Family First Prevention Services Act: Questions and Answers

This resource was developed to provide information on the Family First Prevention Services Act (Family First) and the opportunities within the Act to provide prevention services for families at risk of entering the foster care system. Prevent Child Abuse America and Healthy Families America are committed to helping states understand the complexities of Family First and the opportunity to advocate for the inclusion of HFA in their state’s Prevention Plan.

You may contact Kelly Crane, State Policy Specialist, at kcrane@preventchildabuse.org for further information or with questions.

1. What is the Family First Prevention Service Act?
The Family First Prevention Service Act (Family First) was signed into law on February 9, 2018 as part of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (H.R. 1892). Family First includes historic reforms to help keep children safely with their families and avoid the traumatic experience of entering foster care, while emphasizing the importance of children growing up in families. There are two main components of the act, including a state option to use Title IV-E funding for prevention services for eligible children, and mandatory restrictions on Title IV-E funding for congregate care (e.g., group care, residential care, etc.).

2. What changes does Family First bring for children and families?
Family First changes the federal financing structure for child welfare programming by allowing states, territories, and tribes the option of using federal Title IV-E funds for prevention programs such as evidence-based home visiting, offering an opportunity for states to provide services to more families and prevent foster care system involvement. Previously, Title IV-E funds, the largest source of federal funding for child welfare, could be used only to help with the costs of foster care maintenance for eligible children, program expenses, training and other assistance costs.

In passing the law, Congress recognized that too many children are unnecessarily separated from parents who could provide safe and loving care if given access to needed programs and services.
3. **What are the eligible prevention services or programs?**

The act allows federal funds under Title IV-E to support evidence-based prevention efforts. As of October 1, 2019, state child welfare agencies who have received approval from the federal government may claim reimbursement for three categories of evidence-based prevention programs:

- **mental health services,**
- **substance abuse prevention and treatment services,** and
- **in-home parent skill-based programs.** In-home parent skill-based programs include parenting skills training like Healthy Families America, parent education and individual and family counseling.

Services must be evidence based – or shown to be promising, supported, or well supported – and included in the State’s approved Prevention Plan, which must be developed and submitted by the state Title IV-E agency. Funding can only be used in this capacity for 12 months at a time for children who are at imminent risk of entering foster care, their parents and relatives, and pregnant or parenting foster youth. Additional 12-month periods are allowable with redeterminations of eligibility and need by the child welfare agency.

4. **Who is eligible to receive prevention services?**

Family First allows IV-E funding to be spent on prevention services for children and families to prevent children from entering foster care. Eligible target populations for evidence-based prevention services include:

- Children who are candidates for foster care and identified as being at imminent risk of entering foster care*,
- Parents or kin caregivers of candidates for foster care where services are needed to prevent the child’s entry into care or directly relate to the child’s safety, permanence or well-being, and
- Children in foster care who are pregnant or parenting. *(Recognizing the unique needs of pregnant and parenting youth in care as well as the intergenerational nature of child welfare system involvement – including services for this population is a key opportunity for preventing child abuse and neglect.)*

*Imminent Risk of Entering Foster Care is not defined in Family First. Each state will have to define the term for the purposes of the prevention services it provides under the new state option. We encourage state child welfare agencies to support broad state definitions and employ broad criteria including child health, well-being, and economic stability outcomes when defining candidates for foster care.
5. How does a state obtain funding for prevention services or programs under Family First?
To be eligible to receive federal funding for prevention of foster care services, states must:

- Opt-in and seek approval from the federal government through an approved 5-year Prevention Plan,
- Be compliant with the congregate and residential treatment requirements as outlined in Family First,
- Include services that are evidence based – or shown to be promising, supported, or well supported – by the Family First Clearinghouse, and
- Have at least 50% of expenses for services meeting the highest evidence rating of well supported.*

*This threshold has been impacted by the passage of the Family First Transition Act. In FY2022 and FY2023, 50% of all spending on prevention must be spent on programs rated as “well-supported” or “supported” by the Clearinghouse. In FY2024 and beyond, 50% of all prevention spending must be on programs rated “well-supported.”

6. What is the Family First Clearinghouse?
The Title IV-E Prevention Services (Family First) Clearinghouse was established by the Administration of Children and Families within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to determine eligibility for services and programs intended to provide enhanced support to children and families and prevent foster care placements. Prevention services are for children, parents, kin, and caregivers regardless of income. There are 12 programs that currently meet the evidence-based criteria of promising, supported, and well supported with approximately 21 services or programs included in a working list planned for the next systematic review.

Healthy Families America’s evidence of effectiveness is based on nearly 30 years of implementation and research. The flexibility of enrollment offered through the child welfare protocols, and its well-supported evidence rating by the Family First Clearinghouse make HFA the best prevention choice for states and child welfare organizations seeking to stabilize families.
7. Why should Healthy Families America be included in a Family First Prevention Plan?

Healthy Families America (HFA) is rated as well-supported by the Family First Clearinghouse. Over the past several years, HFA has developed child welfare protocols that provide additional guidance to Local Implementing Agencies (LIAs) when serving families referred from Child Welfare, while maintaining the expected rigor and fidelity requirements providers have expected from HFA for almost 30 years. HFA sites must request national office approval to utilize child welfare protocols and are able to extend enrollment for families with a child up to 24 months of age referred by the child welfare system. Consistent with HFA requirements, voluntary services are offered for a minimum of three years, regardless of the age of the child at intake.

8. What are the congregate care or residential treatment requirements needed in order for a state to draw down prevention funds?

In order to claim federal reimbursement for evidence-based prevention services, states must come into compliance with the congregate care provisions in the law.

The provisions under Family First are intended to ensure that congregate care is a time-limited, focused treatment intervention to support youth with pathways to permanency and living in family homes. Family First limits foster care payments for group homes (non-foster family placements) to 2 weeks. The congregate care provisions under Family First restricts federal financial support for children in child care institutions to include:

- Facilities that meet the Qualified Residential Treatment Program (QRTP) criteria (e.g., accredited, trauma informed, engages family and provides after care, accessible clinical staff) for any child’s stay beyond 2 weeks, and
- Children who have an assessment completed within 30 days of placement that indicates their clinical needs are best met in that setting.

There are additional safeguards for children placed in QRTPs include specific case planning requirements, review and hearing requirements, and court approval of placements. States may delay the implementation of the congregate care part of the legislation for two years, until September 29, 2021, but if they choose to do so they will delay funding for prevention services for the same length of time.

9. What is the status of approved and submitted Prevention Plans in states?

As of 8/1/2020, there are five states with approved plans - Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, and Utah - plus the District of Columbia. Another seven states have submitted plans to the Children’s Bureau for review - Alaska, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.
10. What can I do to stay informed around Family First in my state?
There are a number of ways in which you can stay informed on how your state is responding to the opportunities within Family First. A few include:

- Connect with your state child welfare agency to see if your state plans to opt-in and develop a Prevention Plan under Family First.
- Ask your state agency to include HFA into any written Prevention Plan as a well-supported program.
- Seek out any state working group or stakeholder convening on Family First that you can join.
- Become familiar with any introduced or enacted legislation in your state.
- Educate your policymakers on HFA, the populations it serves, and the outcomes of the program model in areas impacting child and adult well-being, family functioning, and positive parenting practices.

See here for an inventory of current or expected evidence-based services to be included in states’ Family First Prevention Plans as of June 29, 2020 (beginning on page 5).

HFA is included or plans to be included as an evidence-based service in the following state plans: Colorado, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Virginia, and West Virginia. *

*This list is subject to change as more states submit their Prevention Plans.

11. What is the Family First Transition Act?
On December 19, 2019, Congress passed the Family First Transition Act as part of an omnibus appropriations bill to address some concerns from states regarding the implementation of Family First. Among other items, the law:

- Provides $500 million to all states and jurisdictions distributed through Title IV-B subpart I. Funding has already been distributed to states, and they have two years (reactive to October 1, 2019) to spend the funds.
- Delays the evidence-based spending requirements for Title IV-E prevention services included in the original law. Under the new legislation, states can now spend prevention dollars in FY 2020 and FY 2021 on any programs approved by the clearinghouse, regardless of their rating. Starting in FY 2022 and 2023, states will have to spend at least 50 percent on well-supported and supported programs and then in 2025 states will have to meet the original 50 percent threshold on the well-supported programs.
12. Where can I find more information on Family First and supporting the inclusion of HFA in my state’s Prevention Plan?

Below are links to a number of helpful resources:

- HFA and Family First one-pager
- Planning Title IV-E Prevention Services: A Toolkit for States
- FamilyFirstAct.org
- Database of State Legislation Related to Family First Implementation
- Family First Prevention Services Act: Candidacy Considerations
- Multi-state Overview of Interventions that States Plan to include in their FFPSA State Plan
- Resource on candidacy from Public Consulting Group
- Implementing the Family First Prevention Services Act: A Technical Guide for Agencies, Policymakers, and Other Stakeholders
FAMILY FIRST PREVENTION SERVICES ACT

The Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) gives states, territories, and tribes the option to use child welfare programming funds (Title IV-E federal funds) for evidence-based preventive services. The Healthy Families America® (HFA) model has received the highest possible rating of “well-supported” through the Prevention Services Clearinghouse, demonstrating favorable outcomes in areas impacting child and adult well-being, family functioning, and positive parenting practices.

Healthy Families America is the nationally recognized, evidence-based home visiting program of Prevent Child Abuse America. HFA builds a strong foundation for safe and secure relationships between caregiver and child, maximizing opportunities for all children to reach their full potential. Families enroll voluntarily in HFA as early as prenatally or at birth and work one-on-one with a Family Support Specialist in the home, receiving services tailored to their needs.

HFA demonstrates positive outcomes for children and families, including reductions in child abuse and neglect. These positive outcomes represent findings from independent researchers replicated across multiple studies, including randomized control trial and quasi-experimental studies. This growing body of independent research shows HFA decreases child maltreatment.

OUR OUTCOMES  HFA HELPS PREVENT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Eight studies show that HFA has early impacts on child maltreatment prevention among children ages 1 to 3 years old, including:

- **FEWER substantiated reports with families who engage in services**
- **FEWER hospitalizations for child abuse**
- **LESS emotional abuse**
- **LESS physical abuse**
- **LESS neglect**
- **LESS harsh discipline**

Eight studies looking at families with children up to 3 years old show that HFA has impacts on child maltreatment prevention, including:

**HFA HELPS REDUCE CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES INVOLVEMENT.**

In a study looking at outcomes up to age 7, school-age children of young, first-time moms who enrolled in HFA early in pregnancy were **49%** less likely to experience an indicated Child Protective Services (CPS) report.

HFA prevents the recurrence of child maltreatment by **1/3** among families with prior CPS involvement.

**HFA INCREASES POSITIVE PARENTING PRACTICES.**

HFA parents had more confidence in themselves as parents and did more to promote healthy child development, such as having more positive interactions with their children.

HFA parents also used more positive discipline with less yelling and less physical punishment.

HFA’s Child Welfare Protocols maintain the expected rigor and fidelity requirements providers have expected from HFA for almost 30 years. HFA sites that have received national office approval to utilize Child Welfare Protocols are able to extend enrollment for families with a child up to 24 months of age referred by the child welfare system. Consistent with HFA requirements, voluntary services will be offered for a minimum of three years, regardless of the age of the child at intake.

HFA’s evidence of effectiveness and the flexibility of enrollment offered make HFA a great prevention choice for states and child welfare organizations seeking to strengthen families and reduce the number of children placed in foster care.

GETTING STARTED

Existing HFA sites and systems interested in learning more should contact their HFA Training and Technical Assistance Specialist at the national office. Organizations not yet affiliated with HFA should reach out to one of our Site Development Specialists at hfamail@preventchildabuse.org.