriated for section 437 of the Social Security Act.

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, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) extended the mandatory appropriations for the program through FY 2022 and provided \$85 million in FY 2021 supplemental appropriations.

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 2021, ACF obligated \$561.4 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 so they can provide 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 awarded 17 grants in 17 states in FY 2017, 10 grants in 8 states in FY 2018, and 8 grants in 8 states in FY 2019 to improve the well-being of families and children affected by substance abuse and to build on the evaluation findings from previous RPG 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 million 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 2018-2021 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 2021 appropriations also included an additional \$ 2.75 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 2021, there were 501 awards made, with an average of \$783,009 and a range of \$10,000 to \$28,096,845. It is estimated there will be 383 awards made in FY 2022, with an average award of \$1,022,727 and a range of \$10,000 to \$27,307,511.

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
2019	\$323,610,000	\$99,765,000	\$423,375,000
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 CR	\$325,335,000	\$82,515,000	\$407,850,000
2023 President's Budget	\$625,335,000	\$106,000,000	\$731,335,000

The FY 2019 mandatory amount does not include the \$15 million one-time funding for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project. 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 2022, there were 51 State PREP grants funded at \$40,998,344 with awards ranging from \$250,000 to \$5 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 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. The new CPREP grantees have a three-year project period with an estimated annual award of \$14.95 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 \$563,543 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 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, and 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 2022, there were 38 awards funded at \$47,926,036 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 2021, there were 11 new awards totaling \$2.9 million and 24 continuation awards at \$8.6 million to grantees in 13 states and territories that did not accept FY 2021 Title V State SRAE funding. The range in awards for each year of the two-year project period is \$36,864 to \$450,000.

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. In FY 2019 funding was increased to \$34.8 million to continue these competitive programs, which funded 30 continuation awards and 22 new grant awards. The sixth cohort of 31 new grants were awarded in FY 2021 with a range of \$327,818 to \$424,85400 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 \$21.57 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
2019	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$150,000,000
2020	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$150,000,000
2021	\$75,000,000	\$75,000,000	\$150,000,000
2022 CR	\$70,725,000	\$70,725,000	\$141,450,000
2023 President's Budget	\$70,725,000	\$70,725,000	\$141,450,000

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for the PSSF appropriation for the mandatory and discretionary account is \$901.0 million, an increase of \$323.5 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR level. The mandatory request is \$645 million, an increase of \$300 million from the FY2022 annualized CR level for the PSSF program, and including the \$150 million already authorized for PREP and SRAE. The request does not include the amount required by law to be sequestered in FY 2023, which totals \$28.2 million for PSSF, PREP and SRAE. The discretionary appropriation request is \$106 million, an increase of \$23.5 million from the FY 2022 annualized CR 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.

ACF will make an estimated 455 awards in FY 2023, with an average award of \$1,405,827 and a range of \$10,000 to \$45,426,487.

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). The recent declines in performance may be reflective of the coronavirus pandemic, but 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 2023.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>7P1</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 2020: 91.5% Target: 92.4% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +0.2PP	Prior Result +0.2PP	N/A
<u>7P2</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 2020: 83.2% Target: 84.5% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result +0.5PP	Prior Result +0.5PP	N/A
<u>7R</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 2020: 2.7% Target: 2.2% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result -0.5PP	Prior Result -0.5PP	N/A

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)

The performance measures for PREP have many purposes. First, the measures promote accountability to ACF by annually documenting grantees and their sub-recipients' progress. Second, the measures promote program improvement by identifying grantees that may require additional support to achieve desired performance benchmarks. Third, the measures provide valuable program implementation lessons 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 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 youths 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 2020 data collection period, 97,966 youth were served by the PREP program, a decrease of 43,620 youth from the 2019 program year. This decrease is most likely due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on program implementation.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
5A: Number of Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) participants: in during school-time programs; and in out-of-school-time programs. [1] (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020 In school: 79,639 Out of school: 20,285 Total: 97,966 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
5B: Percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of program coursework. [2] (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2020: 78% Target: 80.8% (Target Not Met)	Maintain	Maintain	N/A
5C: Percentage of youth served by evidence-based programs. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 85% (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
5D: Percentage of programs in which the majority of youth served were from highly vulnerable populations.[3] (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 25% (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1] This may refer to programs that operate in schools, but not during school time, or to other programs (such as community-based programs).

[2] In contrast, once participants begin a during-school-time program, participation is generally mandatory.

[3] Highly vulnerable populations include populations include populations that are the most high-risk or vulnerable for pregnancies or otherwise have special circumstances.

Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (SRAE)

Over the past two years, ACF has developed and finalized performance measures for SRAE and provided training and technical assistance to grantees on how to collect and submit data. The first annual performance measure (6A) focuses on the total number of SRAE program participants served in middle school, high school, and community settings. A key and significant goal of the program is to provide program services to as many youths as possible and broaden the reach over time. This measure provides an important benchmark for monitoring program reach and expansion. Program expansion is considered to be an indicator of capacity building among the funded organizations. The proposed measure is calculated by SRAE-funded grantees and sub-recipients, who submit data on a biannual basis regarding the total number of program participants and by settings. These data are then analyzed and reported by ACF. Since program data indicate that the majority of SRAE programs are implemented in schools (91 percent), the reported settings focus primarily on school implementation. During FY 2020, 124,647 youth were served by the SRAE program, 73,690 were served in middle schools, 43,750 were served in high schools, and 7,207 were served in community settings. These data serve as the baseline for this SRAE performance measure.

The second annual performance measure (6B) focuses on the amount of youth who participated in at least 75 percent of each program's duration. The goal of the program is for all youth to receive all program content. Program content and class duration varies according to the curriculum and approach used by each of the grantees. Analyzing the intended program engagement and actual program engagement allows ACF to examine the amount of content the youth were supposed to receive and the amount they actually received. The benchmark for this measure is for participants to receive at least 75 percent of the intended program dosage. During FY 2020, 83 percent of all youth received at least 75 percent of the intended program duration. These data serve as the baseline for this SRAE performance measure.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>6A</u> : The number of SRAE program participants. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: Middle School: 73,690 High School: 43,750 Community: 7,207 Total: 124,647 (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>6B</u> : Percentage of participants completing at least 75 percent of intended program dosage. (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2020: 83% (Historical Actual)	Prior Result +1%	Prior Result +1%	N/A
<u>6C</u> : The percentage of programs operating during the federal grant year that addressed all eight of the SRAE topics covered by the performance measures. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 68% (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families - Discretionary

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$76,792,755	314	\$76,792,755	314	\$86,520,000	314
Formula - New Starts	\$76,792,755	314	\$76,792,755	314	\$86,520,000	314
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	\$1,971,989	1	\$1,972,245	1	\$8,630,000	8
Grants - New Starts	\$1,971,989	1	\$0	0	\$6,650,000	7
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$1,972,245	1	\$1,980,000	1
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Training/Technical Assistance	\$3,749,477	0	\$3,750,000	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	\$3,749,477		\$3,750,000		\$10,500,000	
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	\$82,514,221	315	\$82,515,000	315	\$106,000,000	323

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.

Resource and Program Data
Promoting Safe and Stable Families - Mandatory

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$299,874,000	412	\$299,874,000	306	\$559,874,000	359
Formula - New Starts	\$299,874,000	412	\$299,874,000	306	\$559,874,000	359
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	\$3,899,024	4	\$3,727,591	3	\$5,889,813	3
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,097,299	1	\$646,970	1	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$2,801,725	3	\$3,080,621	2	\$5,889,813	3
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Demonstration/Development	\$16,234,281	27	\$15,687,293	15	\$49,477,143	28
Grants - New Starts	\$1,048,300	2	\$11,699,647	5	\$46,378,847	18
Grants - Continuations	\$15,185,981	25	\$3,987,646	10	\$3,098,296	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	\$6,417,098	2	\$8,930,180	2	\$10,343,962	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	\$2,188,462	2	\$2,264,362	2	\$2,262,351	2
Other	\$4,228,636		\$6,665,818		\$8,081,611	
Program Support	\$1,976,649	0	\$2,069,444	0	\$2,850,082	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	\$1,976,649		\$2,069,444		\$2,850,082	
Total	\$328,401,052	445	\$330,288,508	326	\$628,435,000	392

Notes:

1. Demonstration/Development includes funding for Regional Partnership Grants and Family Connection Grants.
2. FY 2021 includes \$13 million for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project, \$4 million for Foster Family Home Grants and \$1.8 million for Family Connection Program carried over from FY 2020.
3. FY 2022 includes \$12 million for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project, \$2 million for Foster Family Home Grants and \$1.2 million for the Family Connection Program carried over from FY 2021.
4. FY 2023 includes \$10 million for the Family Recovery and Reunification Program Replication Project and \$600,000 for the Family Connection Program carried over from FY 2022.
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.

Resource and Program Data
Personal Responsibility Education Program

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$61,964,951	87	\$57,618,270	86	\$58,458,315	86
Formula - New Starts	\$43,457,270	51	\$40,998,344	51	\$40,998,344	51
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$18,207,982	35	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - Continuations	\$299,699	1	\$16,619,926	35	\$17,459,971	35
Research/Evaluation	\$4,577,643	2	\$3,900,000	2	\$2,500,000	2
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,873,070	1	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$608,573	1	\$3,900,000	2	\$2,500,000	2
Other	\$2,096,000		\$0		\$0	
Demonstration/Development	\$10,711,286	12	\$9,006,849	12	\$9,006,849	12
Grants - New Starts	\$10,711,286	12	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$9,006,849	12	\$9,006,849	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	\$1,707,052	1	\$1,696,447	1	\$1,571,167	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	\$1,607,052	1	\$1,596,447	1	\$1,471,167	1
Other	\$100,000		\$100,000		\$100,000	
Program Support	\$2,738,629	3	\$3,177,743	2	\$3,246,742	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	\$664,807	3	\$316,011	2	\$316,000	0
Other	\$2,073,822		\$2,861,732		\$2,930,742	
Total	\$81,699,561	105	\$75,399,309	103	\$74,783,073	101

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. FY 2021 includes \$37 million of carryover funding from FY 2020. FY 2022 includes \$30 million of carryover funding from FY 2021. FY 2023 includes \$25 million of carryover funding from FY 2022.
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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$66,505,677	73	\$59,620,000	73	\$59,620,000	73
Formula - New Starts	\$55,022,077	38	\$47,926,036	38	\$47,926,036	38
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$2,889,646	11	\$8,804,318	24	\$0	0
Competitive - Continuations	\$8,593,954	24	\$2,889,646	11	\$11,693,964	35
Research/Evaluation	\$1,316,208	1	\$4,806,094	2	\$4,806,094	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	\$1,316,208	1	\$4,806,094	2	\$4,806,094	2
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	\$1,288,330	2	\$2,950,427	3	\$3,135,190	3
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$2,353,727	2	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,198,330	2	\$506,700	1	\$3,045,190	3
Other	\$90,000		\$90,000		\$90,000	
Program Support	\$2,757,918	3	\$3,348,479	3	\$3,163,716	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	\$870,984	3	\$1,116,201	3	\$650,000	2
Other	\$1,886,934		\$2,232,278		\$2,513,716	
Total	\$71,868,133	79	\$70,725,000	81	\$70,725,000	80

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$5,906,361	\$5,842,814	\$9,219,088	\$3,376,274
Alaska	602,990	588,840	929,102	340,262
Arizona	6,578,282	6,635,952	10,470,540	3,834,588
Arkansas	2,983,317	2,959,648	4,669,881	1,710,233
California	32,306,975	33,049,700	52,147,490	19,097,790
Colorado	3,491,722	3,477,970	5,487,717	2,009,747
Connecticut	2,275,152	2,291,440	3,615,550	1,324,110
Delaware	1,005,238	999,698	1,577,375	577,677
District of Columbia	679,306	695,206	1,096,930	401,724
Florida	20,708,813	21,215,666	33,475,150	12,259,484
Georgia	12,165,783	12,307,831	19,419,917	7,112,086
Hawaii	1,091,848	1,090,872	1,721,234	630,362
Idaho	1,301,086	1,326,894	2,093,642	766,748
Illinois	13,320,380	12,620,431	19,913,154	7,292,723
Indiana	5,038,047	5,070,869	8,001,072	2,930,203
Iowa	2,512,330	2,515,358	3,968,859	1,453,501
Kansas	1,693,699	1,735,332	2,738,095	1,002,763
Kentucky	4,181,005	4,132,801	6,520,942	2,388,141
Louisiana	6,977,771	6,718,293	10,600,461	3,882,168
Maine	929,876	977,960	1,543,075	565,115
Maryland	4,546,806	4,610,798	7,275,150	2,664,352
Massachusetts	4,464,713	4,246,937	6,701,032	2,454,095
Michigan	8,159,329	8,208,645	12,952,015	4,743,370
Minnesota	3,179,421	3,226,491	5,090,920	1,864,429
Mississippi	4,150,041	4,122,332	6,504,424	2,382,092
Missouri	5,542,734	5,520,519	8,710,555	3,190,036
Montana	767,905	752,146	1,186,774	434,628
Nebraska	1,382,150	1,344,756	2,121,824	777,068
Nevada	3,073,784	2,996,372	4,727,827	1,731,455
New Hampshire	570,396	586,907	926,051	339,144
New Jersey	5,889,126	6,090,394	9,609,732	3,519,338
New Mexico	3,284,983	3,210,043	5,064,969	1,854,926
New York	16,661,639	16,796,618	26,502,552	9,705,934
North Carolina	8,959,557	9,006,451	14,210,833	5,204,382
North Dakota	380,989	371,719	586,517	214,798

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	10,057,906	10,015,599	15,803,119	5,787,520
Oklahoma	4,425,613	4,352,880	6,868,194	2,515,314
Oregon	3,513,138	3,509,847	5,538,014	2,028,167
Pennsylvania	11,276,962	10,966,476	17,303,459	6,336,983
Rhode Island	856,765	864,728	1,364,411	499,683
South Carolina	5,414,779	5,354,019	8,447,841	3,093,822
South Dakota	718,135	714,978	1,128,129	413,151
Tennessee	7,289,037	7,187,944	11,341,501	4,153,557
Texas	34,260,477	33,297,964	52,539,210	19,241,246
Utah	1,663,661	1,691,432	2,668,828	977,396
Vermont	405,551	414,600	654,178	239,578
Virginia	5,506,946	5,545,270	8,749,606	3,204,336
Washington	5,400,240	5,610,139	8,851,961	3,241,822
West Virginia	1,945,854	1,936,813	3,056,001	1,119,188
Wisconsin	4,627,651	4,665,605	7,361,627	2,696,022
Wyoming	236,159	247,147	389,960	142,813
Subtotal, States	\$294,362,428	\$293,720,144	\$463,446,488	\$169,726,344
Indian Tribes	11,364,399	11,363,500	19,171,450	7,807,950
American Samoa	267,136	293,207	381,738	88,531
Federated States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0
Guam	428,540	487,708	688,632	200,924
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	231,532	250,302	314,039	63,737
Palau	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,488,380	3,997,187	6,226,066	2,228,879
Virgin Islands	288,094	318,462	421,587	103,125
Subtotal, Territories	\$4,703,682	\$5,346,866	\$8,032,062	\$2,685,196
Total States/Territories	\$310,430,509	\$310,430,510	\$490,650,000	\$180,219,490
Other Grants	81,856,947	81,299,775	213,251,143	131,951,368
Research	3,381,273	1,370,091	3,389,813	2,019,722
Training and Technical Assistance	10,166,575	12,680,180	21,193,962	8,513,782
Other	1,976,649	2,069,444	2,850,082	780,638
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$97,381,444	\$97,419,490	\$240,685,000	\$143,265,510
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$407,811,953	\$407,850,000	\$731,335,000	\$323,485,000

Notes:

1. Other includes funding for program support.
2. Other grants includes Child Welfare Caseworker, State Court Improvement Program, and Kinship Navigator grants.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Personal Responsibility Education Program

Formula Grants

CFDA # **93.092**

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$771,179	\$722,970	\$722,970	\$0
Alaska	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Arizona	1,180,182	1,106,405	1,106,405	0
Arkansas	491,435	460,714	460,714	0
California	6,255,838	5,864,762	5,864,762	0
Colorado	900,766	844,455	844,455	0
Connecticut	559,911	524,909	524,909	0
Delaware	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
District of Columbia	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Florida	0	0	0	0
Georgia	1,803,462	1,690,720	1,690,720	0
Hawaii	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Idaho	317,135	297,309	297,309	0
Illinois	2,012,423	1,886,619	1,886,619	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0
Iowa	519,640	487,155	487,155	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	704,200	660,178	660,178	0
Louisiana	742,100	695,708	695,708	0
Maine	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Maryland	935,663	877,171	877,171	0
Massachusetts	1,028,571	964,271	964,271	0
Michigan	1,550,634	1,453,698	1,453,698	0
Minnesota	903,102	846,646	846,646	0
Mississippi	503,687	472,199	472,199	0
Missouri	964,771	904,459	904,459	0
Montana	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Nebraska	329,402	308,810	308,810	0
Nevada	471,578	442,098	442,098	0
New Hampshire	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
New Jersey	1,364,813	1,279,493	1,279,493	0
New Mexico	343,443	321,973	321,973	0
New York	2,812,446	2,636,629	2,636,629	0
North Carolina	1,672,811	1,568,237	1,568,237	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	1,838,112	1,723,204	1,723,204	0
Oklahoma	661,136	619,805	619,805	0
Oregon	611,910	573,657	573,657	0
Pennsylvania	1,919,648	1,799,643	1,799,643	0
Rhode Island	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
South Carolina	801,435	751,334	751,334	0
South Dakota	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Tennessee	1,057,192	991,103	991,103	0
Texas	0	0	0	0
Utah	644,797	604,488	604,488	0
Vermont	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	1,130,677	1,059,994	1,059,994	0
West Virginia	258,456	250,000	250,000	0
Wisconsin	919,760	862,262	862,262	0
Wyoming	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal, States	\$41,732,315	\$39,303,078	\$39,303,078	\$0
Indian Tribes	3,250,000	3,698,011	3,250,000	(448,011)
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	474,955	445,266	445,266	0
Virgin Islands	250,000	250,000	250,000	0
Subtotal, Territories	\$1,724,955	\$1,695,266	\$1,695,266	\$0
Total States/Territories	\$46,707,270	\$44,696,355	\$44,248,344	-\$448,011
Other Grants	25,968,967	21,928,764	23,216,820	1,288,056
Research	4,577,643	3,900,000	2,500,000	(1,400,000)
Training and Technical Assistance	1,707,052	1,696,447	1,571,167	(125,280)
Other	2,738,629	3,177,743	3,246,742	68,999
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$34,992,291	\$30,702,954	\$30,534,729	-\$168,225
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$81,699,561	\$75,399,309	\$74,783,073	-\$616,236

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$1,283,140	\$1,106,113	\$1,106,113	\$0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1,668,260	1,493,750	1,493,750	0
Arkansas	850,782	733,405	733,405	0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	732,320	655,715	655,715	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	3,988,211	3,571,021	3,571,021	0
Georgia	2,592,300	2,234,657	2,234,657	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	314,702	281,782	281,782	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Indiana	1,296,133	1,117,314	1,117,314	0
Iowa	516,925	445,608	445,608	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	1,147,277	1,027,265	1,027,265	0
Louisiana	1,621,996	1,398,220	1,398,220	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	881,927	760,253	760,253	0
Massachusetts	867,686	747,977	747,977	0
Michigan	2,084,262	1,796,709	1,796,709	0
Minnesota	773,429	692,524	692,524	0
Mississippi	1,040,640	931,783	931,783	0
Missouri	1,288,330	1,110,587	1,110,587	0
Montana	184,753	159,264	159,264	0
Nebraska	286,977	247,385	247,385	0
Nevada	645,390	556,349	556,349	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1,326,975	1,140,292	1,140,292	0
New Mexico	651,631	561,729	561,729	0
New York	3,998,007	3,446,426	3,446,426	0
North Carolina	2,473,060	2,131,867	2,131,867	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	2,618,771	2,257,475	2,257,475	0
Oklahoma	1,047,086	902,626	902,626	0
Oregon	619,756	534,252	534,252	0
Pennsylvania	2,352,120	2,106,075	2,106,075	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	1,161,566	1,040,059	1,040,059	0
South Dakota	176,535	152,179	152,179	0
Tennessee	1,572,834	1,408,307	1,408,307	0
Texas	7,869,874	6,784,115	6,784,115	0
Utah	513,639	442,775	442,775	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,376,062	1,186,214	1,186,214	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	393,095	338,862	338,862	0
Wisconsin	941,547	811,647	811,647	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, States	\$53,157,998	\$46,312,581	\$46,312,581	\$0
Federated States of Micronesia	47,492	47,492	47,492	0
Puerto Rico	1,816,587	1,565,963	1,565,963	0
Subtotal, Territories	\$1,864,079	\$1,613,455	\$1,613,455	\$0
Total States/Territories	\$55,022,077	\$47,926,036	\$47,926,036	\$0
Other Grants	11,483,600	11,693,964	11,693,964	0
Research	1,316,208	4,806,094	4,806,094	0
Training and Technical Assistance	1,288,330	2,950,427	3,135,190	184,763
Other	2,757,918	3,348,479	3,163,716	(184,763)
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$16,846,056	\$22,798,964	\$22,798,964	\$0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$71,868,133	\$70,725,000	\$70,725,000	\$0

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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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

FY 2023 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.

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, title IV-E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year 2024, \$3,200,000,000.

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 2023 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 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 President's Budget
Foster Care: Sections 470, 474, and 476(a-b) of the Social Security Act (SSA)	Such sums	6,030,732,955	Such sums	6,533,000,000
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program: Sections 470, 474, and 477 of the SSA	143,000,000	142,905,057	143,000,000	243,000,000
Adoption Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the SSA	Such sums	4,046,000,000	Such sums	4,128,000,000
Guardianship Assistance: Sections 470 and 474 of the SSA	Such sums	317,000,000	Such sums	345,000,000
Technical Assistance and Implementation Services for Tribal Programs, (pre-appropriated): Section 476(c) of the SSA	3,000,000	2,956,067	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	10,540,594,079	Such sums	11,253,000,000
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
2014		
Appropriation	4,808,000,000	4,806,000,000
Advance	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000
Pre-appropriated	3,000,000	3,000,000
Sequestration		-125,424
Indefinite		419,770,000
Total	7,011,000,000	7,428,645,000
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

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	Appropriation
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
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	
Advance	3,000,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	4,000,000	
Sequestration	-1,405,921	
Total	9,965,614,079	
2023		
Appropriation	7,606,000,000	
Advance	3,200,000,000	
Pre-appropriated	4,000,000	
Sequestration	-1,335,711	
Total	10,807,664,289	
2024		
Appropriation		
Advance	3,200,000,000	
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 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$2,994,580,000	\$3,000,000,000	\$3,200,000,000	\$3,200,000,000
Definite, B.A.	8,021,468,330	7,538,000,000	7,606,000,000	8,049,000,000
Indefinite, B.A.	53,745,558	0	0	0
Pre-appropriated, B.A.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Sequestration	-1,564,680	-1,405,921	-1,335,711	-1,335,711
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$11,072,229,208	\$10,540,594,079	\$10,807,664,289	\$11,251,664,289
 Unobligated balance, lapsing	 -843,013,403	 0	 0	 0
Total Obligations	\$10,229,215,805	\$10,540,594,079	\$10,807,664,289	\$11,251,664,289
 <i>Advance Requested for FY 2024</i>			 <i>\$3,200,000,000</i>	 <i>\$3,200,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Foster Care	\$5,794,654,319	\$6,030,732,955	\$6,187,821,534	\$6,531,821,534
Adoption Assistance	3,802,045,000	4,046,000,000	4,128,000,000	4,128,000,000
Guardianship Assistance	270,858,000	317,000,000	345,000,000	345,000,000
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre- Appropriated)	2,968,642	2,956,067	2,948,344	2,948,344
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	546,745,558	142,905,057	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	653,957,689	0	0	0
Total, Budget Authority	\$11,072,229,208	\$10,540,594,079	\$10,807,664,289	\$11,251,664,289
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2024</i>			<i>\$3,200,000,000</i>	<i>\$3,200,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Summary of Changes

FY 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$10,540,594,079
FY 2023 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$11,251,664,289

Net change	\$711,070,210
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<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</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.	\$6,030,732,955	\$158,267,045
2) Adoption Assistance: Technical baseline change to reflect revised baseline estimates	\$4,046,000,000	\$82,000,000
3) Guardianship Assistance: Technical baseline change to reflect revised baseline estimates	\$317,000,000	\$28,000,000
4) Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated): Technical baseline change to reflect FY 2023 sequestration order	\$2,956,067	\$43,933
5) Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood: Technical baseline change to reflect FY 2023 sequestration order	\$142,905,057	\$94,943
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		\$268,405,921
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Foster Care: Expansion of Prevention Services and Alignment of Federal financing to Foster Care placements	\$6,030,732,955	\$344,000,000
2) Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood: Funding for new flexibilities and Chafee expansion	\$142,905,057	\$100,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		\$444,000,000
Total, Increases		\$712,405,921
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Foster Care: FY 2023 Sequestration	\$6,030,732,955	-\$1,178,466
2) Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated): FY 2023 Sequestration	\$2,956,067	-\$51,656

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
3) Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood: FY 2023 Sequestration	\$142,905,057	-\$105,589
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$1,335,711
<u>B. Program:</u>		
Total, Decreases		-\$1,335,711
Net Change		\$711,070,210

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments for Foster Care and Permanency

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$11,072,229,208	\$400,000,000	\$10,540,594,079	\$11,251,664,289	\$711,070,210
Total Obligations	\$10,229,215,805	\$400,000,000	\$10,540,594,079	\$11,251,664,289	\$711,070,210

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 470 and 477(h)(2) of the Social Security Act

2023 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 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, ACF estimates that obligations will be \$10.54 billion for Payments for Foster Care, Prevention, and Permanency. The request for FY 2023 is \$11.25 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. 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 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. The data for FY 2021 indicates a further significant caseload decrease to about 142,300 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 2021, this rate had declined to about 37.4 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. The average monthly number of children for whom payments were made has increased 35 percent, from about 395,000 in FY 2011 to over 533,000 in FY 2021.

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 2022, 41 states, 2 territories, and 10 tribes are operating GAPs. The average monthly number of children for whom states receive guardianship assistance payments was about 40,000 in FY 2021. 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 fall below certain baseline levels tied to the level of funding authorized in the demonstration project. Initial awards under this program, totaling about \$555.5 million were made in FY 2021, based on reported title IV-E foster care claims for FY 2020. These awards are subject to revision based on any further reporting of adjustment claims (over a two-year period) for FY 2020. Initial awards based on title IV-E foster care claims for FY 2021 will be made in FY 2022.

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 planning grants to 39 tribes since FY 2009. Thus far, 17 tribes have had plans approved to operate the title IV-E program, and, of these, 11 tribes are currently implementing the program.

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. 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. 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 state's Chafee grant 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:

2019	\$8,737,733,995
2020	\$9,758,841,613
2021	\$10,229,215,805
2021 Supplemental	\$400,000,000
2022 CR	\$10,540,594,079
2023 President's Budget	\$11,251,664,289

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget is \$11.3 billion, an increase of \$444.0 million from the current law level. The 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, \$3.20 billion will be needed for the first quarter of FY 2024 to assure the timely awarding of first quarter grants.

The FY 2023 request for the Foster Care portion of the account is \$6.53 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 2023 current law estimate is \$157 million above the FY 2022 annualized CR level of \$6.03 billion. An estimated average of 225,600 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in the Foster Care program in FY 2023. 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 2023 request for the Adoption Assistance portion of the account is \$4.13 billion. The FY 2023 current law estimate is \$82 million above the FY 2022 annualized CR level of \$4.05 billion. In FY 2023, an estimated average of 523,300 children per month will have payments made on their behalf.

The FY 2023 request for the Guardianship Assistance Program portion of the account is \$345 million. The FY 2023 current law estimate is \$28 million above the FY 2022 annualized CR level of \$317 million. An estimated average of 67,800 children per month will have payments made on their behalf in FY 2023.

The FY 2023 request for the Chafee program is \$243 million, an increase of \$100 million over the FY 2022 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 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 expand the title IV-E Prevention Services program in several ways. It would increase the FFP for the program to 100 percent in FY 2022, 90 percent for FYs 2023-2026, 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 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 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 always need to be removed due to abuse or neglect. 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 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, a 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, while for children placed in CCIs and Qualified Residential Treatment Programs, title IV-E agencies would be reimbursed at the FMAP minus 5 percentage points. 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 several flexibilities permanent 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 year has 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 these youth, 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 youths 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 principles of equity and fairness, which are 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. 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 2023, 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 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>7R</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 2020: 2.7% Target: 2.2% (Target Not Met)	Prior Result - 0.5P	Prior Result - 0.5P	N/A
<u>7S</u> : Decrease improper payments in the title IV-E foster care program by lowering the national error rate. (Foster Care) (<i>Efficiency</i>)	FY 2020: 3.36% Target: 6.00% (Target Exceeded)	TBD	TBD	TBD
<u>7.8LT and 7T</u> : Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2020: 13.4% Target: 12.0% (Target Exceeded)	13.5%	13.5%	Maintain
<u>7vi</u> : Number of adoptions from foster care. (<i>Output</i>)	FY 2020: 56,956 (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

Adoption Assistance Program

A measure of the adoption rate (annual measure 7T 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. In FY 2019, the adoption rate continued to trend upwards over the past years to 14.9 percent of children adopted, 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. With the steady increases, however, ACF adjusted the adoption rate target for both FY 2021 and FY 2022 to reflect a sustained two-year target goal of 13.5 percent, which will continue to be the target through FY 2023.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
7.8LT and 7T: Increase the adoption rate. (Foster Care, Adoption Opportunities, Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentives, Adoption Assistance) (Outcome)	FY 2020: 13.4% Target: 12.0% (Target Exceeded)	13.5%	13.5%	Maintain
7vi: Number of adoptions from foster care. (Output)	FY 2020: 56,956 (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 that started with those age 17, and will then track the progress on these measures at ages 19 and 21. 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 performance measure 7X, as expected, only 5.5 percent of 17-year-olds in FY 2017 had received a high school degree or GED. Baseline results for Cohort 3 will be set 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

percent of 19-year-olds reported having a connection to an adult, and 60.2 percent reported having a high school degree or GED. Results for the 21-year-olds in Cohort 3 will be reported in the fall of 2022.

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. Formative evaluation of the Family Unification Program for youth housing voucher program, conducted in collaboration with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, is near completion. 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. Preliminary findings from these analyses have been presented to the participating states and in public forums such as webinars and conferences. Final results will be widely released in 2022. 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.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result/ Target for Most Recent Result/ Summary of Result	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<u>7W</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.[1] (<i>Outcome and Efficiency</i>)	FY 2019: 89.0% (Baseline, Cohort 3, 19 years old) (Historical Actual)	N/A [2]	Pre-Baseline (Cohort 5, 17 years old)	N/A
<u>7X</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.[3] (<i>Outcome</i>)	FY 2019: 60.2% (Baseline, Cohort 3, 19 years old) (Historical Actual)	N/A [4]	Pre-Baseline (Cohort 5, 17 years old)	N/A

[1] To correct for potential non-response bias, results are weighted to represent the complete cohort of 17 year olds who were identified by states as being eligible to complete the NYTD survey. Prior cohort results presented have been weighted. Weighted results for the current Cohort 3, however, were not available at the time of publication, and unweighted results are presented here. These results will be updated with weighted results in the FY 2018 report.

[2] Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there are no data to report for FY 2022.

[3] To correct for potential non-response bias, results are weighted to represent the complete cohort of 17 year olds who were identified by states as being eligible to complete the NYTD survey. Prior cohort results presented have been weighted. Weighted results for the current Cohort 3, however, were not available at the time of publication, and unweighted results are presented here. These results will be updated with weighted results in the FY 2018 report.

[4] Data collection for this performance measure takes place biannually; therefore there are no data to report for FY 2

Resource and Program Data
Foster Care

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$5,743,212,426	69	\$5,984,232,955	72	\$6,470,321,534	72
Formula - New Starts	\$5,743,212,426	69	\$5,984,232,955	72	\$6,470,321,534	72
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	\$20,037,381	1	\$19,983,792	1	\$18,658,843	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	\$101,250	1	\$101,250	1	\$101,250	1
Other	\$19,936,131		\$19,882,542		\$18,557,593	
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	\$24,889,377	2	\$24,816,641	3	\$40,825,152	6
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$20,000,000	3
Contracts - Continuations	\$12,624,236	2	\$13,005,852	3	\$11,931,463	3
Other	\$12,265,141		\$11,810,789		\$8,893,689	
Program Support	\$1,158,946	0	\$1,699,567	0	\$2,016,005	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	\$1,158,946		\$1,699,567		\$2,016,005	
Total	\$5,789,298,130	72	\$6,030,732,955	76	\$6,531,821,534	79

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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$3,640,676,827	57	\$4,046,000,000	57	\$4,128,000,000	57
Formula - New Starts	\$3,640,676,827	57	\$4,046,000,000	57	\$4,128,000,000	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	\$3,640,676,827	57	\$4,046,000,000	57	\$4,128,000,000	57

Resource and Program Data
Guardianship Assistance

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$248,678,170	44	\$317,000,000	44	\$345,000,000	44
Formula - New Starts	\$248,678,170	44	\$317,000,000	44	\$345,000,000	44
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	\$248,678,170	44	\$317,000,000	44	\$345,000,000	44

Resource and Program Data
Tribal IV-E Technical Assistance (Pre-Appropriated)

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$0	1	\$0	1	\$0	3
Formula - New Starts	\$0	1	\$0	1	\$0	1
Formula - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Competitive - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1
Competitive - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	1
Research/Evaluation	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	9
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	3
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	3
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	3
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Demonstration/Development	\$0	0	\$1,190,304	5	\$1,223,052	4
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$1,190,304	5	\$1,223,052	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	\$2,070,700	1	\$870,700	1	\$870,700	1
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$2,070,700	1	\$870,700	1	\$870,700	1
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$746,420	0	\$895,063	0	\$854,592	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	\$746,420		\$895,063		\$854,592	
Total	\$2,817,120	2	\$2,956,067	7	\$2,948,344	17

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

Resource and Program Data
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$538,736,941	119	\$140,855,000	60	\$239,355,000	60
Formula - New Starts	\$538,736,941	119	\$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	\$3,968,594	2	\$984,250	1	\$981,500	1
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$3,968,594	2	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$0	0	\$984,250	1	\$981,500	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	\$3,508,135	3	\$555,863	2	\$1,686,964	3
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$2,999,760	1	\$0	0	\$1,238,834	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$313,875	2	\$368,863	2	\$243,130	2
Other	\$194,500		\$187,000		\$205,000	
Program Support	\$531,888	0	\$509,944	0	\$870,947	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	\$531,888		\$509,944		\$870,947	
Total	\$546,745,558	124	\$142,905,057	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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$42,275,491	\$44,019,204	\$47,598,698	\$3,579,494
Alaska	25,299,876	26,343,405	28,485,563	2,142,158
Arizona	234,045,559	243,699,100	263,515,898	19,816,798
Arkansas	50,139,736	52,207,817	56,453,186	4,245,369
California	1,588,837,441	1,654,371,295	1,788,899,249	134,527,954
Colorado	82,642,659	86,051,373	93,048,783	6,997,410
Connecticut	63,820,771	66,453,149	71,856,898	5,403,749
Delaware	2,247,406	2,340,103	2,530,393	190,290
District of Columbia	59,289,639	61,735,124	66,755,219	5,020,095
Florida	226,513,902	235,856,789	255,035,876	19,179,087
Georgia	96,778,775	100,770,553	108,964,878	8,194,325
Hawaii	19,496,697	20,300,866	21,951,665	1,650,799
Idaho	19,628,954	20,438,578	22,100,575	1,661,997
Illinois	171,503,701	178,577,614	193,098,950	14,521,336
Indiana	133,518,984	139,026,164	150,331,308	11,305,144
Iowa	25,381,873	26,428,784	28,577,885	2,149,101
Kansas	48,791,059	50,803,515	54,934,688	4,131,173
Kentucky	95,387,952	99,322,363	107,398,927	8,076,564
Louisiana	49,593,393	51,638,943	55,838,049	4,199,106
Maine	27,761,479	28,906,541	31,257,124	2,350,583
Maryland	61,683,703	64,227,935	69,450,736	5,222,801
Massachusetts	136,732,216	142,371,930	153,949,141	11,577,211
Michigan	91,356,021	95,124,130	102,859,307	7,735,177
Minnesota	73,226,659	76,246,996	82,447,148	6,200,152
Mississippi	23,022,695	23,972,299	25,921,646	1,949,347
Missouri	62,989,942	65,588,051	70,921,453	5,333,402
Montana	15,044,767	15,665,310	16,939,160	1,273,850
Nebraska	25,884,446	26,952,087	29,143,740	2,191,653
Nevada	47,757,028	49,726,834	53,770,455	4,043,621
New Hampshire	18,816,226	19,592,328	21,185,511	1,593,183
New Jersey	89,165,867	92,843,640	100,393,375	7,549,735
New Mexico	23,402,532	24,367,803	26,349,311	1,981,508
New York	322,295,912	335,589,464	362,878,480	27,289,016
North Carolina	103,627,753	107,902,027	116,676,260	8,774,233
North Dakota	16,492,981	17,173,257	18,569,729	1,396,472

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	375,604,696	391,097,044	422,899,751	31,802,707
Oklahoma	70,899,555	73,823,908	79,827,022	6,003,114
Oregon	146,884,436	152,942,893	165,379,699	12,436,806
Pennsylvania	201,620,925	209,937,066	227,008,448	17,071,382
Rhode Island	14,860,446	15,473,386	16,731,630	1,258,244
South Carolina	41,992,052	43,724,074	47,279,570	3,555,496
South Dakota	8,462,813	8,811,874	9,528,426	716,552
Tennessee	61,071,553	63,590,536	68,761,506	5,170,970
Texas	219,685,547	228,746,789	247,347,715	18,600,926
Utah	30,546,544	31,806,480	34,392,876	2,586,396
Vermont	12,096,691	12,595,636	13,619,871	1,024,235
Virginia	72,923,707	75,931,549	82,106,049	6,174,500
Washington	117,557,764	122,406,601	132,360,297	9,953,696
West Virginia	75,628,392	78,747,792	85,151,300	6,403,508
Wisconsin	75,485,169	78,598,662	84,990,043	6,391,381
Wyoming	2,930,870	3,051,758	3,299,917	248,159
Subtotal, States	\$5,702,705,255	\$5,937,921,419	\$6,420,773,384	\$482,851,965
Indian Tribes	7,137,337	11,588,067	11,752,984	164,917
Puerto Rico	36,186,954	37,679,536	40,743,510	3,063,974
Subtotal, Territories	\$36,186,954	\$37,679,536	\$40,743,510	\$3,063,974
Total States/Territories	\$5,746,029,546	\$5,987,189,022	\$6,473,269,878	\$486,080,856
Training and Technical Assistance	46,085,704	46,500,000	61,500,000	15,000,000
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$46,085,704	\$46,500,000	\$61,500,000	\$15,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$5,792,115,250	\$6,033,689,022	\$6,534,769,878	\$501,080,856

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.659

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$29,964,724	\$33,300,751	\$33,975,655	\$674,904
Alaska	28,412,235	31,575,421	32,215,358	639,937
Arizona	195,590,626	217,366,086	221,771,429	4,405,343
Arkansas	35,185,954	39,103,270	39,895,774	792,504
California	726,483,719	807,364,477	823,727,276	16,362,799
Colorado	22,324,582	24,810,018	25,312,841	502,823
Connecticut	46,218,183	51,363,737	52,404,723	1,040,986
Delaware	3,999,018	4,444,236	4,534,307	90,071
District of Columbia	10,329,099	11,479,056	11,711,702	232,646
Florida	195,139,775	216,865,041	221,260,230	4,395,189
Georgia	67,109,655	74,581,095	76,092,625	1,511,530
Hawaii	16,593,300	18,440,662	18,814,398	373,736
Idaho	10,675,816	11,864,374	12,104,828	240,454
Illinois	88,898,261	98,795,466	100,797,747	2,002,281
Indiana	86,768,985	96,429,134	98,383,456	1,954,322
Iowa	51,220,892	56,923,407	58,077,070	1,153,663
Kansas	27,553,073	30,620,607	31,241,192	620,585
Kentucky	83,583,473	92,888,973	94,771,547	1,882,574
Louisiana	27,862,735	30,964,744	31,592,304	627,560
Maine	24,718,231	27,470,157	28,026,892	556,735
Maryland	22,743,100	25,275,131	25,787,380	512,249
Massachusetts	41,937,411	46,606,379	47,550,947	944,568
Michigan	108,982,414	121,115,624	123,570,266	2,454,642
Minnesota	66,242,854	73,617,791	75,109,798	1,492,007
Mississippi	24,863,253	27,631,324	28,191,326	560,002
Missouri	51,909,867	57,689,087	58,858,268	1,169,181
Montana	14,558,008	16,178,778	16,506,672	327,894
Nebraska	28,296,963	31,447,315	32,084,656	637,341
Nevada	45,347,007	50,395,572	51,416,935	1,021,363
New Hampshire	4,482,103	4,981,104	5,082,055	100,951
New Jersey	89,883,147	99,890,001	101,914,465	2,024,464
New Mexico	32,305,881	35,902,553	36,630,188	727,635
New York	153,097,619	170,142,255	173,590,517	3,448,262
North Carolina	73,231,055	81,384,002	83,033,405	1,649,403
North Dakota	12,662,516	14,072,257	14,357,458	285,201

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	183,183,983.00	203,578,189.00	207,704,094.00	4,125,905.00
Oklahoma	102,038,760.00	113,398,921.00	115,697,169.00	2,298,248.00
Oregon	52,211,008.00	58,023,754.00	59,199,718.00	1,175,964.00
Pennsylvania	154,169,567.00	171,333,545.00	174,805,950.00	3,472,405.00
Rhode Island	11,957,194.00	13,288,410.00	13,557,725.00	269,315.00
South Carolina	29,243,227.00	32,498,929.00	33,157,582.00	658,653.00
South Dakota	7,719,644.00	8,579,086.00	8,752,958.00	173,872.00
Tennessee	73,867,555.00	82,091,364.00	83,755,104.00	1,663,740.00
Texas	182,773,456.00	203,121,957.00	207,238,616.00	4,116,659.00
Utah	13,249,530.00	14,724,624.00	15,023,047.00	298,423.00
Vermont	12,814,582.00	14,241,253.00	14,529,879.00	288,626.00
Virginia	80,515,260.00	89,479,170.00	91,292,638.00	1,813,468.00
Washington	62,792,490.00	69,783,292.00	71,197,585.00	1,414,293.00
West Virginia	67,141,515.00	74,616,502.00	76,128,749.00	1,512,247.00
Wisconsin	54,990,326.00	61,112,499.00	62,351,062.00	1,238,563.00
Wyoming	1,406,823.00	1,563,447.00	1,595,133.00	31,686.00
Subtotal, States	\$3,639,250,454	\$4,044,414,827	\$4,126,382,699	\$81,967,872
Indian Tribes	296,684.00	329,714.00	336,397.00	6,683.00
Puerto Rico	1,129,689.00	1,255,459.00	1,280,904.00	25,445.00
Subtotal, Territories	\$1,129,689	\$1,255,459	\$1,280,904	\$25,445
Total States/Territories	\$3,640,676,827	\$4,046,000,000	\$4,128,000,000	\$82,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$3,640,676,827	\$4,046,000,000	\$4,128,000,000	\$82,000,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
State Table - Chafee Foster Care Independence Program

Formula Grants

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	CFDA #	93.674
			FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$6,456,541	\$1,860,789	\$3,162,039	\$1,301,250
Alaska	3,212,143	925,746	1,573,121	647,375
Arizona	14,249,470	4,106,727	6,978,564	2,871,837
Arkansas	4,576,879	1,319,063	2,241,490	922,427
California	59,024,199	17,010,897	28,906,630	11,895,733
Colorado	5,944,950	1,713,347	2,911,492	1,198,145
Connecticut	4,953,556	1,427,625	2,425,964	998,339
Delaware	964,109	277,858	472,165	194,307
District of Columbia	1,633,453	470,765	799,971	329,206
Florida	26,986,616	7,777,599	13,216,479	5,438,880
Georgia	14,210,872	4,095,603	6,959,661	2,864,058
Hawaii	1,929,423	556,064	944,919	388,855
Idaho	1,979,727	570,561	969,555	398,994
Illinois	20,892,723	6,021,326	10,232,044	4,210,718
Indiana	18,410,069	5,305,820	9,016,184	3,710,364
Iowa	6,575,866	1,895,178	3,220,478	1,325,300
Kansas	9,101,402	2,623,043	4,457,339	1,834,296
Kentucky	10,104,764	2,912,214	4,948,727	2,036,513
Louisiana	4,515,846	1,301,476	2,211,599	910,123
Maine	2,364,317	681,401	1,157,905	476,504
Maryland	4,357,284	1,255,778	2,133,945	878,167
Massachusetts	10,865,668	3,131,508	5,321,374	2,189,866
Michigan	13,575,648	3,912,530	6,648,565	2,736,035
Minnesota	9,331,555	2,689,374	4,570,054	1,880,680
Mississippi	4,615,904	1,330,313	2,260,602	930,289
Missouri	14,036,898	4,045,463	6,874,458	2,828,995
Montana	4,106,657	1,183,547	2,011,202	827,655
Nebraska	3,858,073	1,111,905	1,889,460	777,555
Nevada	5,154,219	1,485,457	2,524,237	1,038,780
New Hampshire	1,487,038	428,567	728,265	299,698
New Jersey	5,988,868	1,726,004	2,933,000	1,206,996
New Mexico	2,607,417	751,463	1,276,962	525,499
New York	24,547,175	7,074,547	12,021,782	4,947,235
North Carolina	12,406,264	3,575,511	6,075,868	2,500,357
North Dakota	1,710,229	492,892	837,571	344,679

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	18,385,142	5,298,636	9,003,976	3,705,340
Oklahoma	9,390,043	2,706,230	4,598,698	1,892,468
Oregon	7,639,007	2,201,578	3,741,142	1,539,564
Pennsylvania	17,996,615	5,186,662	8,813,698	3,627,036
Rhode Island	2,530,004	729,152	1,239,049	509,897
South Carolina	5,141,964	1,481,925	2,518,236	1,036,311
South Dakota	1,929,423	556,064	944,919	388,855
Tennessee	10,258,294	2,956,462	5,023,917	2,067,455
Texas	34,601,797	9,972,310	16,945,953	6,973,643
Utah	2,784,570	802,519	1,363,721	561,202
Vermont	1,503,153	433,212	736,157	302,945
Virginia	5,559,539	1,602,271	2,722,740	1,120,469
Washington	11,984,234	3,453,881	5,869,183	2,415,302
West Virginia	8,015,495	2,310,082	3,925,524	1,615,442
Wisconsin	8,555,293	2,465,653	4,189,886	1,724,233
Wyoming	1,300,911	374,925	637,111	262,186
Subtotal, States	\$484,311,306	\$139,579,523	\$237,187,581	\$97,608,058
Indian Tribes	681,667	196,458	333,841	137,383
Subtotal, Territories	\$3,743,968	\$1,079,019	\$1,833,578	\$754,559
Total States/Territories	\$488,736,941	\$140,855,000	\$239,355,000	\$98,500,000
Training and Technical Assistance	8,008,617	1,750,057	3,539,411	1,789,354
Other	50,000,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	\$58,008,617	\$1,750,057	\$3,539,411	\$1,789,354
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$546,745,558	\$142,605,057	\$242,894,411	\$100,289,354

Note: Training and technical assistance reflects the 1.5% set aside authorized in section 477(g) (2) of the Social Security Act.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
CHILDREN'S RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Authorizing Legislation

Statutory Citations	FY 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 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
2014	
Appropriation	\$51,953,000
Sequestration	(\$3,741,000)
Total	\$48,212,000
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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 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	9,479,000	12,064,000	12,064,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	17,814,812	25,630,180	25,630,180
Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	-918,556	-1,334,940	-1,334,940
Restored Sequestration of Offsetting Collections	897,346	918,556	1,334,940
Unobligated balance, start of year	6,089,911	6,406,131	6,400,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	0	2,500,000	2,000,000
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, start of year	1,102,306	1,073,536	0
Recoveries, Unobligated Balance, end of year	-1,073,536	0	0
Unobligated balance, end of year	-6,406,131	-6,400,000	-5,500,000
Total Obligations	\$61,831,486	\$75,703,797	\$75,440,514

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 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 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$34,846,334
(Obligations)	\$75,703,797
FY 2023 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$34,846,334
(Obligations)	\$75,440,514
Net change	\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Children's Research and Technical Assistance

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$34,846,334	\$34,846,334	\$34,846,334	\$0
Total, Obligations	\$61,831,486	\$75,703,797	\$75,440,514	-\$263,283

Authorizing Legislation – Sections 452(j) and 453(o) of the Social Security Act

2023 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 \$28.8 billion in child support in FY 2019, including \$3.9 billion in collections directly attributable to federal systems.

Obligations for the Children’s Research and Technical Assistance appropriation for five years have been as follows:

2019	60,926,599
2020	63,790,869
2021	61,831,486
2022 CR	75,703,797
2023 President's Budget	75,440,514

Budget Request

The FY 2023 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 2023, 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 carryover 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 the FPLS.

Resource and Program Data
Child Support Training and Technical Assistance

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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	\$1,117	0	\$100,000	0	\$100,000	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	\$1,117		\$100,000		\$100,000	
Program Support	\$12,654,189	36	\$12,595,497	34	\$13,415,445	33
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$2,852,278	34	\$1,881,400	32	\$1,690,084	31
Contracts - Continuations	\$1,392,894	2	\$1,429,970	2	\$1,737,561	2
Other	\$8,409,018		\$9,284,127		\$9,987,800	
Total	\$12,655,306	36	\$12,695,497	34	\$13,515,445	33

Notes:

1. Other includes non-countable categories, such as salaries and benefits, inter-agency agreements, and overhead costs.
2. Funding for all years 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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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	\$49,176,180	8	\$65,008,300	14	\$61,925,069	13
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$18,544,274	5	\$22,034,418	7	\$22,179,523	7
Contracts - Continuations	\$14,610,567	3	\$20,025,873	7	\$18,259,452	6
Other	\$16,021,339		\$22,948,009		\$21,486,094	
Total	\$49,176,180	8	\$65,008,300	14	\$61,925,069	13

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 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 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	\$149,035,970	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	\$608,000,000

Statutory Citations	FY 2022 Amount Authorized	FY 2022 Amount Appropriated	FY 2023 Amount Authorized	FY 2023 President's Budget
7. Evaluation Funding & What Works Clearinghouse: Section 413(h) of the SSA	\$44,669,589	\$44,669,589	Such sums	\$44,669,589
Total request level		\$17,336,211,257		\$17,337,175,287
Total request level against definite authorizations		\$17,336,211,257		\$0

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Appropriations History Table

Year	Budget Request to Congress	Appropriation
2014		
Appropriation	17,058,625,000	16,739,175,000
Sequestration		-1,872,000
Contingency Fund	292,550,000	612,000,000
Total	17,351,175,000	17,349,303,000
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

Year	Budget Request to Congress	Appropriation
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
2021		
Appropriation	15,145,473,947	16,739,175,287
Opportunity and Economic Mobility 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	
Sequestration	-957,419	
Contingency Fund	608,000,000	
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 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 President's Budget</u>
Budget Authority	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,347,175,287	\$17,347,175,287
Sequestration	-\$1,221,225	-\$964,030	-\$957,419
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$17,345,954,062	\$17,346,211,257	\$17,346,217,868
Unobligated balance, lapsing	-\$19,445,653	\$0	\$0
Total Obligations	\$17,326,508,409	\$17,346,211,257	\$17,346,217,868

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Budget Authority by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2021 Final</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 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	148,778,775	149,035,970	149,042,581
Contingency Fund	608,000,000	608,000,000	608,000,000
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	\$17,345,954,062	\$17,346,211,257	\$17,346,217,868

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Summary of Changes

FY 2022 CR	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,346,211,257
FY 2023 President's Budget	
Total estimated budget authority	\$17,346,217,868
Net change	\$6,611

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants: FY 2022 sequestration.	\$149,035,970	\$964,030
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		\$964,030
Total, Increases		\$964,030
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Healthy Marriage Promotion and Responsible Fatherhood Grants: FY 2023 sequestration.	\$149,035,970	-\$957,419
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$957,419
Total, Decreases		-\$957,419
Net Change		\$6,611

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2021 Final	FY 2021 Supplemental Funding	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Change from FY 2022 CR
Total, Budget Authority	\$17,345,954,062	\$1,000,000,000	\$17,346,211,257	\$17,346,217,868	\$6,611

Authorizing Legislation— Section 403(a), 403(b), 412(a), and 1108 of the Social Security Act
 2023 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 2021, 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 22.3 percent of overall TANF and MOE spending in FY 2020, 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 2020 states transferred \$1.4 billion of TANF state grants (nine 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 2020, an additional eight 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 2020.

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 15 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 2021. The number of approved tribal TANF programs has steadily increased since the first three tribal TANF programs started in July 1997. As of February 2022, 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 2022, ACF continues to finalize site selection and prepare the programs to launch the evaluations.

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 \$999,641. 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. All funds that were not initially requested by grantees and funds not expended by 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:

2019	\$17,345,545,714
2020	\$17,345,971,687
2021	\$17,345,954,062
2021 Supplemental	\$1,000,000,000
2022 CR	\$17,346,211,257
2023 President's Budget	\$17,346,217,868

Budget Request

The FY 2023 President's Budget request for TANF is \$17.3 billion, the same as the FY 2022 annualized CR level. The FY 2023 request reflects a small decrease in the sequestration amount from FY 2022 for the Healthy Marriage and Responsible Fatherhood programs.

The Administration is committed to strengthening the TANF program's effectiveness in accomplishing its goals. ACF looks forward to working with policymakers and other stakeholders on TANF reauthorization.

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 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 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

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 Target
<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 2020: 6.7% Target: 7.4% (Target Not Met)	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 2020: 1,074,059 (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. In FY 2020, over 85 percent of adults in HM programs expressed positive attitudes towards marriage at program exit (measure 22G) and over 95 percent of married couples viewed their marriage as lifelong at program exit (measure 22H). In FY 2020, over 69 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 success of FY 2020. First, ACF has instituted refinements to its HM (and Responsible Fatherhood (RF)) performance measurement system, including more extensive data reporting, which will enable ACF to 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. Targets in FY 2022 and FY 2023 are based on historical trends and the potential for lower than ideal performance due to the continued pandemic.

Measure	Year and Most Recent Result / Target for Recent Result / (Summary of Result)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2023 Target +/- FY 2022 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 2020: 85.79% (Target Exceeded)	86.0%	86.5%	+ 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 2020: 95.19% (Target Exceeded)	94.9%	95.0%	+ 0.1
<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 2020: 69.71% (Target Exceeded)	66.0%	69.0%	+ 3.0

Resource and Program Data
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$16,519,407,300	207	\$16,519,505,698	207	\$16,519,505,698	207
Formula - New Starts	\$16,519,407,300	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	\$16,519,407,300	207	\$16,519,505,698	207	\$16,519,505,698	207

Note: In FY 2021, 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 2020. It is estimated that this level will be maintained in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

Resource and Program Data
Welfare Research

Activity	FY 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 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	\$30,571,551	80	\$31,590,651	45	\$31,090,651	46
Grants - New Starts	\$5,567,987	27	\$300,000	4	\$991,643	6
Grants - Continuations	\$924,555	5	\$6,736,180	12	\$1,950,000	8
Contracts - New Starts	\$12,185,477	18	\$2,150,000	5	\$6,000,000	3
Contracts - Continuations	\$6,236,740	30	\$9,143,769	24	\$16,466,218	29
Other	\$5,656,792		\$13,260,702		\$5,682,790	
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	\$6,117,511	4	\$6,500,000	4	\$6,000,000	4
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$6,117,511	4	\$6,500,000	4	\$6,000,000	4
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$5,425,785	0	\$6,578,938	0	\$6,978,938	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	\$5,425,785		\$6,578,938		\$6,978,938	
Total	\$42,114,847	84	\$44,669,589	49	\$44,069,589	50

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 2021 Final	Count	FY 2022 CR	Count	FY 2023 President's Budget	Count
Service Grants	\$118,957,194	119	\$117,957,594	118	\$117,957,594	118
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	\$118,957,194	119	\$117,957,594	118	\$117,957,594	118
Research/Evaluation	\$12,985,777	18	\$12,248,989	8	\$12,248,989	20
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$800,000	10
Grants - Continuations	\$797,880	5	\$500,000	1	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$1,171,627	2	\$0	0	\$1,600,000	2
Contracts - Continuations	\$10,320,488	11	\$4,608,028	7	\$4,538,967	8
Other	\$695,782		\$7,140,961		\$5,310,022	
Demonstration/Development	\$4,566,133	1	\$4,900,000	1	\$4,800,000	1
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$0	0	\$4,900,000	1	\$0	0
Contracts - Continuations	\$4,566,133	1	\$0	0	\$4,800,000	1
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Training/Technical Assistance	\$6,674,896	6	\$9,381,551	7	\$9,393,029	7
Grants - New Starts	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Grants - Continuations	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0
Contracts - New Starts	\$480,216	1	\$6,160,000	2	\$500,000	1
Contracts - Continuations	\$6,194,680	5	\$3,221,551	5	\$8,893,029	6
Other	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Program Support	\$3,941,669	0	\$4,547,836	0	\$4,642,969	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	\$3,941,669		\$4,547,836		\$4,642,969	
Total	\$147,125,669	144	\$149,035,970	134	\$149,042,581	146

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 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Alabama	\$93,007,267	\$93,007,268	\$93,007,268	\$0
Alaska	44,397,466	44,397,467	44,397,467	0
Arizona	199,407,313	199,407,316	199,407,316	0
Arkansas	56,545,640	56,545,640	56,545,640	0
California	3,634,315,731	3,634,315,782	3,634,315,782	0
Colorado	135,607,703	135,607,705	135,607,705	0
Connecticut	265,907,706	265,907,710	265,907,710	0
Delaware	32,184,421	32,184,421	32,184,421	0
District of Columbia	92,304,203	92,304,204	92,304,204	0
Florida	560,484,398	560,484,405	560,484,405	0
Georgia	329,650,291	329,650,296	329,650,296	0
Hawaii	98,578,402	98,578,404	98,578,404	0
Idaho	30,307,166	30,307,167	30,307,167	0
Illinois	583,126,272	583,126,280	583,126,280	0
Indiana	206,116,672	206,116,675	206,116,675	0
Iowa	130,558,068	130,558,069	130,558,069	0
Kansas	101,477,697	101,477,699	101,477,699	0
Kentucky	180,689,420	180,689,422	180,689,422	0
Louisiana	163,430,877	163,430,880	163,430,880	0
Maine	77,863,090	77,863,091	77,863,091	0
Maryland	228,342,008	228,342,012	228,342,012	0
Massachusetts	457,855,191	457,855,197	457,855,197	0
Michigan	772,794,194	772,794,204	772,794,204	0
Minnesota	259,569,108	259,569,111	259,569,111	0
Mississippi	86,481,245	86,481,246	86,481,246	0
Missouri	216,335,469	216,335,472	216,335,472	0
Montana	37,888,854	37,888,854	37,888,854	0
Nebraska	56,627,234	56,627,234	56,627,234	0
Nevada	43,762,394	43,762,394	43,762,394	0
New Hampshire	38,394,141	38,394,141	38,394,141	0
New Jersey	402,701,508	402,701,513	402,701,513	0
New Mexico	109,919,847	109,919,848	109,919,848	0
New York	2,434,868,931	2,434,868,964	2,434,868,964	0
North Carolina	300,437,627	300,437,631	300,437,631	0
North Dakota	26,312,690	26,312,690	26,312,690	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Ohio	725,565,965	725,565,974	725,565,974	0
Oklahoma	138,007,998	138,008,000	138,008,000	0
Oregon	165,835,476	165,835,478	165,835,478	0
Pennsylvania	717,124,957	717,124,967	717,124,967	0
Rhode Island	94,708,016	94,708,017	94,708,017	0
South Carolina	99,637,930	99,637,932	99,637,932	0
South Dakota	21,207,402	21,207,403	21,207,403	0
Tennessee	190,891,768	190,891,771	190,891,771	0
Texas	484,652,105	484,652,111	484,652,111	0
Utah	75,355,939	75,355,940	75,355,940	0
Vermont	47,196,916	47,196,916	47,196,916	0
Virginia	157,762,831	157,762,833	157,762,833	0
Washington	378,987,702	378,987,708	378,987,708	0
West Virginia	109,812,728	109,812,730	109,812,730	0
Wisconsin	312,845,980	312,845,984	312,845,984	0
Wyoming	18,428,651	18,428,652	18,428,652	0
Subtotal, States	16,226,272,608	16,226,272,829	16,226,272,829	0
Indian Tribes	207,982,025	207,982,025	207,982,025	0
Guam	3,454,042	3,454,042	3,454,042	0
Puerto Rico	71,326,345	71,326,345	71,326,345	0
Virgin Islands	2,837,170	2,837,170	2,837,170	0
Subtotal, Territories	77,617,557	77,617,557	77,617,557	0
Total States/Territories	16,511,872,190	16,511,872,411	16,511,872,411	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	16,511,872,190	16,511,872,411	16,511,872,411	0

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in millions)		
	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 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)	\$62.6	\$62.6	\$73.8
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 (Public Law 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 (Public Law 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 (Pub. 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.

In addition to the funding authorized in title IV-B-2 of the Social Security Act, appropriations in fiscal years 2018 through 2020 included additional discretionary funds for special initiatives. The FY 2018 and FY 2019 appropriations bills included an additional \$20 million in discretionary funding to increase funding for RPGs specifically. Using the additional discretionary funds provided in those appropriations, ACF awarded 10 three-year RPG projects in FY 2018 and 8 five-year RPG projects in FY 2019 and was able to build on the evaluation findings from previous RPG 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. 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.

Budget Summary

The FY 2023 request for the RPG program on the mandatory side is \$60 million, a \$40 million increase from FY 2022 annualized CR 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

Non-Recurring Expenditure Fund

Budget Summary

Funding Level	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Notification	—	—	\$ 50,000,000.00

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 October 22, 2020, for FY 2021 funds and on June 17, 2021, for FY 2022 funds. Neither of these notifications included use of NEF funds by ACF.

Authorizing Legislation – Section 223 of Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008

Allocation MethodDirect Federal, Contracts

Program Description and Budget Request

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.

The FY 2023 budget includes \$50 million to invest in facilities that are co-operated with 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. The NEF CJ indicates the amounts HHS intends to notify for in 2023; these amounts are planned estimates and subject to final approval.

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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 2023 Budget Submission

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	0	0	2,832	2,832
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	2,832	2,832
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	0	0	1,107	1,107
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	0	0	0	0
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Pay Costs	0	0	3,939	3,939
Travel (21.0)	4	15	50	35
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)	1	2	2	0
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	1,136	2,334	9,976	7,642
Other Services (25.2)	12	380	28	(352)
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	2,346	766	6,500	5,734
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	3,499	3,498	16,556	13,058
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	0	2	5	3
Equipment (31.0)	0	0	0	0
Grants (41.0)	3,710,702	3,746,804	3,954,804	208,000
Insurance Claims (42.0)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	3,710,702	3,746,806	3,954,809	208,003
Total	3,714,201	3,750,304	3,975,304	225,000

Note: Table differs from information in the President's Budget because of later updates to estimates

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2023 Budget Submission

Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	1,761	1,819	13,391	11,572
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	17	18	142	124
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	67	69	527	458
Military Personnel (11.7)	0	0	0	0
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	1,845	1,906	14,060	12,154
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	656	678	5,054	4,376
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	0	0	0	0
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Pay Costs	2,501	2,584	19,114	16,530
Travel (21.0)	0	0	200	200
Transportation of Things (22.0)	0	0	0	0
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	655	655	4,649	3,994
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	0	0	0	0
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	12	15	1,000	985
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	2	1,030	1,030	0
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	35,582	29,513	58,402	28,889
Other Services (25.2)	202	202	202	0
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	17,443	25,154	26,326	1,172
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	73	73	517	444
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	0	0	0	0
Medical Services (25.6)	0	0	0	0
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	233	235	1,340	1,105
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	54,201	56,876	93,666	36,790
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	0	0	0	0
Equipment (31.0)	0	0	0	0
Grants (41.0)	5,821,210	5,851,540	7,449,220	1,597,680
Insurance Claims (42.0)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	5,821,210	5,851,540	7,449,220	1,597,680
Total	5,877,911	5,911,000	7,562,000	1,651,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2023 Budget Submission

Promoting Safe & Stable Families Discretionary Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
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)	3,749	3,750	10,500	6,750
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	3,749	3,750	10,850	7,100
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	0	0	0	0
Equipment (31.0)	0	0	0	0
Grants (41.0)	78,765	78,765	95,150	16,385
Insurance Claims (42.0)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	78,765	78,765	95,150	16,385
Total	82,514	82,515	106,000	23,485

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2023 Budget Submission

Children and Families Services Programs Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	118,327	125,045	121,020	(4,025)
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	3,931	4,062	3,950	(112)
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	2,690	2,874	2,750	(124)
Military Personnel (11.7)	436	446	417	(29)
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	125,384	132,427	128,137	(4,290)
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	43,050	45,318	43,868	(1,450)
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	253	285	266	(19)
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	364	310	381	71
Subtotal, Pay Costs	43,668	45,913	44,515	(1,398)
Travel (21.0)	128	1,458	1,718	260
Transportation of Things (22.0)	58	79	95	16
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	9,734	9,229	9,847	618
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	64	13	16	3
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	170	308	1,569	1,261
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	82	104	118	14
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	245,976	235,904	302,434	66,530
Other Services (25.2)	5,402	4,893	18,579	13,686
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	70,288	66,747	87,253	20,506
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	1,608	1,788	2,999	1,211
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	0	0	0	0
Medical Services (25.6)	0	0	0	0
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	3,649	3,521	5,325	1,804
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	337,160	324,044	429,953	105,909
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	407	433	515	83
Equipment (31.0)	2,871	882	1,058	176
Grants (41.0)	12,611,902	12,801,836	14,707,514	1,905,678
Insurance Claims (42.0)	100	108	130	22
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	12,615,279	12,803,258	14,709,217	1,905,959
Total	13,121,491	13,305,642	15,311,822	2,006,180

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2023 Budget Submission

Refugee and Entrant Assistance Object Classification

(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	34,784	71,133	121,673	50,540
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	178	183	183	1
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	617	672	677	4
Military Personnel (11.7)	2,408	2,472	2,485	13
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	37,988	74,461	125,019	50,558
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	7,289	10,943	14,005	3,062
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	719	737	745	8
Benefits to Former Personnel (13.0)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Pay Costs	8,008	11,680	14,750	3,070
Travel (21.0)	5,699	1,160	1,170	10
Transportation of Things (22.0)	0	0	0	0
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	13,548	15,302	7,437	(7,866)
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)	91	83	88	5
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	4,471,172	3,524,179	1,623,264	(1,900,915)
Other Services (25.2)	95	0	0	0
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	447,620	285,094	235,383	(49,711)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	809	819	826	7
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	0	0	0	0
Medical Services (25.6)	0	0	0	0
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	2,804	2,199	2,636	437
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	4,941,838	3,828,836	1,870,804	(1,958,032)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	503	28	25	(3)
Equipment (31.0)	0	0	0	0
Grants (41.0)	2,627,935	2,660,477	4,569,733	1,909,256
Insurance Claims (42.0)	2,203	2,224	2,200	(24)
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	2,630,640	2,662,728	4,571,958	1,909,229
Total	7,618,473	6,577,705	6,582,531	4,826

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2023 Budget Submission

Salaries and Expenses

Discretionary Only (Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget	Difference from FY 2022 CR
Personnel Compensation				
Full-Time Permanent (11.1)	154,873	197,997	258,916	60,919
Other Than Full-Time Permanent (11.3)	4,125	4,263	4,275	13
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	3,375	3,615	3,954	338
Military Personnel (11.7)	2,844	2,918	2,902	(16)
Special Personnel Services Payments (11.8)	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Personnel Compensation	165,217	208,794	270,048	61,254
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	50,995	56,939	64,034	7,095
Military Personnel Benefits (12.2)	972	1,022	1,011	(11)
Subtotal, Pay Costs	217,184	266,755	335,093	68,338
Travel (21.0)	5,832	2,633	3,138	505
Transportation of Things (22.0)	58	79	95	16
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	23,936	25,186	21,933	(3,253)
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	64	13	16	3
Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges (23.3)	182	323	2,569	2,246
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	175	1,219	1,238	19
Other Contractual Services				
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	4,753,867	3,791,930	1,994,427	(1,797,503)
Other Services (25.2)	5,711	5,475	18,809	13,334
Purchases from Govt. Accounts (25.3)	541,447	381,511	365,962	(15,549)
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	2,490	2,680	4,342	1,662
Research & Development Contracts (25.5)	0	0	0	0
Medical Services (25.6)	0	0	0	0
Operation & Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	6,685	5,955	9,301	3,347
Subtotal, Other Contractual Services	5,340,447	4,217,004	2,421,829	(1,795,175)
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	910	462	545	83
Insurance Claims (42.0)	2,302	2,332	2,330	(3)
Subtotal, Non-Pay Costs	3,212	2,794	2,875	81
Total	5,560,843	4,486,553	2,759,797	(1,726,756)

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2023 Budget Submission

Program Administration
Detail of Positions

Position Type	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget
Executive Level	20	20	20
GS-15	127	130	142
GS-14	279	284	312
GS-13	481	491	537
GS-12	441	450	492
GS-11	37	38	42
GS-10	0	0	0
GS-9	8	8	9
GS-8	1	1	1
GS-7	8	8	9
GS-6	3	3	3
GS-5	1	1	1
GS-4	1	1	1
GS-3	0	0	0
GS-2	0	0	0
GS-1	0	0	0
Subtotal GS Salary	1,407	1,435	1,569
Commission Corps	25	25	25
Total FTE	1,432	1,460	1,594
Average GS Grade	13	13	13
Average GS Salary	\$112,070	\$114,623	\$115,457

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
FY 2023 Budget Submission

Detail of Full Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)¹⁷

Office	FY 2021 Final	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 President's Budget
Administration for Children, Youth and Families	207	220	238
Administration for Native Americans	13	18	18
Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary	29	29	26
Office of Administration	235	189	192
Office of Child Care	76	85	135
Office of Child Support Enforcement	137	151	160
Office of the Chief Information Officer	11	16	16
Office of Community Services	39	46	54
Office of Family Assistance	64	70	71
Office of Head Start	222	207	227
Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response	15	22	23
Office of Legislative Affairs and Budget	19	19	19
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation	66	66	59
Office of Communications	17	17	17
Office of Refugee Resettlement	224	240	273
Office of Regional Operations	52	55	57
Office of Trafficking in Persons	6	10	10
Total, ACF	1,432	1,460	1,595

Average GS Grade

Fiscal Year	Average GS Grade
2019	12.8
2020	13
2021	12.8
2022	12.9
2023	12.9

¹⁷ The FTE shown in this chart reflects the levels for all of ACF including FTE paid from other budgetary accounts.