
EARLY LEARNING FEDERAL FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

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NCSL IN DC

Advocating for: NCSL's members, the NCSL HHS Committee and the NCSL HHS Policy Working Group.

Keeping congressional committees and federal agencies up to date on what states are prioritizing.



AGENDA

- Transitional Assistance for Needy Family (TANF)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)
- Child Care Development and Block Grant (CCDBG)
- Preschool Development Grant Birth-5 (PDG B-5)
- Family First Prevention Services Act (Family First)



TANF HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

- The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant was created as part of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996
- The original funding provided in law for TANF was set to expire at the end of 2002
- Since then, legislative activity has continued funding the program on a short-term basis including short term extensions
- The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 extended TANF through FY 2010 and it made some changes to TANF work rules
- Since FY 2010 it continues to be funded by short-term extensions



HOW IT WORKS AND CURRENT STATUS

- **How it works:**

- It is a federal block grant and states must spend some amount of their own funds to benefits and services in order to get the federal funds
- States are responsible for the administration of the TANF program in their states and can use the funding for a variety of services and supports
- Federal funding requires a Maintenance of Effort (MOE) from every state
- Certain eligibility requirements must be met in order for a family or individuals to receive benefits

- **Current status:**

- Most recently it was extended through June 30, 2019 by the TANF Extension Act of 2019
- NCSL, the Big 7 and the American Public Human Services Association have recently signed onto a letter together urging congress to authorize it for a full year and work with all our organizations to come up with a long term solution

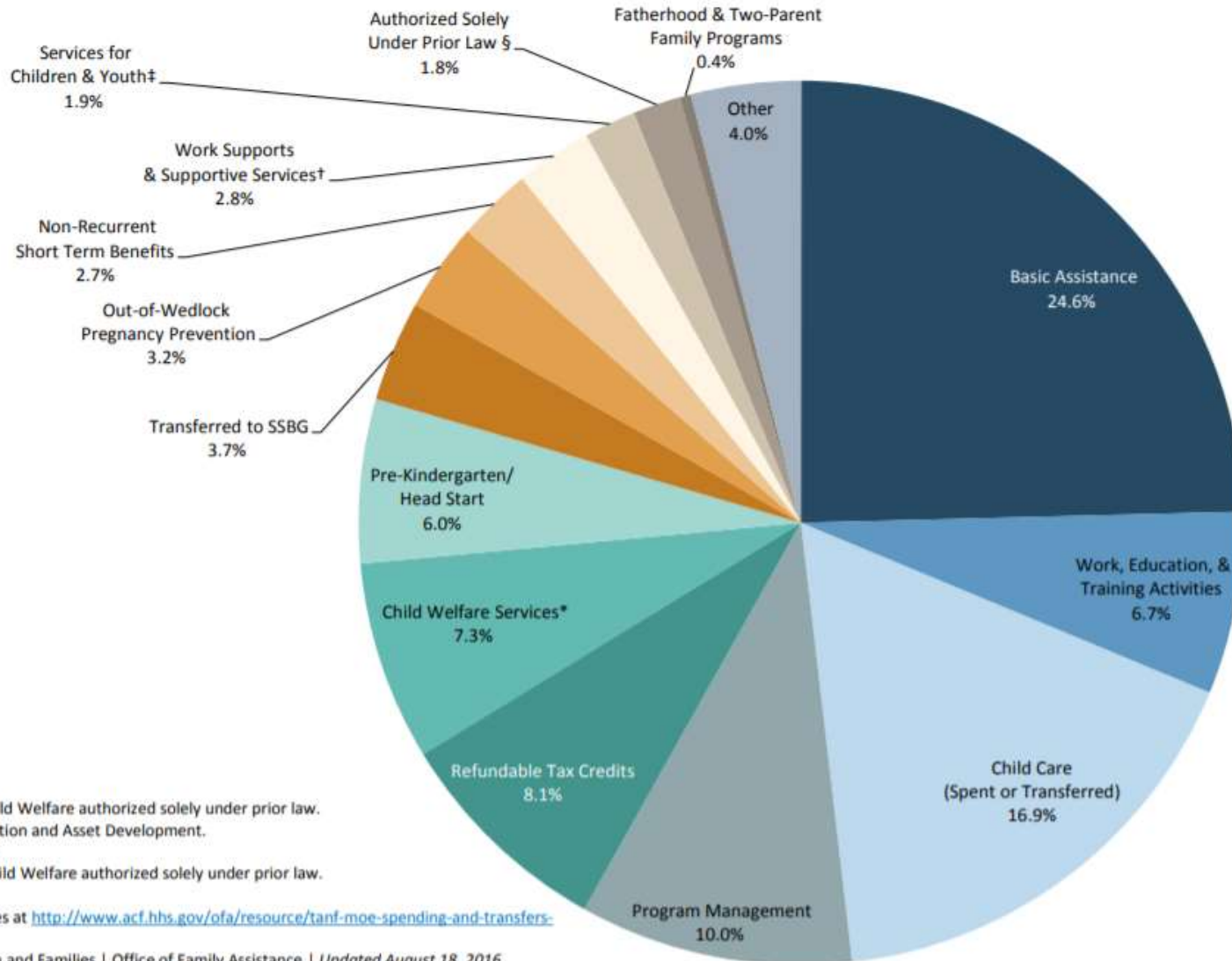
- **Kansas specific:**

- In FY 19 \$101,478,000 federal funds went to TANF programing in Kansas



TANF and MOE Spending and Transfers by Activity, FY 2015: United States

Total Funds = \$31,688,988,321



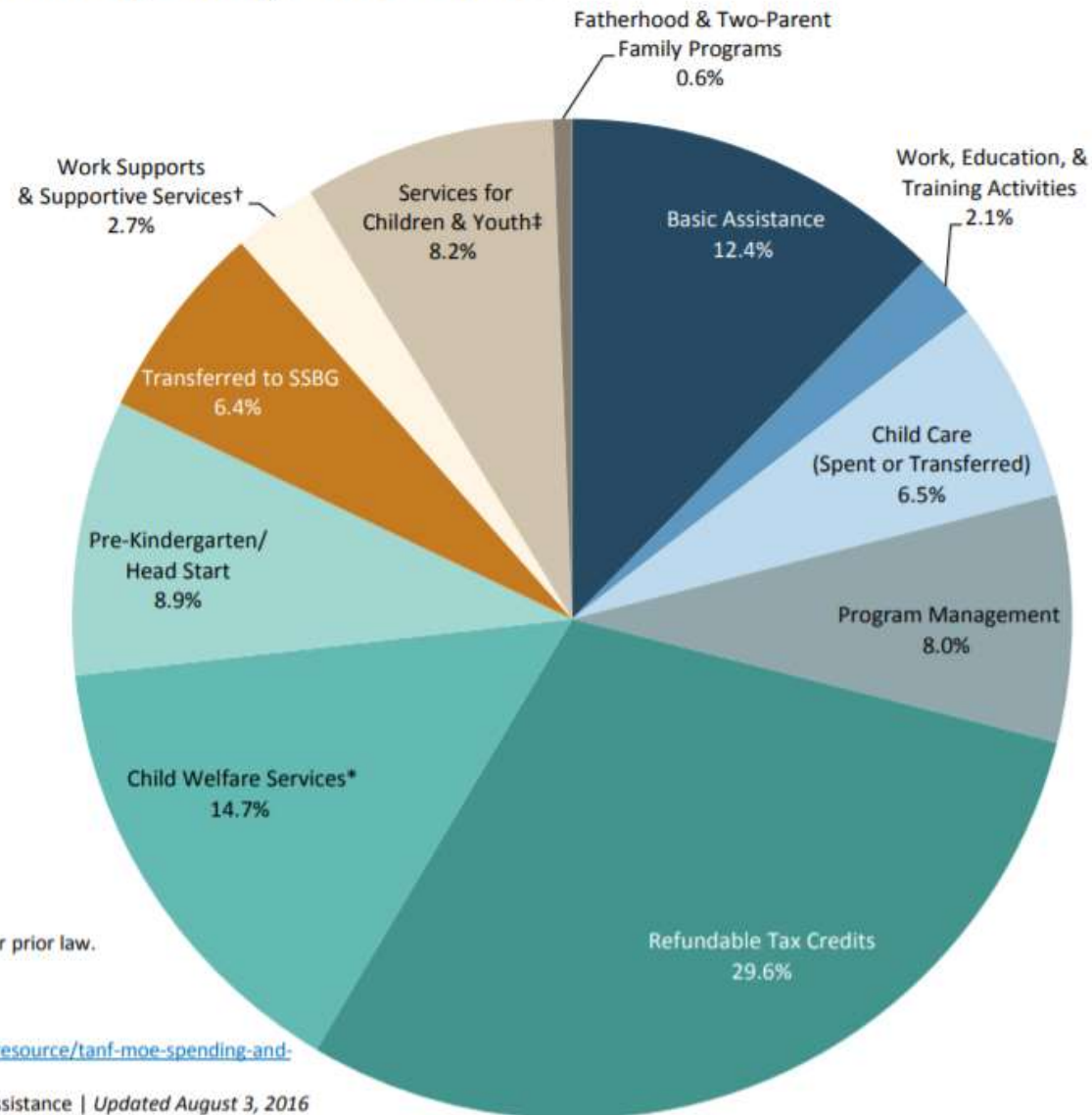
* Including Foster Care/Child Welfare authorized solely under prior law.
 † Including Financial Education and Asset Development.
 ‡ Including Home Visiting.
 § Excluding Foster Care/Child Welfare authorized solely under prior law.

See definitions of categories at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-moe-spending-and-transfers-2015-definitions>

Administration for Children and Families | Office of Family Assistance | Updated August 18, 2016

TANF and MOE Spending and Transfers by Activity, FY 2015: Kansas

Total Funds = \$158,586,236



https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ofa/fy2015_tanf_and_moe_state_pie_charts.pdf

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See definitions of categories at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-moe-spending-and-transfers-2015-definitions>.

Administration for Children and Families | Office of Family Assistance | Updated August 3, 2016

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SNAP HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

- The first food stamp program originated back in 1939 and through the program low-income individuals were able purchase surplus foods
- In 2008 it changed its name from the Food Stamp Program to the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program
- It is included as part of the omnibus “Farm Bill” and is reauthorized by congress every five or six years



HOW IT WORKS AND CURRENT STATUS

- **How it works:**

- Administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Individuals and families must be meet certain eligibility requirements (such as being low-income) in order to apply
- The federal government pays for the SNAP benefits but federal and state government share in administrative costs
- States are given certain flexibility in eligibility and administration of the program so it varies state to state

- **Current status:**

- Most recently it was the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018
- It will either expire or be reauthorized by congress in 2023

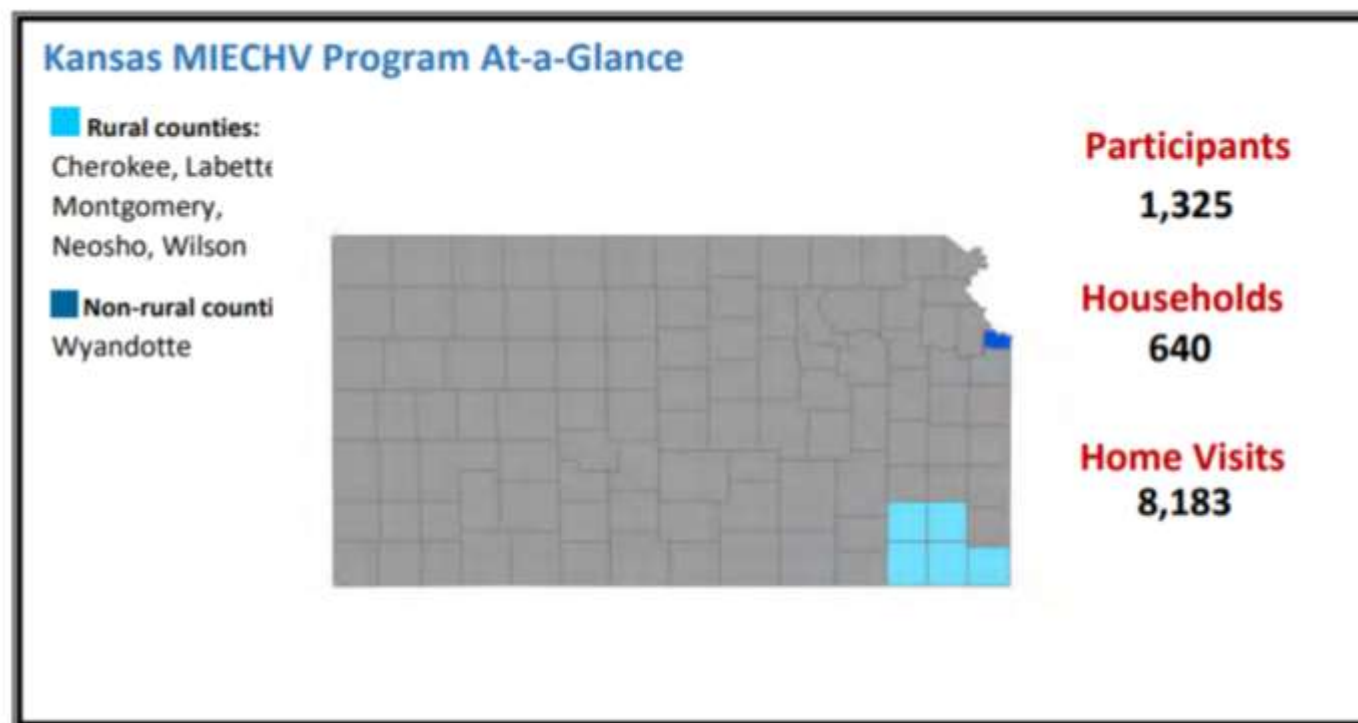
- **Kansas specific:**

- In FY 19 \$299,666,000 federal funds went to Kansas for SNAP benefits and an additional \$35,124,000 of federal funds went towards SNAP state administration



MIECHV HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 established MIECHV
- Goals of the program are to:
 - improve maternal and child health, prevent child abuse and neglect, encourage positive parenting, and promote child development and school readiness
- The program has been reauthorized several times since then



<https://mchb.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/mchb/MaternalChildHealthInitiatives/HomeVisiting/pdf/ks.pdf>

HOW IT WORKS AND CURRENT STATUS

- **How it works:**
 - MIECHV is the primary federal program for home visiting
 - Jointly Administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and the Administration of Children and Families (ACF)
 - Grant program for states, territories, DC, and tribes to provide voluntary home visiting programs for pregnant women and families, especially those considered at-risk
 - Majority of the grant funding must be spent on evidence-based home visiting models and up to 25% of the funding must to towards promising approaches that will go through a rigorous evaluation
- **Current status:**
 - In February 2018 MIECHV reauthorized and allocated \$400 million per year through FY 22
 - In September 2019 HRSA awarded \$351 million to 56 states, territories and nonprofit organizations
- **Kansas specific:**
 - FY 19 the federal government administered \$4,890,000 to Kansas



CCDBG HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

- Child Care and Development Block Grant Act was part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act 1990
- Later amended and reauthorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996
 - Required that funds be transferred to states or tribes and consolidated other federal child care programs
 - ACF named combined programs the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)
- Reauthorized again by the CCDBG Act of 2014
 - Improved health and safety standards
 - Mandated that states meet new requirements, including background checks and disaster preparedness planning

HOW IT WORKS AND CURRENT STATUS

- **How it works:**

- Grants are administered by the Administration of Children and Families (ACF)
- Administered to states in a formula block grant
- Primary federal grant program that provides child care assistance for families and funds child care quality initiatives
- States use the funds to subsidize child care for low-income working families

- **Current status:**

- In Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 CCDBG was federal funded at \$5.27 billion

- **Kansas specific:**

- In FY 19 Kansas was awarded \$45,374,000 in federal funds for the CCDBG



PDG B-5 HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

- PDG B-5 was authorized as part of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)
- Jointly Administered by ACF and the US Department of Education
- Different approach from previous PDG grants
- Focus is on alignment and coordinating existing mixed delivery systems



HOW IT WORKS AND CURRENT STATUS

- **How it works:**
 - It is a two phase grant program that states and territories are eligible to apply for
 - **Phase one-** needs assessments, strategic planning, maximizing parent knowledge and choice, sharing best practices with providers, improving overall quality
 - **Phase two-**improving school readiness for low-income and disadvantaged children and funding will go towards expanding early learning slots
 - ** only states that applied and were awarded in phase one will be eligible for phase two**



HOW IT WORKS AND CURRENT STATUS (CONTINUED)

- **Current status:**
 - **Phase one-** 44 states and 2 territories were awarded a total of \$240 million
 - Reposted in September for states and territories that didn't apply the first time that now wish to do so
 - **Phase two-** currently they anticipate 23 grantees to receive a total of \$206 million
 - FOA was announced on September 20- <https://ami.grantsolutions.gov/HHS-2019-ACF-OCC-TP-1567>
 - Applications are due November 5th, 2019
- **Kansas Specific:**
 - Applied for phase one funding and federal government awarded the Kansas Department of Education \$4,482,305

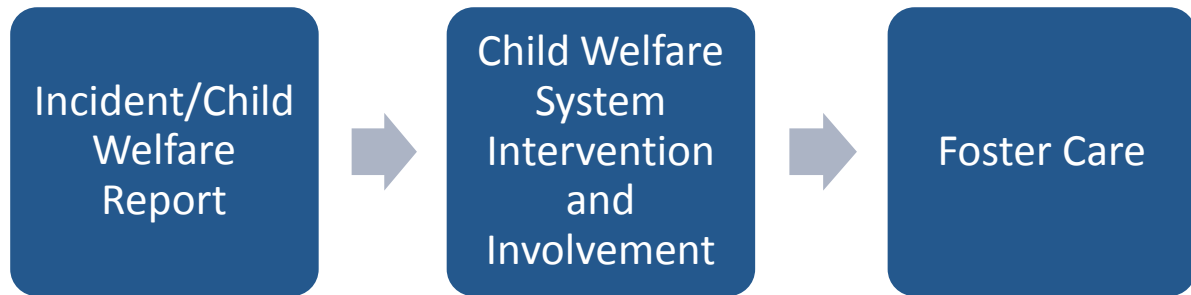
FAMILY FIRST HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

- Family First was a part of the Bipartisan Budget Act that became law in February 2018
- It is a shift in child welfare **funding and structure**
- Intent of the law is for children and youth to safely remain at home while their parents receive necessary services, rather than removing children from their homes
- To ensure the safety, permanency and well-being of children and their families, and to address mental health and substance use disorder issues, the federal government is now allowing states to use money previously used only for foster care to pay for prevention services for children at imminent risk of entry into foster care



FAMILY FIRST-CHANGING THE SYSTEM

Pre-Family First



Family First



HOW IT WORKS

- **How it works:**

- It is **OPTIONAL** for states
- For children who are at risk for being involved in the child welfare system, services can now be provided to the child AND their parents/guardians and there is no income eligibility for these services
- States can choose to use services that have been approved through the clearinghouse
 - Programs that are approved have to be evidence based and trauma informed
- Those services approved under the Clearinghouse are available for Title IV-E reimbursement

- **Current status:**

- Title IV-E reimbursement for the optional prevention services begins on **October 1, 2019**
- Currently there are 9 approved programs in the clearinghouse
- Several other programs have been accepted for review








Find a Program or Service

<https://preventionservices.abtsites.com/program>

Click each program or service for additional information.

Program or Service Name and Date	Program or Service Rating	Program or Service Impacts
<p>Children's Home Society of New Jersey Kinship Navigator Model</p> <p>Last Updated: Jun 2019</p>	<p> Does not currently meet criteria</p>	<p>Subdomains with favorable impacts None</p> <p>All Impacts: Favorable: 0 No Effects: 0 Unfavorable: 0</p>
<p>Families Facing the Future</p> <p>Last Updated: Jul 2019</p>	<p> Supported</p>	<p>Subdomains with favorable impacts Adult well-being: Parent/caregiver substance use</p> <p>All Impacts: Favorable: 3 No Effects: 37 Unfavorable: 0</p>
<p>Functional Family Therapy</p> <p>Last Updated: Jul 2019</p>	<p> Well-supported</p>	<p>Subdomains with favorable impacts Child well-being: Behavioral and emotional functioning, Child well-being: Substance use, Child well-being: Delinquent behavior, Adult well-being: Family functioning</p> <p>All Impacts: Favorable: 16 No Effects: 74 Unfavorable: 0</p>

LEGISLATIVE ROLE AND/OR POTENTIAL QUESTIONS TO ASK

- Of these programs and funding streams, which ones are Kansas taking advantage of?
- Which agencies are responsible for administering the funds or programs in Kansas?
- How are these grants or programs being administered?
- Are your state agencies talking to one another about ways to braid or leverage this funding?
- What are challenges your state agencies are facing in the administration of these grants and programs? Are there legislative solutions?
- What are the eligibility requirements for each program in your state?
- What are upcoming opportunities?



RESOURCES

- **NCSL Family First Prevention Services Act Webpage:**

<http://www.ncsl.org/research/human-services/family-first-prevention-services-act-ffpsa.aspx>

- **Creating an Integrated Efficient Early Care and Education System to Support Children and Families: A State-by-State Analysis:**

<https://bipartisanpolicy.org/report/ece-administration-state-by-state/>

- **The State of Babies:**

<https://stateofbabies.org/>

- **Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse:**

<https://preventionservices.abtsites.com/program>

- **The Prevention Services Clearinghouse Handbook of Standards and Procedures:**

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/the-prevention-services-clearinghouse-handbook-of-standards-and-procedures>

- **The ABCs of Early Learning and Care Funding Streams:**

https://www.ffyf.org/abcs-of-federal-early-learning-and-care-funding-streams/?utm_source=MarketingCloud&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=201909_eNews&utm_term=&utm_content=



CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICES (CRS) RESOURCES

- **Child Care Entitlement to States (Updated July, 2019):**

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10511>

- **TANF Reauthorization: H.R. 5861 (Dec. 2018):**

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10892>

- **The Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP): Categorical Eligibility (Aug. 2019):**

<https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R42054.pdf>

- **Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (Nov. 2018):**

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10595>

- **Family First Prevention Services Act (Feb. 2018)**

<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IN/IN10858>



QUESTIONS?



THANK YOU!



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