

FUNDING STREAM	STATUTE	TARGET POPULATION	AUTHORIZED USES
Community-based child abuse prevention (CBCAP)	<p>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended by P.L.111-320, enacted on December 20, 2010, 42 U.S.C 5116 et. seq.</p> <p>Annual Program Instruction</p>	<p>CBCAP programs should have some activities available to the general population such as public awareness and education about preventing child abuse and neglect. In addition, programs should also target services to vulnerable families that are at risk of abuse or neglect. These families include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Parents (all, new, teens, etc.) •Parents and/or children with disabilities •Racial and ethnic minorities •Members of underserved or underrepresented groups •Fathers •Homeless families and those at risk of homelessness •Unaccompanied homeless youth •Adult former victims of child abuse and neglect or domestic violence 	<p>CBCAP programs are authorized to fund child abuse prevention programs in their service area that provide a multitude of services and supports. These services and programs can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Comprehensive support for parents •Promote the development of parenting skills •Improve family access to formal and informal resources •Support needs of parents with disabilities through respite or other activities •Provide referrals for early health and development services •Promote meaningful parent leadership <p>Programs can also finance the development of a continuum of preventive services through public-private partnerships, financing the start-up, maintenance, expansion, or redesign of child abuse prevention programs, maximizing funding through leveraging funds, and financing public education activities that focus on the promotion of child abuse prevention.</p>
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)	<p>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended by P.L.111-320, enacted on December 20, 2010., 42 U.S.C 5116 et.seq.</p>	<p>State governments and victims of child abuse and neglect</p>	<p>Per CAPTA Iowa State Plan (FFY 2012):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the intake, assessment, screening, and investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect; 2. (A)creating and improving the use of multidisciplinary teams and interagency, intra-agency, interstate, and intrastate protocols to enhance investigations; and (B) improving legal preparation and representation, including—

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			<p>identified as victims of child abuse or neglect, including supporting prompt, comprehensive health and developmental evaluations for children who are the subject of substantiated child maltreatment reports; and</p> <p>6. developing and implementing procedures for collaboration among child protective services, domestic violence services, and other agencies in—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigations, interventions, and the delivery of services and treatment provided to children and families, including the use of differential response, where appropriate; and • the provision of services that assist children exposed to domestic violence, and that also support the caregiving role of their non-abusing parents.
Children's Justice Act (CJA)	<p>CAPTA—Sec. 106. GRANTS TO STATES FOR CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS. [42 U.S.C. 5106a]</p> <p>Annual Program Instruction</p>	State governments and victims of child abuse and neglect, particularly child sexual abuse and exploitation	<p>Developing, establishing, and operating programs designed to improve—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the assessment and investigation of suspected child abuse and neglect cases, including cases of suspected child sexual abuse and exploitation, in a manner that limits additional trauma to the child and the child's family; 2. the assessment and investigation of cases of suspected child abuse-related fatalities and suspected child neglect-related fatalities; 3. the investigation and prosecution of cases of child abuse and neglect, including child sexual abuse and exploitation; and 4. the assessment and investigation of cases involving children with disabilities or

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Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	<p>Social Security Act, as amended, Title IV, Part B, Section Subpart 1.</p> <p>45 CFR 1355 and 45 CFR 1357</p>	Families and children in need of child welfare services	<p>Funds may be used for the following purposes: (a) protecting and promoting the welfare of all children; (b) preventing the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of children; (c) supporting at-risk families through services that allow children to remain with their families or return to their families in a timely manner; (d) promoting the safety, permanence, and well-being of children in foster care and adoptive families; and (e) providing training, professional development, and support to ensure a well-qualified workforce. State and Tribal grantees must limit administrative costs to 10 percent of the total expenditures required to draw their allotment. States may also not spend (or use as required matching funds) more title IV-B, subpart 1, funds for child care, foster care maintenance and adoption assistance payments in FY than the State expended for those purposes in FY 2005.</p>
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	Social Security Act, as amended, Title IV,	Families and children who need services to assist them to stabilize their lives, strengthen	(1) Family preservation services.—The term “family preservation services” means

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			<p>respect to matters such as child development, family budgeting, coping with stress, health, and nutrition; and</p> <p>(F) infant safe haven programs to provide a way for a parent to safely relinquish a newborn infant at a safe haven designated pursuant to a State law.</p> <p>(2) Family support services.—The term “family support services” means community-based services to promote the safety and well-being of children and families designed to increase the strength and stability of families (including adoptive, foster, and extended families), to increase parents’ confidence and competence in their parenting abilities, to afford children a safe, stable, and supportive family environment, to strengthen parental relationships and promote healthy marriages, and otherwise to enhance child development. <i>Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (P.L. 112-34) added mentoring as an approved use.</i></p> <p>Time-limited family reunification services.—</p> <p>(A) In general.—The term “time-limited family reunification services” means the services and activities described in subparagraph (B) that are provided to a child that is removed from the child’s home and placed in a foster family home or a child care institution and to the parents or primary caregiver of such a child, in order to facilitate</p>

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			<p>and post-adoptive services and activities designed to expedite the adoption process and support adoptive families.</p> <p>Monthly Caseworker Visits - State agencies must use monthly caseworker visit funding to improve the quality of caseworker visits with an emphasis on caseworker decision making and caseworker recruitment and retention (section 436(b)(4)(B)(i) of the Act).</p>
Foster Care – Title IV-E	<p>Social Security Act, Title IV-E, Section 470, et seq.; as amended.</p> <p>45 CFR 1355-1356</p>	<p>Eligible children whose removal and placement in foster care are in accordance with a voluntary placement agreement or judicial determinations to the effect that continuation in the home would be contrary to the child's welfare and that reasonable efforts were made to prevent the removal (or that such efforts were not necessary), and whose placement and care are the responsibility of the State or Tribal agency administering the title IV-E program.</p>	<p>Formula grant funds may be used by the State or local (under State supervision) child welfare agency or by the Tribal child welfare agency for Federal Financial Participation (FFP) in foster care maintenance payments on behalf of eligible children; for administrative and training costs; and for costs related to design, implement and operate a statewide data collection system. Funds may not be used for costs of social services such as those that provide counseling or treatment to ameliorate or remedy personal problem, behaviors, or home conditions for a child, the child's family, or the child's foster family. A State or Tribe may receive FFP only if its title IV-E plan has been approved by the HHS Secretary. The HHS Secretary has also approved waivers under section 1130 of the Social Security Act to allow implementation of demonstration projects in a number of States and a Tribe which involve cost neutral use of title IV-E foster care program funds for additional purposes as specified in approved terms and conditions for each</p>

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		<p>recipients, age 21 and younger.) Vouchers may also be provided to youth who are adopted from foster care or exit foster care to kinship guardianship after attaining age 16 and to youth up to the age of 23, as long as they are participating in the voucher program at age 21 and are making satisfactory progress toward completing their course of study or training.</p>	<p>participating in the program at age 21 and are making satisfactory progress toward completing their course of study or training. Vouchers provided to individuals may be available for the cost of attending an institution of higher education (as defined in section 472 of the Higher Education Act) and shall not exceed the lesser of \$5,000 per grant year or the total cost of attendance as defined in section 472 of the Higher Education Act.</p>
<p>Adoption Assistance (Adoption Subsidy)</p>	<p>Social Security Act, Title IV-E, Section 470 et seq; as amended.</p> <p>45 CFR 1355-1356</p>	<p>Eligible beneficiaries include certain children who are legally freed for adoption where an adoption assistance agreement has been entered into prior to the finalization of an adoption. These children must: (1) have been determined by the State or Tribe to be special needs, e.g., a special factor or condition which makes it reasonable to conclude that they cannot be adopted without adoption assistance; a State or Tribe determination that the child cannot or should not be returned home; and a reasonable effort has been made to place the child without providing financial or medical assistance and (2) meet one of the relevant statutory categorical eligibility criteria. These criteria differ during the phase-in period (federal fiscal years (FFYs) 2010 through 2017) based on the FFY in which the adoption assistance agreement was entered into and the child's circumstances at that time. See section 473 of the Act for additional details on program eligibility requirements.</p>	<p>All parents adopting special needs children are eligible for the nonrecurring cost of adoption. Adoption assistance payments may be used only in support of the adoption of children who meet the definition of special needs and satisfy categorical eligibility criteria as specified in the statute. A State or and Tribe may receive Federal Financial Participation (FFP) only if its title IV-E plan has been approved by the Secretary. Funding is also available for administrative and training costs necessary to administer the program.</p> <p>The program was amended through the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 113-80) effective October 1, 2014 to require title IV-E agencies to calculate and report annually the savings from the use of revised categorical eligibility requirements. These savings must be calculated and then represent additional non-federal funding to be expended on title IV-B and title IV-E programs as specified in</p>

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			<p>which the State makes generally available to its residents without cost and without regard to their income; (7) any child day care service unless such service meets applicable standards of State and local law; (8) the provision of cash payments as a service; or (9) for payment for any item or service (other than an emergency item or service) furnished by an individual or entity during the period when such individual or entity is excluded pursuant to Section 1128 or Section 1128(A) of the Social Security Act from participation in this program; or at the medical direction or on the prescription of a physician during the period when the physician is excluded based on Section 1128 or 1128(A) from participation in the program and when the person furnishing such item or service knew or had reason to know of the exclusion (after a reasonable time period after reasonable notice has been furnished to the person). A State may transfer up to 10 percent of its allotment for any fiscal year to the preventive health and health services, alcohol and drug abuse, mental health services, maternal and child health services, and low-income home energy assistance block grants.</p>
<p>Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)</p>	<p>Social Security Act, Title IV, Part A, 42 U.S.C 601 et seq. 45 CFR Parts 260 through 265</p>	<p>Needy families with children, as determined eligible by the State, in accordance with the State plan submitted to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)</p>	<p>States have broad flexibility to use the grant funds in any manner that meets the purposes of the program (including providing low-income households with assistance in meeting home heating and cooling costs) and in ways that States and Territories were authorized to use funds received under the</p>