

JACKIE WALORSKI MATERNAL AND CHILD HOME
 VISITING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

NOVEMBER 15, 2022.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. NEAL, from the Committee on Ways and Means,
 submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 8876]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 8876) to reauthorize the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

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The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. OUTCOMES DASHBOARD.

Section 511(d)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking “BENCHMARK AREAS” and inserting “BENCHMARK AREAS RELATED TO INDIVIDUAL FAMILY OUTCOMES”;

(2) in subparagraph (D)(i), by striking “(B)” and inserting “(C)”; and

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (D) as subparagraphs (C) through (E), respectively, and inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) OUTCOMES DASHBOARDS.—The Secretary shall, directly or by grant or contract, establish and operate a website accessible to the public that includes an annually updated dashboard that—

“(i) provides easy-to-understand information on the outcomes achieved by each eligible entity with respect to each of the benchmarks described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph that apply to the eligible entity, which shall be based on only the data elements or types of data collected before the date of the enactment of this section unless administering agencies and the Secretary agree pursuant to subsection (h)(6) that additional data is required;

“(ii) includes a template provided by the Secretary that will enable comparison among eligible entities not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) of—

“(I) a profile of each eligible entity showing outcome indicators and how the outcomes compare to benchmarks described in subclause (II);

“(II) information on the outcome indicators and requisite outcome levels established for each eligible entity;

“(III) information on each model employed in the program operated by each eligible entity, and regarding each benchmark area described in subsection (d)(1)(A) in which the model used by the eligible entity is expected to affect participant outcomes;

“(IV) the most recently available information from the report required by subparagraph (E) of this paragraph;

“(V) an electronic link to the State needs assessment under subsection (b)(1); and

“(VI) information regarding any penalty imposed, or other corrective action taken, by the Secretary against a State for failing to achieve a requisite outcome level or any other requirement imposed by or under this section, and an indication as to whether the eligible entity is operating under a corrective action plan under subparagraph (E)(ii) of this paragraph, and if so, a link to the plan, an explanation of the reason for the implementation of the plan, and a report on any progress made in operating under the plan;

“(iii) includes information relating to those eligible entities for which funding is reserved under subsection (k)(2)(A), with modifications as necessary to reflect tribal sovereignty, data privacy, and participant confidentiality; and

“(iv) protects data privacy and confidentiality of participant families.”.

SEC. 3. FUNDING.

(a) GRANT AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 511(c)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(c)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) GRANT AMOUNTS.—

“(A) BASE GRANTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—

“(I) GENERAL RULE.—With respect to each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 for which an eligible entity not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) is awarded a base grant under this section, the

amount of the grant payable to the eligible entity for the fiscal year is the amount described by clause (ii) of this subparagraph with respect to the eligible entity, except as provided in subclause (II) of this clause.

“(II) SUBSTITUTION OF SUCCESSOR ELIGIBLE ENTITY FOR PREDECESSOR.—If the 1st fiscal year for which an eligible entity is awarded a base grant under this section for a program operated in a State is among fiscal years 2024 through 2027, the amount described by clause (ii) with respect to the eligible entity is the amount of the base grant for which a program operated in the State was eligible under this subparagraph for fiscal year 2023.

“(ii) AMOUNT DESCRIBED.—

“(I) GENERAL RULE.—Subject to the succeeding provisions of this clause, the amount described by this clause with respect to an eligible entity is—

“(aa) the amount made available under subsection (k) for base grants for fiscal year 2023 that remains after making the reservations required by subsection (k)(2) or any other reductions required by Federal law for fiscal year 2023; multiplied by

“(bb) the percentage of children in all States who have not attained 5 years of age (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the data most recently available before fiscal year 2023) that is represented by the number of such children in the State in which the eligible entity is operating a program pursuant to this section (as so determined).

“(II) ADJUSTMENTS TO ENSURE STABLE FUNDING.—If the amount otherwise payable to an eligible entity under subclause (I) for fiscal year 2023 is less than 90 percent, or greater than 110 percent, of the amount payable under this section to the eligible entity for the program for fiscal year 2021, the Secretary shall increase the amount otherwise so payable to 90 percent, or decrease the amount otherwise so payable to 110 percent, as the case may be, of the amount otherwise so payable.

“(III) ADJUSTMENT TO ENSURE ALL BASE GRANT FUNDS ARE ALLOCATED.—If the amount described by subclause (I)(aa) is different than the total of the amounts otherwise described by subclause (I) after applying subclause (II), the Secretary shall increase or decrease the amounts otherwise so described after applying subclause (II) by such equal percentage as is necessary to reduce that difference to zero.

“(IV) MINIMUM BASE GRANT AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this clause, the amount described by this clause with respect to an eligible entity shall be not less than \$1,000,000.

“(B) MATCHING GRANTS.—

“(i) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

“(I) GENERAL RULE.—With respect to each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027 for which an eligible entity not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) is awarded a grant under this section, the Secretary shall increase the amount of the grant payable to the eligible entity for the fiscal year under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph by the matching amount (if any) determined under subclause (II) of this clause with respect to the eligible entity for the fiscal year and the additional matching amount (if any) determined under clause (iii) of this subparagraph with respect to the eligible entity for the fiscal year.

“(II) MATCHING AMOUNT.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—Subject to item (bb) of this subclause, the matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year is 75 percent of the sum of—

“(AA) the total amount obligated by the eligible entity for home visiting services in the State for the fiscal year, from Federal funds made available for the fiscal year under this subparagraph; and

“(BB) the total amount so obligated by the eligible entity from non-Federal funds, determined under subclause (III).

“(bb) LIMITATION.—The matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year shall not exceed the allotment

under subclause (IV) for the State in which the eligible entity is operating a program under this section for the fiscal year.

“(III) DETERMINATION OF OBLIGATIONS FROM NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—For purposes of this clause, the total amount obligated by an eligible entity from non-Federal funds is the total of the amounts that are obligated by the eligible entity from non-Federal sources, to the extent that—

“(aa) the services are delivered in compliance with subsections (d)(2) and (d)(3);

“(bb) the eligible entity has reported the obligations to the Secretary; and

“(cc) the amount is not counted toward meeting the maintenance of effort requirement in subsection (f).

“(IV) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—The amount allotted under this subclause for a State in which an eligible entity is operating a program under this section for a fiscal year is—

“(aa) the minimum matching grant allocation amount for the fiscal year; plus

“(bb)(AA) the amount (if any) by which the amount made available under subsection (k) for matching grants for the fiscal year that remains after making the reservations required by subsection (k)(2) or any other reduction required by Federal law for the fiscal year exceeds the sum of the minimum matching grant allocation amounts for all eligible entities for the fiscal year; multiplied by

“(BB) the percentage of children in all States who have not attained 5 years of age and are members of families with income not exceeding the poverty line (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recently available data) that is represented by the number of such children in the State (as so determined).

“(V) MINIMUM MATCHING GRANT ALLOCATION AMOUNT.—Subject to subclause (VI), for purposes of subclause (IV), the minimum matching grant allocation amount for a fiscal year is—

“(aa) in the case of fiscal year 2024, \$776,000;

“(bb) in the case of fiscal year 2025, \$1,000,000;

“(cc) in the case of fiscal year 2026, \$1,500,000; and

“(dd) in the case of fiscal year 2027, \$2,000,000.

“(VI) SPECIAL RULE.—If, after making any reductions otherwise required by law for a fiscal year, the amount made available for matching grants under this clause for the fiscal year is insufficient to provide the minimum matching grant allocation amount to each eligible entity operating a program under this section for the fiscal year, the Secretary may make a proportionate adjustment to the minimum matching grant allocation amount for the fiscal year to accommodate the reductions.

“(ii) SUBMISSION OF STATEMENT EXPRESSING INTEREST IN ADDITIONAL MATCHING FUNDS IF AVAILABLE.—Before the beginning of a fiscal year for which an eligible entity desires a matching grant under this subparagraph for a program operated under this section, the eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary a statement as to whether the eligible entity desires additional matching grant funds that may be made available under clause (iii) for the fiscal year.

“(iii) CARRYOVER AND REALLOCATION OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that an amount allotted under clause (i)(IV) of this subparagraph for a fiscal year will not be awarded during the fiscal year, or that an amount made available under subsection (k)(1) for a fiscal year for matching grants will not be obligated by an eligible entity for the fiscal year, the amount shall be available for matching grants under this subparagraph for the succeeding fiscal year for eligible entities that have made submissions under clause (ii) of this subparagraph for additional matching grant funds from the amount.

“(II) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—The Secretary shall allot to each eligible entity that has made such a submission for a fiscal year—

“(aa) the total amount (if any) made available under subclause (I) for the fiscal year; multiplied by

“(bb) the percentage of children who have not attained 5 years of age and are members of families with income not ex-

ceeding the poverty line (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recently available data) in all of the States in which any eligible entity that has made such a submission is so operating a program, that is represented by the number of such children in the State (as so determined) in which the eligible entity is operating such a program.

“(III) ADDITIONAL MATCHING AMOUNT.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—Subject to item (bb) of this subclause, the additional matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year is 75 percent of the sum of—

“(AA) the total amount obligated by the eligible entity for home visiting services in the State for the fiscal year, from Federal funds made available for the fiscal year under this subparagraph; and

“(BB) the total amount so obligated by the eligible entity from non-Federal funds, determined under clause (i)(III), that are not taken into account in determining the matching amount with respect to the eligible entity under clause (i).

“(bb) LIMITATION.—The additional matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year shall not exceed the allotment under subclause (II) for the State in which the eligible entity is operating a program under this section for the fiscal year.”.

(2) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—Section 511(f) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711) is amended to read as follows:

“(f) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary may not make a grant to an eligible entity under this section for a fiscal year if the total amount of non-Federal funds obligated by the eligible entity in the State in the fiscal year for a program operated pursuant to this section is less than the total amount of non-Federal funds reported to have been expended by any eligible entity for such a program in the State in fiscal year 2019 or 2021, whichever is the lesser.

“(2) PUBLICATION OF AMOUNTS.—Not later than June 30, 2023, the Secretary shall cause to have published in the Federal Register the amount of non-Federal funds expended as described in this section that has been reported by each eligible entity not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) for each of fiscal years 2019 and 2021.

“(3) GRACE PERIOD.—The Secretary may, in exceptional circumstances, allow an eligible entity a period to come into compliance with this subsection. The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to any eligible entity to assist the entity in doing so.”.

(b) RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—Section 511(j)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(j)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “the amount” and inserting “each amount made available for base grants and each amount made available for matching grants”;

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking “3” and inserting “6”; and

(B) by striking “and” at the end; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) 2 percent of such amount for purposes of providing technical assistance, directly or through grants or contracts, for purposes as otherwise described in subsections (c)(5), (d)(1)(C)(iii), (d)(1)(E)(iii), and (d)(4)(E);

“(C) 2 percent of such amount for purposes of workforce support, retention, and case management, including workforce-related technical assistance, research and evaluation, and program administration, directly or through grants or contracts, of which the Secretary shall use not more than \$1,500,000 to establish and operate the Jackie Walorski Center for Evidence-Based Case Management; and

“(D) 3 percent of such amount for purposes of research and evaluation (directly or through grants or contracts), and for administering this section (directly, through contracts, or otherwise).”.

(c) APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 511(j)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(j)(1)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (A) through (H) and inserting the following:

“(A) for fiscal year 2023, \$500,000,000 for base grants;

“(B) for fiscal year 2024, \$550,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$50,000,000 shall be for matching grants;

“(C) for fiscal year 2025, \$600,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$100,000,000 shall be for matching grants;

“(D) for fiscal year 2026, \$650,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$150,000,000 shall be for matching grants; and

“(E) for fiscal year 2027, \$800,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$300,000,000 shall be for matching grants.”.

(d) DISPOSITION OF EXCESS FUNDS RESERVED FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.—Section 511(j) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) DISPOSITION OF EXCESS FUNDS RESERVED FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.—To the extent that the amounts reserved under paragraph (2)(D) for a fiscal year are not obligated in the fiscal year, the Secretary may use the funds for any purpose described in this section or to offset any reduction with respect to this section that is required by Federal law.”.

SEC. 4. REQUIREMENT THAT HOME VISITING PROGRAMS BE TARGETED AND INTENSIVE.

Section 511(d)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)(3)) is amended by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C) and inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) USE OF GRANT TO PROVIDE OR SUPPORT TARGETED, INTENSIVE HOME VISITING SERVICES.—The program uses the grant to provide or support targeted, intensive home visiting services for the populations described in paragraph (5).”.

SEC. 5. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 511(d) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, an eligible entity to which funds are provided under subsection (c) or (h)(2)(B) shall not use more than 10 percent of the funds to cover the costs of administration.

“(B) AUTHORITY TO GRANT EXCEPTIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may authorize an eligible entity that meets a condition of clause (ii) of this subparagraph to exceed the percentage limitation in subparagraph (A) with respect to a program conducted under this subsection by not more than 5 percentage points, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate.

“(ii) CONDITIONS.—An eligible entity meets a condition of this clause if the eligible entity—

“(I) conducts the program by directly providing home visits to eligible families and without a sub-recipient;

“(II) in the fiscal year for which the grant for the program is made under this section, proposes to expand services in 1 or more communities identified in the statewide needs assessment under subsection (b) and in which home visiting services are not provided; or

“(III) has conducted the program for fewer than 3 years.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 511(i)(2) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(i)(2)) is amended by striking subparagraph (C) and redesignating subparagraphs (D) through (G) as subparagraphs (C) through (F), respectively.

SEC. 6. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 511 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711) is amended by redesignating subsections (j) and (k) as subsections (k) and (l), respectively, and inserting after subsection (i) the following:

“(j) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—By December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a written report on the grants made under this section for the then preceding fiscal year, which shall include—

“(1) an eligible entity-by-eligible entity summary of the outcomes measured by the entity with respect to each benchmark described in subsection (e)(5) that apply to the entity;

“(2) information regarding any technical assistance funded under subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection (k)(2), including the type of any such assistance provided;

“(3) information on the demographic makeup of families served by each such entity to the extent possible while respecting participant confidentiality, including race, ethnicity, educational attainment at enrollment, household income, and other demographic markers as determined by the Secretary;

- “(4) the information described in subsection (d)(1)(E);
- “(5) the estimated share of the eligible population served using grants made under this section;
- “(6) a description of each service delivery model funded under this section by the eligible entities in each State, and the share (if any) of the grants expended on each model;
- “(7) a description of non-Federal expenditures by eligible entities to qualify for matching funds under subsection (c)(4);
- “(8) information on the uses of funds reserved under subsection (k)(2)(C);
- “(9) information relating to those eligible entities for which funding is reserved under subsection (k)(2)(A), with modifications as necessary to reflect tribal data sovereignty, data privacy, and participant confidentiality; and
- “(10) a list of data elements collected from eligible entities, and the purpose of each data element in measuring performance or enforcing requirements under this section.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

- (1) Section 511 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711) is amended—
 - (A) in subsection (b)(1)(B)(iii), by striking “(k)(2)” and inserting “(l)(2); and
 - (B) in subsection (h)(2)(B)—
 - (i) by striking “(j)” and inserting “(k)”; and
 - (ii) by striking “(k)(1)(B)” and inserting “(l)(1)(B)”.
- (2) Section 511A(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711a(c)) is amended in each of paragraphs (5) and (7) by striking “511(k)(2)” and inserting “511(l)(2)”.

SEC. 7. REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN.

Section 511(h) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall reduce the burden, on States and public and private implementing agencies at the local level, of administering this section, by—

“(i) reviewing and revising administrative data collection instruments and forms to eliminate duplication and streamline reporting requirements for States, eligible entities referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A), and nonprofit organizations referred to in subsection (l)(1)(B), including timelines for submitting reports;

“(ii) conducting an analysis of the total number of hours reported by administering agencies on complying with paperwork requirements, and exploring, in consultation with administering agencies, ways to reduce the number of hours spent by at least 15 percent;

“(iii) conducting a review of paperwork and data collection requirements for tribal grantees, and exploring, in consultation with tribes and tribal organizations, ways to reduce administrative burden, respect sovereignty, and acknowledge the different focus points for tribal grantees;

“(iv) collecting input from relevant State fiscal officials to align fiscal requirements and oversight for States and eligible entities to ensure consistency with standards and guidelines for other Federal formula grant programs; and

“(v) consulting with administering agencies and service delivery model representatives on needed and unneeded data elements regarding the dashboards provided for in subsection (d)(1)(B), consistent with the data requirements of such subsection.

“(B) FINDINGS ON PAPERWORK REDUCTION.—

“(i) **INCLUSION IN REPORT.—**In the 1st report submitted pursuant to subsection (j) more than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall include the findings of the Secretary with respect to the matters described in subparagraph (A).

“(ii) **IMPLEMENTATION.—**Within 2 years after complying with clause (i), the Secretary shall implement the findings referred to in clause (i).”.

SEC. 8. VIRTUAL HOME VISITING AUTHORIZATION AND RESTRICTIONS.

(a) VIRTUAL HOME VISITS.—

(1) **APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.—**Section 511(e) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 711(e)) is amended by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11) and inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) At the option of the eligible entity—

“(A) a description of any limitations or constraints on virtual home visits under the program, including—

“(i) a description of the plan of the eligible entity to encourage in-person home visits; and

“(ii) a description of the considerations to be used in determining when a virtual home visit is appropriate, including client consent, client preference, geographic limitations, model fidelity, and hazardous conditions including public health emergencies, weather events, health concerns for home visitors and client families, and other local issues;

“(B) an assurance that—

“(i) the virtual home visit is implemented as a model enhancement;

or

“(ii) the Secretary has identified the home visit as part of an effective model or model adaptation, based on an evidence of effectiveness review conducted using the criteria established under subsection (d)(3)(A)(iii); and

“(C) an assurance to the Secretary that at least 1 in-person home visit shall be conducted for each client family under the program during the 12-month period that begins with the entry of the client family into the program, and during each succeeding 12-month period, except that any such period in which a public health emergency declared under Federal law, or under the law of the State in which the program is conducted, is in effect shall be extended by the length of time in which the declaration is in effect.”.

(2) **APPLICABLE RULES.**—Section 511(d) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)) is amended by redesignating paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) (as added by section 5(a) of this Act) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively, and inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) **VIRTUAL HOME VISITS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A virtual home visit conducted under the program shall be considered a home visit for purposes of this section if the application for funding of the program submitted pursuant to this section most recently after the effective date of this paragraph includes the material described in subsection (e)(10).

“(B) **STANDARDS FOR TRAINING APPLICABLE TO VIRTUAL SERVICE DELIVERY.**—The standards for training requirements applicable to virtual service delivery under a home visiting model shall be equivalent to those that apply to in-person service delivery under the model.

“(C) **REPORTING REQUIREMENT.**—A grant made under this section for the program may not be used for any virtual home visit during a year, unless the eligible entity to which the grant is made submits the report described in subsection (e)(8)(A) for the year.

“(D) **VIRTUAL HOME VISIT DEFINED.**—In this section, the term ‘virtual home visit’ means a visit conducted solely by use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies.

“(E) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—If the Secretary finds that an eligible entity has not complied with the assurance described in subsection (e)(10)(C), the Secretary shall, directly or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, provide the eligible entity with such technical assistance as is necessary to assist the eligible entity in doing so.”.

(3) **PROGRAM REQUIREMENT.**—Section 511(d)(3)(C) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(d)(3)(C)), as so redesignated by section 4 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(vii) If the application submitted by the eligible entity includes the assurance described in subsection (e)(10)(C) with respect to the program, the program provides in-person service consistent with the assurances.”.

(4) **REPORTS.**—Section 511(e)(8)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 711(e)(8)(A)) is amended by inserting “, including the number of virtual home visits conducted under the program in the year covered by the report, disaggregated with respect to each home visiting model under which the virtual home visits are conducted” before the semicolon.

(b) **TRANSITION RULE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A virtual home visit conducted before the effective date of the amendments made by this section under an early childhood home visitation program funded under section 511 of the Social Security Act shall be considered a home visit for purposes of such section.

(2) **VIRTUAL HOME VISIT DEFINED.**—In paragraph (1), the term “virtual home visit” means a visit conducted solely by use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies.

SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 2022.

(b) **VIRTUAL HOME VISITING PROVISIONS.**—The amendments made by section 8 shall take effect on October 1, 2023.

I. SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND**A. PURPOSE AND SUMMARY**

The bill, H.R. 8876, “The Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022,” as amended and ordered reported by the Committee on Ways and Means on September 21, 2022, reauthorizes the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program through fiscal year 2027, makes policy improvements, and gradually increases federal funding for evidence-based home visiting.

B. BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program (MIECHV) funds evidence-based home visiting models that improve familial health, well-being, and stability. It particularly focuses on child and maternal health, preventing abuse and neglect, and supporting child development and school readiness. After an initial ramp-up period from 2010–2013, MIECHV’s funding level stayed at \$400 million a year, but was reduced to approximately \$377 million in FY 2022 by the ongoing budget sequester.¹ Congress has continued MIECHV with bipartisan support several times.² To help address challenges specific to the pandemic, Congress also provided \$150 million in one-time MIECHV funding in the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) (Pub. L. 117–2).³ Funding for MIECHV was scheduled to expire September 30, 2022, but the program was authorized through December 16, 2022, in the Continuing Resolution (Pub. L. 117–43).⁴

An “eligible entity” is designated to administer MIECHV in each state or U.S. territory. In most cases, the eligible entity is a state or territorial agency, but if the state or territory declines to administer the program, the Secretary may award the jurisdiction’s grant to a qualified non-profit. Non-profit organizations currently administer MIECHV in three states: Florida, North Dakota, and South Carolina, and previously administered the program in Wyoming.⁵ Some states fund MIECHV programs to serve their tribal communities, but the majority of tribal home visiting is awarded in competitive grants or grant continuations funded by the tribal reserva-

¹ *OMB Report of the Congress on the BBEDCA 251A Sequestration for Fiscal Year 2022*, THE WHITE HOUSE (May 28, 2021), https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/BBEDCA_251A_Sequestration_Report_FY2022.pdf.

² Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014, Pub. L. 113–93; Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, Pub. L. 114–10; Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Pub. L. 115–123.

³ American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Pub. L. No. 117–2.

⁴ Extending Government Funding and Delivering Emergency Assistance Act, Pub. L. No. 117–43.

⁵ Admin. For Children and Families, *FY 2022 Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Awards*, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/programs-impact/programs/home-visiting/fy-2022-miechv-awards> (last visited Oct. 11, 2022).

tion. Thirty tribes or tribal organizations currently operate programs funded by tribal MIECHV grants.⁶

MIECHV is a model federal program in that it directs funding to interventions that have demonstrated that they improve outcomes for families. Eligible entities and tribal MIECHV programs can only receive funding if they operate a home visiting program that has been evaluated (or, in specific, limited cases, is under evaluation) and has shown positive impacts in relevant measures of family and child well-being, based on a review by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). States use MIECHV grants to select among 19 models that meet a specified evidence threshold. These 19 models have been rigorously evaluated to demonstrate significant, positive outcomes in areas such as reducing child abuse and neglect, improving maternal and child health, and improving family stability.

The models pair a home visitor (depending on the model, this may be a peer educator, a social worker, a nurse, or some other individual with specialized training) with a client family that meets the program’s qualifications for enrollment. For example, some models serve only first-time parents or only enroll families prenatally, at birth, or work only with specific-aged young children. The home visitor then follows a specific curriculum designed to help the type of family the program enrolls. Some common outcomes of home visiting programs include improving maternal health before and after birth, teaching positive parenting skills, encouraging pre-literacy activities, connecting families to medical homes, screening for depression, and referring families to other needed services to help support and stabilize the family. Eligible entities must concentrate the services in areas identified in a rigorous needs assessment based on parameters for need appropriate to that state or territory.⁷

Participant families and local programs report that MIECHV is life changing for parents and children who need extra support. Erica Beck, a home visiting participant mother from Chicago, IL, testified at the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support’s March 2022 hearing. She said, “I know that our lives are changed forever and for the better because of Myia [our home visitor] . . . For parents—moms or dads—that want and need this kind of support, it should be there for them.”⁸ Debie Coble, President and CEO of Goodwill Industries of Michiana, shared about a mother named Daisy at the same hearing. She said, “[Daisy’s] Nurse-Family Partnership nurse encouraged her to enroll at the Excel Center to obtain her high school diploma and achieve her education goal. Daisy was the first in her family to graduate from high school . . . We are so proud of Daisy and the work and dedication she put in to achieving her diploma, full-time employment, and being a great mom to her son.”⁹

⁶Admin. For Children and Families, *Tribal Home Visiting Grantees*, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ecd/tribal/tribal-home-visiting/thv-grantees> (last visited Oct. 11, 2022).

⁷42 U.S.C. § 711(d)(4).

⁸Improving Family Outcomes through Home Visiting: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Worker and Family Support of the H. Comm. on Ways and Means, 117th Cong. (2022) (Statement of Erica Beck, Healthy Families America Program Participant at the Henry Booth House).

⁹Improving Family Outcomes through Home Visiting: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Worker and Family Support of the H. Comm. on Ways and Means, 117th Cong. (2022) (Statement of Debie Coble, President and CEO of Goodwill Industries of Michiana, Inc.).

The cost per home visiting client family varies widely based on location and model implemented, but generally ranges from \$4,000 to \$10,000 per year.¹⁰ Home visiting programs have recently experienced challenges like high turnover, increased staff burnout, and issues in hiring due to rising workforce costs and the effects of the pandemic. In the current economic environment, home visiting agencies also have reported difficulty recruiting and retaining qualified staff. Lack of adequate pay has forced qualified and experienced home visitors out of these challenging jobs toward lower-stress jobs that pay better.¹¹ The Mother and Infant Home Visiting Program Evaluation (MIHOPE) identified the quality of staff as one of the keys to a successful home visiting program.¹²

States and territories may only use MIECHV grants to fund a home visiting model or models that meet a high standard of proven effectiveness and meet the standards of the Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness (HomVEE) review, or in limited cases, a promising practice that is being rigorously evaluated.¹³ Home visiting agencies currently have the choice of 19 HomVEE-approved models for service delivery that meet the evidence standard and other requirements of the program, though most use one or more of the three largest models—Parents as Teachers, Nurse-Family Partnership, and Healthy Families America.¹⁴ States also have the option of using up to 25 percent of their funds for “promising” approaches not yet available in HomVEE, but if they choose that option, they must also rigorously evaluate the model while delivering services. Three states (Arizona, Arkansas, and Kansas) currently use MIECHV funds to test such “promising models.” Tribal programs are allowed to make adaptations to existing models to fit tribal culture and are also required to do additional research.¹⁵

MIECHV created a strong incentive for states to increase the use of evidence-based home visiting models, both by tying funding to use of already-proven models and by allowing them to use up to 25 percent of funding for promising models that are being rigorously evaluated. At the time of initial enactment, seven models met HomVEE evidence standards. Today, that number has grown to 19.¹⁶ In 2015, MIHOPE found that many states funded home visiting programs that were not evidence-based prior to MIECHV, in addition to funding evidence-based models.¹⁷ The majority of states used MIECHV funding to expand the operation of existing evi-

¹⁰ Admin. For Children and Families, *What is Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness?*, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., <https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov> (last visited Sept. 19, 2022).

¹¹ Improving Family Outcomes through Home Visiting: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Worker and Family Support of the H. Comm. on Ways and Means, 117th Cong. (2022) (Statement of Steven Pascal, Director of Home Visiting for The Children’s Trust).

¹² OFFICE OF PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION, ADMIN. FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., OPRE Report 2015–11, *THE MOTHER AND INFANT HOME VISITING PROGRAM EVALUATION* (Jan. 2015).

¹³ Admin. For Children and Families, *What is Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness?*, *supra* note 10.

¹⁴ Admin. For Children and Families, *Models eligible for Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) funding*, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., <https://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/HRSA-Models-Eligible-MIECHV-Grantees> (last visited Sept. 19, 2022).

¹⁵ Admin. For Children and Families, *About Tribal Home Visiting*, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ecd/tribal/tribal-home-visiting/about-tribal-home-visiting> (last visited Oct. 12, 2022).

¹⁶ Admin. For Children and Families, *Mother and Infant Home Visiting Program Evaluation (MIHOPE)*, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/project/mother-and-infant-home-visiting-program-evaluation-mihope-2011-2021> (last visited Sept. 19, 2022).

¹⁷ OFFICE OF PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION, OPRE Report 2015–11, *supra* note 12.

evidence-based programs in the state, while some funded new evidence-based programs. Massachusetts, for example, has used MIECHV funding to expand from using only one evidence-based model before MIECHV to using up to three.¹⁸

The COVID-19 pandemic made in-person service delivery challenging for MIECHV programs at a time when many families were struggling and in need of services. To deal with the changing circumstances, many programs pivoted to new service delivery methods and issued updated guidance¹⁹ to home visitors. Many service delivery models implemented model enhancements as part of their continuous quality improvement process and trained their home visitors on best practices for administering virtual visits. States reported success with this method. For example, Virginia reported a variety of positives in their evaluation of virtual home visits, including flexible connection methods and more contact with home visitors.²⁰

Eligible entities also report that very extensive administrative procedures and data collection make it challenging for them to stay within the statutory limit of 10 percent of funding for administrative costs. Entities report being required to provide data that is not related to program outcomes or useful for program administration and must follow fiscal practices that are very different from how other federal grants to states are managed and monitored. As a result, program staff often defer work to plan, support professional development, provide programmatic support, and monitor service quality in order to do administrative paperwork or respond to federal requests for documentation and revision, and states are unable to follow statewide fiscal processes for MIECHV. Eligible entities are required to fill out multiple forms, some with duplicate data, on a quarterly basis, including very detailed expenditure reporting for every individual home visiting site and other data not used for program management. In some cases, entities are required to provide additional information in timeframes as short as 48 hours. Administrators have also reported a significant mismatch between agency estimations of completion times and the actual time required for the reports. For example, one state with a MIECHV budget of \$10 million reported spending the equivalent of 10.5 weeks to collect data and fill out a form that the agency expects to take 18 hours.²¹ The collected data is not made public or regularly reported to Congress.

C. LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Background

H.R. 8876 was introduced on September 19, 2022 and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and additionally to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

¹⁸Improving Family Outcomes through Home Visiting: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Worker and Family Support of the H. Comm. on Ways and Means, 117th Cong. (2022) (Statement of Steven Pascal, Director of Home Visiting for The Children’s Trust).

¹⁹*States Modify Home Visiting Services in Response to COVID-19, ZERO TO THREE*, <https://www.zerotothree.org/resource/states-modify-home-visiting-services-in-response-to-covid-19/> (last visited Oct. 11, 2022).

²⁰HEEJU JANG-PAULSEN ET AL., UNDERSTANDING THE EXPERIENCE OF VIRTUAL HOME VISITING DURING COVID-19: FINDINGS FROM SURVEYS OF PARTICIPATING FAMILIES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS 14 (Virginia Department of Social Services Division of Research and Planning, 2022).

²¹Letter from ASTHVI members to Four Corners (June 22, 2022) (on file with author).

Committee hearings

On March 16, 2022, the Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support held a hearing titled “Improving Family Outcomes through Home Visiting.” The hearing focused on the positive outcomes that MIECHV achieves for families, as well as the challenge of providing high-quality services to families in need at current funding levels. The witnesses were Steven Pascal, Director of Home Visiting for The Children’s Trust; Myia Smith, a Healthy Families America Family Support Specialist at the Henry Booth House; Erica Beck, a Healthy Families America Program Participant at the Henry Booth House; Angela Dancer, Senior Director, Home Visitation Services for the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; and Debie Coble, President and CEO of Goodwill Industries of Michiana, Inc.

Committee action

The Committee on Ways and Means marked up H.R. 8876, “The Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022,” on September 21, 2022, and ordered the bill, as amended, favorably reported (with a quorum being present) by a vote of 41 yeas and 0 nays.

II. EXPLANATION OF THE BILL**A. THE JACKIE WALORSKI MATERNAL AND CHILD HOME VISITING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022***Section 1: Short title*

CURRENT LAW

No provision.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

This section provides the short title, “The Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Act of 2022.”

REASONS FOR CHANGE

The Committee believes the title accurately reflects the content of the bill and the late Congresswoman Walorski’s key role in crafting a bipartisan agreement. As Ranking Member of the Worker and Family Support Subcommittee, Representative Jackie Walorski (R-IN), was a champion of the MIECHV program in her state, called Healthy Families Indiana, and worked closely with Subcommittee Chair Davis to develop many of the key provisions in the bill. During a Subcommittee hearing held on March 16, 2022, Rep. Walorski said, “MIECHV is a program that gets results. It works. We know this because the program builds upon decades of scientific research showing that home visits by a nurse, social worker, early childhood educator, or other trained professional during pregnancy and in the first years of a child’s life helps prevent child abuse and neglect, supports positive parenting, improves ma-

ternal and child health, and promotes child development and school readiness.”²²

Section 2. Outcomes dashboard

CURRENT LAW

Current law requires entities that receive federal funding to administer state, tribal, or territorial MIECHV programs to report individual and family outcomes related to the following benchmarks to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (hereafter referred to as “the Secretary”):

- Improved maternal and newborn health;
- Prevention of child injuries, child abuse, and neglect or maltreatment, and reduction of emergency department visits;
- Improvement in school readiness and achievement;
- Reduction in crime or domestic violence;
- Improvement in family economic self-sufficiency; or
- Improvements in the coordination and referrals for other community resources and supports.

The Secretary may publish or share relevant data but is not required to regularly provide the reported information to Congress or make it public.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

This section requires the Secretary to establish and operate a website accessible to the public that includes annually updated and easy-to-understand information on outcomes achieved by state or territory MIECHV programs (including programs administered by nonprofit entities instead of the state). The Secretary may operate the website directly or via grants or contracts.

The dashboard must convey outcomes for states and territories (including those operated by a non-profit, *i.e.*, “eligible entity”) using a template that includes:

- A profile for each entity showing outcome indicators and how they compare to the benchmarks established for those outcomes;
- Information on the outcome indicators and requisite outcome levels for each entity;
- Information on the evidence-based home visiting model(s) used by the entity and specific participant outcomes the model is intended to affect;
- The most recently available information reported in the report on performance improvement;
- An electronic link to the state needs assessment, which identifies high-need communities for MIECHV services; and
- Information regarding any penalty or other corrective action taken by the Secretary against an entity and, if the entity is operating under a corrective action plan, detailed information about the plan and progress toward improvement.

The section also requires the Secretary to provide similar information for tribal grantees, with adjustments to protect tribal sov-

²² Improving Family Outcomes through Home Visiting: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Worker and Family Support of the H. Comm. on Ways and Means, 117th Cong. (2022) (Statement of Rep. Jackie Walorski, Subcomm. Ranking Member).

ereignty and data privacy, and to ensure the dashboard preserves confidentiality of participant families.

REASON FOR CHANGE

While MIECHV is a program centered on using interventions which have been demonstrated to improve specific maternal, child, and family outcomes in rigorous research studies, data provided to Congress and the public is primarily focused on inputs like number of visits, screenings, and referrals to other services, without linking those inputs to individual and family outcomes. Data is also not regularly or comprehensively shared with Congress or the public. As a result, we lack data about the impact of interventions funded by the federal program. The new outcomes dashboard will allow Congress, beneficiary advocates, stakeholders, researchers, and taxpayers to monitor the impacts of MIECHV investment in states, territories, and tribal communities. The Committee intends this provision to improve visibility into program results by creating a regularly updated, easy-to-read, state-by-state, online dashboard of MIECHV performance measures and clinical indicators to show actual impact on maternal, family, and child outcomes. The dashboard should be adjusted to accommodate different model types since states use different models focused on impacting different outcomes.

Section 3. Funding

CURRENT LAW

A pro rata share of \$400 million, which was the amount of funding provided for MIECHV in fiscal year 2022, is available to operate the MIECHV program through December 16, 2022. Annual funding was \$100 million in fiscal year 2010, \$250 million in fiscal year 2011, \$350 million in fiscal year 2012, and \$400 million in fiscal years 2013–2022.

The Secretary is required to reserve three percent of funding for grants to tribal home visiting programs and three percent for research, evaluation, and assisting eligible entities to demonstrate improvements in benchmark outcomes.

The Secretary is authorized to use the remainder of funds to make grants to eligible entities to fund qualified home visiting services, provide technical assistance, or expend for other purposes consistent with the three purposes of Section 511, which are: (1) strengthening and improving evidence-based early childhood home visiting; (2) improving coordination of services to at-risk communities; and (3) identifying at-risk families and providing them with comprehensive services to improve outcomes.

Eligible entities are required to maintain prior state/territory-wide spending levels for MIECHV-administered home visiting (“maintenance of effort, or MOE”) and not reduce that spending or replace it with federal dollars (“supplantation”).

Grant size, duration, and allocation of funding among purposes and eligible entities are at the discretion of the Secretary and have varied from year to year based on that discretion. The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), which administers MIECHV, reports that in an average year, it spends roughly an additional three to five percent of funding on additional technical as-

sistance and administrative expenses. Between fiscal years 2021 and 2022, federal funding was constant but grant amounts increased for 15 eligible entities and declined for the remaining 41.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

This section provides funding for MIECHV in fiscal years 2023 through 2027 and specifies how it is to be allocated among eligible entities and program purposes, including providing statutory formulas to allocate the majority of funding to states and territories.

The funding levels are:

- FY 2023: \$500 million for base grants (total \$500 million);
- FY 2024: \$500 million for base grants, and \$50 million for matching grants (total \$550 million);
- FY 2025: \$500 million for base grants, and \$100 million for matching grants (total \$600 million);
- FY 2026: \$500 million for base grants, and \$150 million for matching grants (total \$650 million); and
- FY 2027: \$500 million for base grants, and \$300 million for matching grants (total \$800 million).

Funding reservations

Thirteen percent of total funds are reserved for purposes other than formula base and matching grants to eligible entities. The reservation percentages are applied equally and deducted from the total available appropriation, which includes base grant and matching grant allocations for each fiscal year, before the base and matching grant formulas are applied. Those reservations are:

- 6 percent for grants to Indian tribes (including consortia of tribes), tribal organizations, or urban Indian organizations;
- 2 percent for technical assistance to states, tribes, and territories;
- 2 percent for workforce support, retention, and case management; and
- 3 percent for HHS costs related to administering the program, research, and evaluation activities.

The reserved funding may be used directly by the Secretary or awarded to other entities using grants or contracts.

Of the funding reserved for workforce support, retention, and case management, up to \$1.5 million per year is to be used to create and operate the Jackie Walorski Center for Evidence-Based Case Management, and the remainder may be used for technical assistance, direct grants to support the home visiting workforce, and research.

Formula grants to eligible entities

To qualify for and receive base and matching grants, eligible entities must maintain total statewide expenditures (“maintenance of effort,” or MOE) for the MIECHV program at the lesser of the level previously reported for state fiscal year 2019 or state fiscal year 2021. Not later than June 30, 2023, the Secretary must publish those amounts. The MOE requirement is not a measure of which specific sites are funded within a state, and shifting which sites are funded with federal dollars and which sites are funded with state dollars would not be considered supplantation or a reduction in MOE. In exceptional circumstances, the Secretary may provide an

eligible entity that fails to meet the MOE requirement with a grace period to come back into compliance and may provide technical assistance to the entity to assist in coming into compliance.

Federal base grants. Starting in fiscal year 2023, and each year through fiscal year 2027, every eligible entity qualifies for a federal base grant, which is calculated in fiscal year 2023 and remains the same in subsequent years. If the eligible entity changes during the 2023–2027 period (for example, a non-profit takes over from a state, or vice versa), the new eligible entity for that state or territory receives the same base grant as the previous entity established fiscal year 2023.

The federal base grant amount is calculated by first reducing the amount available for base grants to account for reserved amounts and any required budget sequester. The remainder is allocated by determining each state or territory’s share of children under age five in the U.S. and providing a proportionate share of federal base funds, unless that would result in a more than 10 percent increase or decrease over the state or territory’s fiscal year 2021 award. If that occurs, the Secretary is required to adjust the amount to stay within those guardrails, and any funds remaining after the guardrail adjustments are distributed to states and territories on a pro rata basis, with a minimum grant award of \$1 million. If necessary to achieve the \$1 million minimum, the Secretary may make pro rata adjustments in other grant amounts.

Federal matching grants. Starting in fiscal year 2024, and each year through fiscal year 2027, federal matching grant funds are made available to every eligible entity up to a specified allocation based on the entity obligating non-federal matching funds, as defined.

The maximum federal matching grant amount for each entity in each year is calculated by first reducing the amount available for matching grants to account for reserved funding amounts and any required sequester. The remaining funding is then allocated by first providing a minimum amount, which is specified in the law, to each eligible entity. That amount is \$776,000 in fiscal year 2024, \$1 million in fiscal year 2025, \$1.5 million in fiscal year 2026, and \$2 million in fiscal year 2027. If the total amount were to be insufficient to provide the full minimum amount to each eligible entity, the Secretary is authorized to make a pro rata adjustment.

Once the minimum amount is allocated to each entity, the remaining funding is allocated according to the state or territory’s share of children under five in the U.S. who are at or below the federal poverty level.

In order to draw down its full allotment of federal matching grant funds, an entity must provide non-federal funds above their maintenance of effort requirement such that 25 percent of the combined federal and non-federal spending consists of non-federal funds (*i.e.*, matching funds are available such that for every \$4 spent, \$3 is federal and \$1 dollar is non-federal). Eligible entities that provide less than the amount of non-federal funds needed for the full allotment will receive federal funding proportionate to the amount of non-federal funding provided.

To qualify as “non-federal funds” for the purpose of receiving federal matching funds, the entity must demonstrate that funds have been obligated to support home visiting that are not being counted

as part of the entity's MOE requirement and meet the MIECHV statutory requirements related to individual and family outcomes, evidence, and providing targeted, intensive services. These funds do not have to be administered by the state MIECHV agency, and may come from state appropriations or other state funding sources, local governments, or private entity contributions or expenditures in coordination with the state. As with federal funds, up to 25 percent of the funds may be used for new and promising approaches to home visiting which have not yet met the MIECHV evidence standard but are being rigorously evaluated.

Any unobligated federal matching funds in a fiscal year (*i.e.*, matching fund allocations not awarded or not fully obligated by a state) may be redistributed to eligible entities willing to provide the required non-federal match in the following fiscal year. Those entities are required to notify the Secretary of their interest in reallocated funds at the beginning of the fiscal year in which the funds were originally appropriated. Qualified entities will receive a share of the reallocated funds proportionate to the state or territory's share of children under age five in the U.S. who are below the federal poverty level among the group of states that apply and must provide additional non-federal funds to match them in the specified proportion (75 cents out of each dollar of combined expenditure).

All formulas in this section are to be calculated using the most recently available data, which, in some cases, may require using a different data source for territories than for states.

REASON FOR CHANGE

Providing five years of rising funding and allocating it consistently and transparently will allow for well-planned and consistent investments in state and territory MIECHV programs, tribal MIECHV, research, technical assistance, coordination of services, and the home visiting workforce. The Committee believes this predictable, targeted approach will increase the number of families served, increase state participation and funding support through the additional funding provided for matching, build on the high quality of home visiting services and coordination with existing state programs, and maintain MIECHV's strong focus on evidence-based approaches.

Under current law, MIECHV grants are currently distributed to eligible entities primarily based on a funding formula developed in policy by the HRSA, but also via competitive grants for specific purposes at the Secretary's discretion. The Secretary also retains discretion to determine the portion of MIECHV funding used for research and program administration. The current state and territory formula, updated in 2018, allocates two-thirds of HRSA allocated funds to grant funding based on state receipt of competitive grants between 2013 and 2015, and the remaining third based on the number of poor children under age five in the state. The formula also ensures that no state's grant changes by more than five percent each year, which has blunted what would otherwise be significant funding cuts in many states that were not successful in the relevant competitive grant period and in smaller states.²³ In fiscal

²³ Health Resources and Services Administration policy guidance.

year 2022, many states received a decreased award amount even though the overall funding for the program was unchanged.²⁴

This section enhances funding predictability and stability by establishing Congressional domain over both the mechanism for distributing funding as formula grants and the allocation formula by adding language to the statute establishing base grants and matching funds. The combination of base and matching funds ensures that every state and territory can grow its home visiting programs, while also providing a strong incentive for jurisdictions to make additional investments in evidence-based programs and evaluating new and promising approaches. Federal matching funds are intended to increase state engagement, as well as provide additional funding for expanding services to families. Having local dollars as part of the pool of funding available for evidence-based home visiting creates incentives for states to better coordinate programs operating in the state and ensure rigorous oversight of funds.

The matching fund allocations provided under the section are also targeted to the amount of need by allocating to states based on the proportion of children under five in poverty. The section allows states to draw down its allocation of matching funds proportionate to the state's own spending so that funding is dialed up (up to the maximum allotment) or down relative to the overall matching rate such that federal funds constitute not more than 75 percent of total spending. The bill's definition of non-federal funding available for the match is carefully designed to support the growth of home visiting programs, which meet the high MIECHV evidence standard, and to align with federal MIECHV requirements related to program design, quality, and service delivery. It also allows contributions from state and local government, as well as the private sector, non-profits, and community based organizations, and incentivizes them to focus their investments on evidence-based approaches.

The Department of Health and Human Services estimated that MIECHV served 15 percent of families that were eligible and in need of home visiting services in fiscal year 2021.²⁵ The Committee expects that these changes in funding amounts and structure will, over time, meet more of the need while continuing MIECHV's high service quality.

The Committee also expects that the substantial increase in the reservation for tribal communities (from three percent to six percent) will result in an increase in both the number of successful tribal community applications for MIECHV grants and the size of current grants to effective programs. This increase will provide stable funding to expand the current successful approach while respecting tribal sovereignty.

Since the program's inception, funding reserved for tribal MIECHV has allowed HHS to fund fewer than one-third of total applications and just over one-half of highly-qualified applicants (those scoring over 70). Tribal administrators also report that many tribal communities have also chosen not to apply for funding be-

²⁴Health Resources and Services Admin., *FY 2022 Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Awards*, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/programs-impact/programs/home-visiting/fy-2022-miechv-awards> (last visited Oct. 3, 2022).

²⁵Health Resources and Services Admin., *The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program Brief*, U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVS., <https://mchb.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/mchb/about-us/program-brief.pdf> (Sept. 2022).

cause they know funding is capped, and they would receive new funding at the expense of other tribal communities currently operating MIECHV programs.²⁶

The Committee also expects that the new reservation for workforce support, retention, and case management will provide for a robust new technical assistance center named for our colleague, Jackie Walorski. This technical assistance center will develop evidence-based approaches to case management and help eligible entities use them. The reservation will also provide for additional technical assistance, grant funding, and research to support the critically important home visiting workforce. As Ranking Member of the Ways and Means Worker and Family Support Subcommittee, Representative Walorski believed strongly in the importance of case management and the MIECHV program as a high-mark and example of successful, results-driven, evidence-based policymaking. The Committee intends for this center to focus on development and evaluation of evidence-based case management practices for use by states and other non-profit entities implementing MIECHV. A strength of the MIECHV program is its reliance on meaningful in-person interactions between families and qualified, trained home visitors. Home visitors need a wide-ranging skill set and are responsible for broad case management which ranges across family engagement strategies, understanding of clinical indicators of maternal depression, monitoring of child development milestones, breastfeeding best practices, screening for domestic violence and child abuse, and establishing linkages with critical referral services that meet the unique needs of each family. This technical assistance center would be focused on evaluating best practices for effective case management in relation to the home visiting program to strengthen the program's impact on improving outcomes for vulnerable families and children.

Finally, the Committee expects the Secretary to be able to reduce some federal administrative costs by modifying data reporting and oversight to be more consistent with other federal formula grant programs, with a primary focus on program outcomes and compliance with statutory requirements and less focus on very detailed financial accounting within the amount of administrative spending allowed under the statute. Specifically, regarding financial management and oversight, the Committee intends the Department to align practices and reporting with that of other federal formula-grant programs consistent with OMB guidance. Several states brought to our attention that fiscal oversight and monitoring was more akin to that of treating the state as a sub-contractor or sub-grantee, thus triggering extensive and detailed financial reporting. For example, one state described needing to seek prior HRSA approval for issuing a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) to allow a local agency to expand services, which took six months to obtain.

²⁶Improving Family Outcomes through Home Visiting: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Worker and Family Support of the H. Comm. on Ways and Means, 117th Cong. (2022) (Statement of Angela Dancer, Senior Director, Home Visitation Services for the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma).

Section 4. Requirement that home visiting programs be targeted and intensive

CURRENT LAW

MIECHV grants must be used for program purposes (strengthening, coordinating, and providing services to at-risk communities). More specifically, grants must be used to support early childhood home visitation programs that make quantifiable, measurable improvements in individual and family outcomes in specified areas and demonstrate those improvements in reports to the Secretary.

Service delivery must be a core component of the eligible entity's use of funds, and the funded models must adhere to a clear, consistent model that meets a rigorous-evidence standard; employs well-trained, competent, and well-supervised staff; coordinates with other programs that serve the target population; and monitors fidelity to the evidence-based model. The one exception to the evidence requirement is that a maximum of 25 percent of total funds may be used for new and promising approaches which have not yet met the MIECHV evidence standard but are being rigorously evaluated.

Eligible entities are also required to give priority to serving high-risk populations, as identified in a state or territory-wide needs assessment.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

This section clarifies that the core component service delivery funded by MIECHV should be targeted, intensive services provided to at-risk populations.

REASON FOR CHANGE

The Committee wished to clarify that although eligible entities can and may use a minority of their non-administrative funding for program infrastructure costs that support effective coordination and service delivery, including promoting integration of home visiting with other early childhood systems and operating universal or targeted intake programs, the primary focus of the MIECHV program is targeted, intensive home visiting programs which identify at-risk expectant parents and families and provide ongoing services to them to improve family outcomes.

Section 5. Limitation on use of funds for administration

CURRENT LAW

Eligible entities are limited to spending a maximum of 10 percent of their federal funding to administer their programs by a provision in Section 504 of the Social Security Act, which governs all programs within the Title V of the Social Security Act.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

The section de-links the 10 percent limitation on administrative funding from the rest of the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, which is outside of the Committee's jurisdiction, and creates a MIECHV-specific 10 percent rule. It also allows the Secretary to grant exceptions which increase the allowable share to a maximum

of 15 percent in three specific circumstances in which higher administrative costs might be expected: (1) if the eligible entity has no sub-contractors, (2) if the eligible entity is in the process of expanding to new communities, or (3) if the eligible entity is new to administering MIECHV.

REASON FOR CHANGE

The Committee wanted to ensure that the administrative limitation remained constant unless the MIECHV law specifically was changed; one that could not be altered by a change intended for a different program (the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant).

Section 6. Annual report to Congress

CURRENT LAW

The Secretary is not specifically required to provide a regular written report or other information to Congress about MIECHV operations or program outcomes.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

This section requires the Secretary to provide a written report to Congress on the MIECHV program starting with fiscal year 2023, and to provide the report annually thereafter. The report must include:

- Information for all states and territories on the outcomes achieved and how they compare to applicable statutory benchmarks;
- Information regarding technical assistance provided to grantees;
- Information on the demographic makeup of families served;
- Information that states, territories, and non-profits report in their demonstration of improvement report to HHS, in the years in which that information is available;
- Information on the estimated share of the eligible population receiving home visiting from MIECHV;
- A description of the service delivery models funded in each state or territory and the share of grants used for each model;
- A description of non-federal funds used to meet match requirements;
- Information on uses of funds reserved for workforce support, retention, and case management, including the Jackie Walorski Center for Evidence-Based Case Management;
- Information relating to tribal home visiting programs; and
- A list of data elements that HHS requires eligible entities to report, and the purpose and use of each element.

REASON FOR CHANGE

The Committee believes that an annual report on the MIECHV program would allow for better program oversight by Congress and limit our need to make repeated requests to the Secretary for specific program data. An annual report to Congress will facilitate increased congressional engagement and provide the Committee with information needed to assess how the program is working and areas for improvement or changes in the future.

Section 7. Reduction of administrative cost

CURRENT LAW

No provision.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

This section requires the Secretary to reduce the administrative burden of MIECHV data reporting and compliance with federal rules in a way that focuses more resources on families, while maintaining accountability. Under this section, the Secretary must review current data collection tools and procedures, conduct an analysis of the number of hours required to comply with federal paperwork, and explore ways to reduce hours spent by at least 15 percent. The Secretary must also work with tribal grantees to ensure that their requirements are appropriate and respect tribal sovereignty and consult state fiscal officials to ensure consistency with financial requirements in other federal formula grant programs.

REASON FOR CHANGE

Eligible entities report devoting very substantial staff resources to collecting and compiling detailed data required by the Secretary, including site-level financial reporting that is unusual for federal grant programs and not required by the statute or related to individual or family outcomes. As the program shifts from one that primarily made competitive grant awards to one in which funding is consistently distributed by formula to states and territories, the Committee believes there is an opportunity to reduce the share of funding allocated to administration at both the eligible entity and federal level, while maintaining accountability for achieving program outcomes and staying within statutory limitations on administrative spending.

Section 8. Virtual home visiting authorization and restrictions

CURRENT LAW

No provision. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Pub. L. 116–260) provided emergency flexibility in response to the COVID–19 pandemic and allowed home visiting funds to be used to serve families through virtual visits until September 30, 2022.

EXPLANATION OF PROVISION

This section authorizes the use of virtual visits and adds restrictions to their use.

Beginning in fiscal year 2024, eligible entities will have the option to provide additional information to the Secretary demonstrating that they have met specific conditions and then will be allowed to utilize virtual visits in specific situations under those conditions. All service delivery models must include at least one in-person visit a year to qualify for federal funding. Entities that wish to provide limited virtual visits must provide the Secretary with:

- A description of limitations or constraints on virtual home visits, including:
 - A description of the plan of the eligible entity to encourage in-person home visits; and

- A description of the considerations to be used in determining when a virtual home visit is appropriate, including client consent, client preference, geographic limitations, model fidelity, hazardous conditions (including public health emergencies, weather events, health concerns for home visitors and client families), and other local issues.
- An assurance that virtual visits are implemented as a model enhancement or that the Secretary has identified the home visit as part of an effective model or model adaptation, based on an evidence of effectiveness review.
- An assurance to the Secretary that at least one in-person home visit shall be conducted each year, except during public health emergencies.

Training given to home visitors providing virtual visits must be equivalent to training for in-person visits. This provision also defines certain terms used in the section and requires the Secretary to provide technical assistance to eligible entities to ensure compliance.

The section also provides a transition rule that allows virtual visits that were provided before the start of fiscal year 2024, when the law was unclear, or while entities are coming into compliance with the new rules to be paid for using eligible entity MIECHV grants.

REASON FOR CHANGE

A strength of the MIECHV program is its reliance on home visiting and meaningful in-person interactions between families and qualified, trained home visitors. The Consolidated Appropriations Act provided temporary flexibility for states to conduct virtual home visits during the pandemic. Stakeholders and states have said this flexibility was beneficial to the program and recommend it be included as a permanent feature.

The Committee wished to extend this flexibility, clarify the law regarding the use of virtual visits, and ensure that Congress and the Secretary knew when and how they were being used by eligible entities. This section allows home visiting programs to use this tool when it is in the best interest of the family and appropriate within the evidence-based model, but maintains MIECHV's commitment to in-person visits. It is our intent that virtual visits be used for that reason. The provision specifies that virtual visiting is to be an enhancement to MIECHV's evidence-based models and not replace in-person visits. It also ensures that training for home visitors on virtual visits is rigorous and equivalent to training for in-person visits, guarantees at least one in-person visit per year, and requires appropriate evaluation or continuous quality improvement monitoring of virtual visits.

This section would allow certain visits to be conducted remotely but with guardrails to ensure virtual visits are only used in limited circumstances and do not replace in-person contact and home visits. States would be required to provide assurances that virtual visits are used as an enhancement to current models and not as a replacement.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Virtual Home Visiting Requirements (Section 8): Effective beginning on October 1, 2023.

All Other Provisions: Effective beginning on October 1, 2022.

III. VOTES OF THE COMMITTEE

In compliance with clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is made concerning the votes of the Committee on Ways and Means in its consideration of H.R. 8876, the “Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

An amendment was offered by Dr. Wenstrup. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote with a quorum being present.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 8876 was agreed to by voice vote with a quorum being present.

H.R. 8876 as amended by an amendment in the nature of a substitute was ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 41 yeas to 0 nays with a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Representative	Yea	Nay	Present	Representative	Yea	Nay	Present
Mr. Doggett	X	.....	.....	Mr. Brady	X	.....	.....
Mr. Thompson	X	.....	.....	Mr. Buchanan	X	.....	.....
Mr. Larson	X	.....	.....	Mr. Smith (NE)	X	.....	.....
Mr. Blumenauer	X	.....	.....	Mr. Kelly	X	.....	.....
Mr. Kind	X	.....	.....	Mr. Smith (MO)	X	.....	.....
Mr. Pascrell	X	.....	.....	Mr. Rice	X	.....	.....
Mr. Davis	X	.....	.....	Mr. Schweikert	X	.....	.....
Ms. Sanchez	X	.....	.....	Mr. LaHood	X	.....	.....
Mr. Higgins	X	.....	.....	Dr. Wenstrup	X	.....	.....
Ms. Sewell	X	.....	.....	Mr. Arrington	X	.....	.....
Ms. Delbene	X	.....	.....	Dr. Ferguson	X	.....	.....
Ms. Chu	X	.....	.....	Mr. Estes	X	.....	.....
Ms. Moore	X	.....	.....	Mr. Smucker	X	.....	.....
Mr. Kildee	X	.....	.....	Mr. Hern	X	.....	.....
Mr. Boyle	X	.....	.....	Ms. Miller	X	.....	.....
Mr. Beyer	X	.....	.....	Dr. Murphy	X	.....	.....
Mr. Evans	X	.....	.....	Mr. Kustoff	X	.....	.....
Mr. Schneider	X	.....	.....		
Mr. Suozzi	X	.....	.....		
Mr. Panetta	X	.....	.....		
Ms. Murphy	X	.....	.....		
Mr. Gomez	X	.....	.....		
Mr. Horsford	X	.....	.....		
Ms. Plaskett	X	.....	.....		
Chairman Neal	X	.....	.....		
Totals	25	.....	.....	Totals	16	.....	.....

IV. BUDGET EFFECTS OF THE BILL

A. COMMITTEE ESTIMATE OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

In compliance with clause 3(d) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is made concerning the effects on the budget of the bill, H.R. 8876, as reported. The Committee agrees with the estimate prepared by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), which is included below.

B. STATEMENT REGARDING NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY AND TAX EXPENDITURES BUDGET AUTHORITY

In compliance with clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee states that the bill provides new budget authority, as described in the included estimate

from the Congressional Budget Office. The Committee states further that the bill involves no new or increased tax expenditures.

C. COST ESTIMATE PREPARED BY THE CONGRESSIONAL
BUDGET OFFICE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, requiring a cost estimate prepared by the CBO, the following statement by CBO is provided.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 11, 2022.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
*Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 8876, the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Carolyn Ugolino.

Sincerely,

PHILLIP L. SWAGEL,
Director.

Enclosure.

H.R. 8876, The Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022			
As ordered reported by the House Committee on Ways and Means on September 21, 2022			
By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2023	2023-2027	2023-2032
Direct Spending (Outlays)	15	1,643	3,070
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	15	1,643	3,070
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	0	0
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2033?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No

H.R. 8876 would reauthorize the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program through fiscal year 2027 and appropriate funds for the program for each fiscal year from 2023 through 2027. CBO estimates that enacting the bill would cost about \$3 billion over the 2023–2032 period.

The Health Resources and Services Administration manages the MIECHV grant program. Program funding is distributed to states, territories, and tribal entities to develop and implement evidence-based, voluntary programs that aim to improve maternal and child health, prevent child abuse and neglect, encourage positive par-

enting, and promote child development and school readiness. In fiscal year 2022, the MIECHV program received \$400 million.

H.R. 8876 would appropriate \$500 million for each fiscal year 2023 through 2027 for federal base grants for the program. Starting in fiscal year 2024, H.R. 8876 would also appropriate funding to make federal matching grants available subject to a rate of 75 percent federal funds and 25 percent nonfederal funds. Any unobligated federal matching funds in a fiscal year would be redistributed to eligible entities subject to their capacity to provide the required match.

The costs of the legislation, detailed in Table 1, fall within budget function 550 (health).

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF H.R. 8876

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—												
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023– 2027	2023– 2032	
	Increases in Direct Spending												
Budget Authority	500	550	600	650	800	0	0	0	0	0	3,100	3,100	
Estimated Outlays	15	175	380	519	554	597	485	255	90	0	1,643	3,070	

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays that are subject to those pay-as-you-go procedures are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—CBO'S ESTIMATE OF THE STATUTORY PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS OF H.R. 8876, THE JACKIE WALORSKI MATERNAL AND CHILD HOME VISITING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022, AS ORDERED REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS ON SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—												
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023– 2027	2023– 2032	
	Net Increase in Deficit												
Pay-As-You-Go Effect	15	175	380	519	554	597	485	255	90	0	1,643	3,070	

Estimate Prepared By: Federal Costs: Carolyn Ugolino; Mandates: Andrew Laughlin.

Estimate Reviewed By: Leo Lex, Deputy Director for Budget Analysis.

V. OTHER MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED UNDER THE RULES OF THE HOUSE

A. COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With respect to clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII and clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee made findings and recommendations that are reflected in this report.

B. STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With respect to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the report describes performance goals and objectives for the which the measure authorizes funding.

C. INFORMATION RELATING TO UNFUNDED MANDATES

This information is provided in accordance with section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Pub. L. No. 104–4).

The Committee has determined that the bill does not contain Federal mandates on the private sector. The Committee has determined that the bill does not impose a Federal intergovernmental mandate on State, local, or tribal governments.

D. ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act were created by the bill.

E. APPLICABILITY TO LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the bill does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(2) of the Congressional Accountability Act.

F. CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, AND LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

With respect to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has carefully reviewed the provisions of the bill, and states that the provisions of the bill do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits within the meaning of the rule.

G. DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

In compliance with clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee states that no provision of the bill establishes or reauthorizes: (1) a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program; (2) a program included in any report to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139; or (3) a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, published pursuant section 6104 of title 31, United States Code.

H. HEARINGS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(6) of rule VIII, clause 12 of rule XXI, and sec. 3(u) of H. Res. 8 (117th Congress), the following hearing was used to develop or consider H.R. 8876: “Improving Family Outcomes through Home Visiting,” held on March 16, 2022, and described in the legislative history section.

VI. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL

A. TEXT OF EXISTING LAW AMENDED OR REPEALED BY THE BILL

Pursuant to clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the text of changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown below.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

* * * * *

**TITLE V—MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES
BLOCK GRANT**

* * * * *

SEC. 511. MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING PROGRAMS.(a) **PURPOSES.**—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to strengthen and improve the programs and activities carried out under this title;

(2) to improve coordination of services for at risk communities; and

(3) to identify and provide comprehensive services to improve outcomes for families who reside in at risk communities.

(b) **REQUIREMENT FOR ALL STATES TO ASSESS STATEWIDE NEEDS AND IDENTIFY AT RISK COMMUNITIES.**—(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each State shall, as a condition of receiving payments from an allotment for the State under section 502, conduct a statewide needs assessment (which may be separate from but in coordination with the statewide needs assessment required under section 505(a) and which shall be reviewed and updated by the State not later than October 1, 2020) that identifies—

(A) communities with concentrations of—

(i) premature birth, low-birth weight infants, and infant mortality, including infant death due to neglect, or other indicators of at-risk prenatal, maternal, newborn, or child health;

(ii) poverty;

(iii) crime;

(iv) domestic violence;

(v) high rates of high-school drop-outs;

(vi) substance abuse;

(vii) unemployment; or

(viii) child maltreatment;

(B) the quality and capacity of existing programs or initiatives for early childhood home visitation in the State including—

(i) the number and types of individuals and families who are receiving services under such programs or initiatives;

(ii) the gaps in early childhood home visitation in the State; and

(iii) the extent to which such programs or initiatives are meeting the needs of eligible families described in subsection ~~[(k)(2)]~~ (l)(2); and

(C) the State's capacity for providing substance abuse treatment and counseling services to individuals and families in need of such treatment or services.

(2) COORDINATION WITH OTHER ASSESSMENTS.—In conducting the statewide needs assessment required under paragraph (1), the State shall coordinate with, and take into account, other appropriate needs assessments conducted by the State, as determined by the Secretary, including the needs assessment required under section 505(a) (both the most recently completed assessment and any such assessment in progress), the communitywide strategic planning and needs assessments conducted in accordance with section 640(g)(1)(C) of the Head Start Act, and the inventory of current unmet needs and current community-based and prevention-focused programs and activities to prevent child abuse and neglect, and other family resource services operating in the State required under section 205(3) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

(3) SUBMISSION TO THE SECRETARY.—Each State shall submit to the Secretary, in such form and manner as the Secretary shall require—

(A) the results of the statewide needs assessment required under paragraph (1); and

(B) a description of how the State intends to address needs identified by the assessment, particularly with respect to communities identified under paragraph (1)(A), which may include applying for a grant to conduct an early childhood home visitation program in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(c) GRANTS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITATION PROGRAMS.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.—In addition to any other payments made under this title to a State, the Secretary shall make grants to eligible entities to enable the entities to deliver services under early childhood home visitation programs that satisfy the requirements of subsection (d) to eligible families in order to promote improvements in maternal and prenatal health, infant health, child health and development, parenting related to child development outcomes, school readiness, and the socioeconomic status of such families, and reductions in child abuse, neglect, and injuries.

(2) AUTHORITY TO USE INITIAL GRANT FUNDS FOR PLANNING OR IMPLEMENTATION.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under paragraph (1) may use a portion of the funds made available to the entity during the first 6 months of the period for which the grant is made for planning or implementation activities to assist with the establishment of early childhood home visitation programs that satisfy the requirements of subsection (d).

(3) AUTHORITY TO USE GRANT FOR A PAY FOR OUTCOMES INITIATIVE.—An eligible entity to which a grant is made under paragraph (1) may use up to 25 percent of the grant for outcomes or success payments related to a pay for outcomes initia-

tive that will not result in a reduction of funding for services delivered by the entity under a childhood home visitation program under this section while the eligible entity develops or operates such an initiative.

【(4) GRANT DURATION.—The Secretary shall determine the period of years for which a grant is made to an eligible entity under paragraph (1).】

(4) GRANT AMOUNTS.—

(A) BASE GRANTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—

(I) GENERAL RULE.—*With respect to each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 for which an eligible entity not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) is awarded a base grant under this section, the amount of the grant payable to the eligible entity for the fiscal year is the amount described by clause (ii) of this subparagraph with respect to the eligible entity, except as provided in subclause (II) of this clause.*

(II) SUBSTITUTION OF SUCCESSOR ELIGIBLE ENTITY FOR PREDECESSOR.—*If the 1st fiscal year for which an eligible entity is awarded a base grant under this section for a program operated in a State is among fiscal years 2024 through 2027, the amount described by clause (ii) with respect to the eligible entity is the amount of the base grant for which a program operated in the State was eligible under this subparagraph for fiscal year 2023.*

(ii) AMOUNT DESCRIBED.—

(I) GENERAL RULE.—*Subject to the succeeding provisions of this clause, the amount described by this clause with respect to an eligible entity is—*

(aa) *the amount made available under subsection (k) for base grants for fiscal year 2023 that remains after making the reservations required by subsection (k)(2) or any other reductions required by Federal law for fiscal year 2023; multiplied by*

(bb) *the percentage of children in all States who have not attained 5 years of age (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the data most recently available before fiscal year 2023) that is represented by the number of such children in the State in which the eligible entity is operating a program pursuant to this section (as so determined).*

(II) ADJUSTMENTS TO ENSURE STABLE FUNDING.—*If the amount otherwise payable to an eligible entity under subclause (I) for fiscal year 2023 is less than 90 percent, or greater than 110 percent, of the amount payable under this section to the eligible entity for the program for fiscal year 2021, the Secretary shall increase the amount otherwise so payable to 90 percent, or decrease the*

amount otherwise so payable to 110 percent, as the case may be, of the amount otherwise so payable.

(III) ADJUSTMENT TO ENSURE ALL BASE GRANT FUNDS ARE ALLOCATED.—If the amount described by subclause (I)(aa) is different than the total of the amounts otherwise described by subclause (I) after applying subclause (II), the Secretary shall increase or decrease the amounts otherwise so described after applying subclause (II) by such equal percentage as is necessary to reduce that difference to zero.

(IV) MINIMUM BASE GRANT AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this clause, the amount described by this clause with respect to an eligible entity shall be not less than \$1,000,000.

(B) MATCHING GRANTS.—

(i) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—

(I) GENERAL RULE.—With respect to each of fiscal years 2024 through 2027 for which an eligible entity not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) is awarded a grant under this section, the Secretary shall increase the amount of the grant payable to the eligible entity for the fiscal year under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph by the matching amount (if any) determined under subclause (II) of this clause with respect to the eligible entity for the fiscal year and the additional matching amount (if any) determined under clause (iii) of this subparagraph with respect to the eligible entity for the fiscal year.

(II) MATCHING AMOUNT.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—Subject to item (bb) of this subclause, the matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year is 75 percent of the sum of—

(AA) the total amount obligated by the eligible entity for home visiting services in the State for the fiscal year, from Federal funds made available for the fiscal year under this subparagraph; and

(BB) the total amount so obligated by the eligible entity from non-Federal funds, determined under subclause (III).

(bb) LIMITATION.—The matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year shall not exceed the allotment under subclause (IV) for the State in which the eligible entity is operating a program under this section for the fiscal year.

(III) DETERMINATION OF OBLIGATIONS FROM NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—For purposes of this clause, the total amount obligated by an eligible entity from non-Federal funds is the total of the amounts that are obligated by the eligible entity from non-Federal sources, to the extent that—

(aa) the services are delivered in compliance with subsections (d)(2) and (d)(3);

(bb) the eligible entity has reported the obligations to the Secretary; and

(cc) the amount is not counted toward meeting the maintenance of effort requirement in subsection (f).

(IV) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—The amount allotted under this subclause for a State in which an eligible entity is operating a program under this section for a fiscal year is—

(aa) the minimum matching grant allocation amount for the fiscal year; plus

(bb)(AA) the amount (if any) by which the amount made available under subsection (k) for matching grants for the fiscal year that remains after making the reservations required by subsection (k)(2) or any other reduction required by Federal law for the fiscal year exceeds the sum of the minimum matching grant allocation amounts for all eligible entities for the fiscal year; multiplied by

(BB) the percentage of children in all States who have not attained 5 years of age and are members of families with income not exceeding the poverty line (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recently available data) that is represented by the number of such children in the State (as so determined).

(V) MINIMUM MATCHING GRANT ALLOCATION AMOUNT.—Subject to subclause (VI), for purposes of subclause (IV), the minimum matching grant allocation amount for a fiscal year is—

(aa) in the case of fiscal year 2024, \$776,000;

(bb) in the case of fiscal year 2025, \$1,000,000;

(cc) in the case of fiscal year 2026, \$1,500,000; and

(dd) in the case of fiscal year 2027, \$2,000,000.

(VI) SPECIAL RULE.—If, after making any reductions otherwise required by law for a fiscal year, the amount made available for matching grants under this clause for the fiscal year is insufficient to provide the minimum matching grant allocation amount to each eligible entity operating a program under this section for the fiscal year, the Secretary may make a proportionate adjustment to the minimum matching grant allocation amount for the fiscal year to accommodate the reductions.

(ii) SUBMISSION OF STATEMENT EXPRESSING INTEREST IN ADDITIONAL MATCHING FUNDS IF AVAILABLE.—Before the beginning of a fiscal year for which an eligible entity desires a matching grant under this subpara-

graph for a program operated under this section, the eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary a statement as to whether the eligible entity desires additional matching grant funds that may be made available under clause (iii) for the fiscal year.

(iii) CARRYOVER AND REALLOCATION OF UNOBLIGATED FUNDS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that an amount allotted under clause (i)(IV) of this subparagraph for a fiscal year will not be awarded during the fiscal year, or that an amount made available under subsection (k)(1) for a fiscal year for matching grants will not be obligated by an eligible entity for the fiscal year, the amount shall be available for matching grants under this subparagraph for the succeeding fiscal year for eligible entities that have made submissions under clause (ii) of this subparagraph for additional matching grant funds from the amount.

(II) STATE ALLOTMENTS.—The Secretary shall allot to each eligible entity that has made such a submission for a fiscal year—

(aa) the total amount (if any) made available under subclause (I) for the fiscal year; multiplied by

(bb) the percentage of children who have not attained 5 years of age and are members of families with income not exceeding the poverty line (as determined by the Secretary on the basis of the most recently available data) in all of the States in which any eligible entity that has made such a submission is so operating a program, that is represented by the number of such children in the State (as so determined) in which the eligible entity is operating such a program.

(III) ADDITIONAL MATCHING AMOUNT.—

(aa) IN GENERAL.—Subject to item (bb) of this subclause, the additional matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year is 75 percent of the sum of—

(AA) the total amount obligated by the eligible entity for home visiting services in the State for the fiscal year, from Federal funds made available for the fiscal year under this subparagraph; and

(BB) the total amount so obligated by the eligible entity from non-Federal funds, determined under clause (i)(III), that are not taken into account in determining the matching amount with respect to the eligible entity under clause (i).

(bb) LIMITATION.—The additional matching amount with respect to an eligible entity for a fiscal year shall not exceed the allotment

under subclause (II) for the State in which the eligible entity is operating a program under this section for the fiscal year.

(5) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide an eligible entity that receives a grant under paragraph (1) with technical assistance in administering programs or activities conducted in whole or in part with grant funds.

(d) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements of this subsection for an early childhood home visitation program conducted with a grant made under this section are as follows:

(1) QUANTIFIABLE, MEASURABLE IMPROVEMENT IN [BENCHMARK AREAS] BENCHMARK AREAS RELATED TO INDIVIDUAL FAMILY OUTCOMES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The eligible entity establishes, subject to the approval of the Secretary, quantifiable, measurable 3- and 5-year benchmarks for demonstrating that the program results in improvements for the eligible families participating in the program in the following areas:

- (i) Improved maternal and newborn health.
- (ii) Prevention of child injuries, child abuse, neglect, or maltreatment, and reduction of emergency department visits.
- (iii) Improvement in school readiness and achievement.
- (iv) Reduction in crime or domestic violence.
- (v) Improvements in family economic self-sufficiency.
- (vi) Improvements in the coordination and referrals for other community resources and supports.

(B) OUTCOMES DASHBOARDS.—*The Secretary shall, directly or by grant or contract, establish and operate a website accessible to the public that includes an annually updated dashboard that—*

(i) provides easy-to-understand information on the outcomes achieved by each eligible entity with respect to each of the benchmarks described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph that apply to the eligible entity, which shall be based on only the data elements or types of data collected before the date of the enactment of this section unless administering agencies and the Secretary agree pursuant to subsection (h)(6) that additional data is required;

(ii) includes a template provided by the Secretary that will enable comparison among eligible entities not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) of—

(I) a profile of each eligible entity showing outcome indicators and how the outcomes compare to benchmarks described in subclause (II);

(II) information on the outcome indicators and requisite outcome levels established for each eligible entity;

(III) information on each model employed in the program operated by each eligible entity, and regarding each benchmark area described in subsection (d)(1)(A) in which the model used by the el-

eligible entity is expected to affect participant outcomes;

(IV) the most recently available information from the report required by subparagraph (E) of this paragraph;

(V) an electronic link to the State needs assessment under subsection (b)(1); and

(VI) information regarding any penalty imposed, or other corrective action taken, by the Secretary against a State for failing to achieve a requisite outcome level or any other requirement imposed by or under this section, and an indication as to whether the eligible entity is operating under a corrective action plan under subparagraph (E)(ii) of this paragraph, and if so, a link to the plan, an explanation of the reason for the implementation of the plan, and a report on any progress made in operating under the plan;

(iii) includes information relating to those eligible entities for which funding is reserved under subsection (k)(2)(A), with modifications as necessary to reflect tribal sovereignty, data privacy, and participant confidentiality; and

(iv) protects data privacy and confidentiality of participant families.

[(B)] (C) DEMONSTRATION OF IMPROVEMENTS AFTER 3 YEARS.—

(i) **REPORT TO THE SECRETARY.**—Not later than 30 days after the end of the 3rd year in which the eligible entity conducts the program, the entity submits to the Secretary a report demonstrating improvement in at least 4 of the areas specified in subparagraph (A).

(ii) **CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN.**—If the report submitted by the eligible entity under clause (i) fails to demonstrate improvement in at least 4 of the areas specified in subparagraph (A), the entity shall develop and implement a plan to improve outcomes in each of the areas specified in subparagraph (A), subject to approval by the Secretary. The plan shall include provisions for the Secretary to monitor implementation of the plan and conduct continued oversight of the program, including through submission by the entity of regular reports to the Secretary.

(iii) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide an eligible entity required to develop and implement an improvement plan under clause (ii) with technical assistance to develop and implement the plan. The Secretary may provide the technical assistance directly or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements.

(II) **ADVISORY PANEL.**—The Secretary shall establish an advisory panel for purposes of obtaining recommendations regarding the technical assist-

ance provided to entities in accordance with subclause (I).

(iv) **NO IMPROVEMENT OR FAILURE TO SUBMIT REPORT.**—If the Secretary determines after a period of time specified by the Secretary that an eligible entity implementing an improvement plan under clause (ii) has failed to demonstrate any improvement in the areas specified in subparagraph (A), or if the Secretary determines that an eligible entity has failed to submit the report required under clause (i), the Secretary shall terminate the entity’s grant and may include any unexpended grant funds in grants made to nonprofit organizations under subsection (h)(2)(B).

[(C)] (D) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2015, the eligible entity shall submit a report to the Secretary demonstrating improvements (if any) in each of the areas specified in subparagraph (A).

[(D)] (E) DEMONSTRATION OF IMPROVEMENTS IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—

(i) **CONTINUED MEASUREMENT OF IMPROVEMENT IN APPLICABLE BENCHMARK AREAS.**—The eligible entity, after demonstrating improvements for eligible families as specified in subparagraphs (A) and **[(B)] (C)**, shall continue to track and report, not later than 30 days after the end of fiscal year 2020 and every 3 years thereafter, information demonstrating that the program results in improvements for the eligible families participating in the program in at least 4 of the areas specified in subparagraph (A) that the service delivery model or models selected by the entity are intended to improve.

(ii) **CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN.**—If the eligible entity fails to demonstrate improvement in at least 4 of the areas specified in subparagraph (A), as compared to eligible families who do not receive services under an early childhood home visitation program, the entity shall develop and implement a plan to improve outcomes in each of the areas specified in subparagraph (A) that the service delivery model or models selected by the entity are intended to improve, subject to approval by the Secretary. The plan shall include provisions for the Secretary to monitor implementation of the plan and conduct continued oversight of the program, including through submission by the entity of regular reports to the Secretary.

(iii) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary shall provide an eligible entity required to develop and implement an improvement plan under clause (ii) with technical assistance to develop and implement the plan. The Secretary may provide the technical assistance directly or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements.

(iv) **NO IMPROVEMENT OR FAILURE TO SUBMIT REPORT.**—If the Secretary determines after a period of time specified by the Secretary that an eligible entity

implementing an improvement plan under clause (ii) has failed to demonstrate any improvement in at least 4 of the areas specified in subparagraph (A), or if the Secretary determines that an eligible entity has failed to submit the report required by clause (i), the Secretary shall terminate the grant made to the entity under this section and may include any unexpended grant funds in grants made to nonprofit organizations under subsection (h)(2)(B).

(2) IMPROVEMENTS IN OUTCOMES FOR INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The program is designed, with respect to an eligible family participating in the program, to result in the participant outcomes described in subparagraph (B) that the eligible entity identifies on the basis of an individualized assessment of the family, are relevant for that family.

(B) PARTICIPANT OUTCOMES.—The participant outcomes described in this subparagraph are the following:

(i) Improvements in prenatal, maternal, and newborn health, including improved pregnancy outcomes

(ii) Improvements in child health and development, including the prevention of child injuries and maltreatment and improvements in cognitive, language, social-emotional, and physical developmental indicators.

(iii) Improvements in parenting skills.

(iv) Improvements in school readiness and child academic achievement.

(v) Reductions in crime or domestic violence.

(vi) Improvements in family economic self-sufficiency.

(vii) Improvements in the coordination of referrals for, and the provision of, other community resources and supports for eligible families, consistent with State child welfare agency training.

(3) CORE COMPONENTS.—The program includes the following core components:

(A) SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL OR MODELS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), the program is conducted using 1 or more of the service delivery models described in item (aa) or (bb) of subclause (I) or in subclause (II) selected by the eligible entity:

(I) The model conforms to a clear consistent home visitation model that has been in existence for at least 3 years and is research-based, grounded in relevant empirically-based knowledge, linked to program determined outcomes, associated with a national organization or institution of higher education that has comprehensive home visitation program standards that ensure high quality service delivery and continuous program quality improvement, and has demonstrated significant, (and in the case of the service delivery model described in item (aa), sustained) positive outcomes, as described in the benchmark areas specified in

paragraph (1)(A) and the participant outcomes described in paragraph (2)(B), when evaluated using well-designed and rigorous—

(aa) randomized controlled research designs, and the evaluation results have been published in a peer-reviewed journal; or

(bb) quasi-experimental research designs.

(II) The model conforms to a promising and new approach to achieving the benchmark areas specified in paragraph (1)(A) and the participant outcomes described in paragraph (2)(B), has been developed or identified by a national organization or institution of higher education, and will be evaluated through well-designed and rigorous process.

(ii) MAJORITY OF GRANT FUNDS USED FOR EVIDENCE-BASED MODELS.—An eligible entity shall use not more than 25 percent of the amount of the grant paid to the entity for a fiscal year for purposes of conducting a program using the service delivery model described in clause (i)(II).

(iii) CRITERIA FOR EVIDENCE OF EFFECTIVENESS OF MODELS.—The Secretary shall establish criteria for evidence of effectiveness of the service delivery models and shall ensure that the process for establishing the criteria is transparent and provides the opportunity for public comment.

(B) USE OF GRANT TO PROVIDE OR SUPPORT TARGETED, INTENSIVE HOME VISITING SERVICES.—The program uses the grant to provide or support targeted, intensive home visiting services for the populations described in paragraph (5).

[(B)] (C) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) The program adheres to a clear, consistent model that satisfies the requirements of being grounded in empirically-based knowledge related to home visiting and linked to the benchmark areas specified in paragraph (1)(A) and the participant outcomes described in paragraph (2)(B) related to the purposes of the program.

(ii) The program employs well-trained and competent staff, as demonstrated by education or training, such as nurses, social workers, educators, child development specialists, or other well-trained and competent staff, and provides ongoing and specific training on the model being delivered.

(iii) The program maintains high quality supervision to establish home visitor competencies.

(iv) The program demonstrates strong organizational capacity to implement the activities involved.

(v) The program establishes appropriate linkages and referral networks to other community resources and supports for eligible families.

(vi) The program monitors the fidelity of program implementation to ensure that services are delivered pursuant to the specified model.

(vii) *If the application submitted by the eligible entity includes the assurance described in subsection (e)(10)(C) with respect to the program, the program provides in-person service consistent with the assurances.*

(4) *VIRTUAL HOME VISITS.—*

(A) *IN GENERAL.—A virtual home visit conducted under the program shall be considered a home visit for purposes of this section if the application for funding of the program submitted pursuant to this section most recently after the effective date of this paragraph includes the material described in subsection (e)(10).*

(B) *STANDARDS FOR TRAINING APPLICABLE TO VIRTUAL SERVICE DELIVERY.—The standards for training requirements applicable to virtual service delivery under a home visiting model shall be equivalent to those that apply to in-person service delivery under the model.*

(C) *REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—A grant made under this section for the program may not be used for any virtual home visit during a year, unless the eligible entity to which the grant is made submits the report described in subsection (e)(8)(A) for the year.*

(D) *VIRTUAL HOME VISIT DEFINED.—In this section, the term “virtual home visit” means a visit conducted solely by use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies.*

(E) *TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—If the Secretary finds that an eligible entity has not complied with the assurance described in subsection (e)(10)(C), the Secretary shall, directly or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, provide the eligible entity with such technical assistance as is necessary to assist the eligible entity in doing so.*

[(4)] (5) PRIORITY FOR SERVING HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS.—
The eligible entity gives priority to providing services under the program to the following:

(A) Eligible families who reside in communities in need of such services, as identified in the statewide needs assessment required under subsection (b)(1)(A), taking into account the staffing, community resource, and other requirements to operate at least one approved model of home visiting and demonstrate improvements for eligible families.

(B) Low-income eligible families.

(C) Eligible families who are pregnant women who have not attained age 21.

(D) Eligible families that have a history of child abuse or neglect or have had interactions with child welfare services.

(E) Eligible families that have a history of substance abuse or need substance abuse treatment.

(F) Eligible families that have users of tobacco products in the home.

(G) Eligible families that are or have children with low student achievement.

(H) Eligible families with children with developmental delays or disabilities.

(I) Eligible families who, or that include individuals who, are serving or formerly served in the Armed Forces, including such families that have members of the Armed Forces who have had multiple deployments outside of the United States.

(6) *LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—*Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, an eligible entity to which funds are provided under subsection (c) or (h)(2)(B) shall not use more than 10 percent of the funds to cover the costs of administration.*

(B) *AUTHORITY TO GRANT EXCEPTIONS.*—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—*The Secretary may authorize an eligible entity that meets a condition of clause (ii) of this subparagraph to exceed the percentage limitation in subparagraph (A) with respect to a program conducted under this subsection by not more than 5 percentage points, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate.*

(ii) *CONDITIONS.*—*An eligible entity meets a condition of this clause if the eligible entity—*

(I) conducts the program by directly providing home visits to eligible families and without a sub-recipient;

(II) in the fiscal year for which the grant for the program is made under this section, proposes to expand services in 1 or more communities identified in the statewide needs assessment under subsection (b) and in which home visiting services are not provided; or

(III) has conducted the program for fewer than 3 years.

(e) *APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.*—*An eligible entity desiring a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary for approval, in such manner as the Secretary may require, that includes the following:*

(1) *A description of the populations to be served by the entity, including specific information regarding how the entity will serve high risk populations described in subsection (d)(4).*

(2) *An assurance that the entity will give priority to serving low-income eligible families and eligible families who reside in at risk communities identified in the statewide needs assessment required under subsection (b)(1)(A).*

(3) *The service delivery model or models described in subsection (d)(3)(A) that the entity will use under the program and the basis for the selection of the model or models.*

(4) *A statement identifying how the selection of the populations to be served and the service delivery model or models that the entity will use under the program for such populations is consistent with the results of the statewide needs assessment conducted under subsection (b).*

(5) The quantifiable, measurable benchmarks established by the State to demonstrate that the program contributes to improvements in the areas specified in subsection (d)(1)(A) that the service delivery model or models selected by the entity are intended to improve.

(6) An assurance that the entity will obtain and submit documentation or other appropriate evidence from the organization or entity that developed the service delivery model or models used under the program to verify that the program is implemented and services are delivered according to the model specifications.

(7) Assurances that the entity will establish procedures to ensure that—

(A) the participation of each eligible family in the program is voluntary; and

(B) services are provided to an eligible family in accordance with the individual assessment for that family.

(8) Assurances that the entity will—

(A) submit annual reports to the Secretary regarding the program and activities carried out under the program that include such information and data as the Secretary shall require, *including the number of virtual home visits conducted under the program in the year covered by the report, disaggregated with respect to each home visiting model under which the virtual home visits are conducted*; and

(B) participate in, and cooperate with, data and information collection necessary for the evaluation required under subsection (g)(2) and other research and evaluation activities carried out under subsection (h)(3).

(9) A description of other State programs that include home visitation services, including, if applicable to the State, other programs carried out under this title with funds made available from allotments under section 502(c), programs funded under title IV, title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (relating to community-based grants for the prevention of child abuse and neglect), and section 645A of the Head Start Act (relating to Early Head Start programs).

(10) *At the option of the eligible entity—*

(A) *a description of any limitations or constraints on virtual home visits under the program, including—*

(i) a description of the plan of the eligible entity to encourage in-person home visits; and

(ii) a description of the considerations to be used in determining when a virtual home visit is appropriate, including client consent, client preference, geographic limitations, model fidelity, and hazardous conditions including public health emergencies, weather events, health concerns for home visitors and client families, and other local issues;

(B) *an assurance that—*

(i) the virtual home visit is implemented as a model enhancement; or

(ii) the Secretary has identified the home visit as part of an effective model or model adaptation, based on an evidence of effectiveness review conducted using

the criteria established under subsection (d)(3)(A)(iii); and

(C) an assurance to the Secretary that at least 1 in-person home visit shall be conducted for each client family under the program during the 12-month period that begins with the entry of the client family into the program, and during each succeeding 12-month period, except that any such period in which a public health emergency declared under Federal law, or under the law of the State in which the program is conducted, is in effect shall be extended by the length of time in which the declaration is in effect.

[(10)] *(1) Other information as required by the Secretary.*

[(f) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—Funds provided to an eligible entity receiving a grant under this section shall supplement, and not supplant, funds from other sources for early childhood home visitation programs or initiatives.]

(f) MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary may not make a grant to an eligible entity under this section for a fiscal year if the total amount of non-Federal funds obligated by the eligible entity in the State in the fiscal year for a program operated pursuant to this section is less than the total amount of non-Federal funds reported to have been expended by any eligible entity for such a program in the State in fiscal year 2019 or 2021, whichever is the lesser.

(2) PUBLICATION OF AMOUNTS.—Not later than June 30, 2023, the Secretary shall cause to have published in the Federal Register the amount of non-Federal funds expended as described in this section that has been reported by each eligible entity not referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A) for each of fiscal years 2019 and 2021.

(3) GRACE PERIOD.—The Secretary may, in exceptional circumstances, allow an eligible entity a period to come into compliance with this subsection. The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to any eligible entity to assist the entity in doing so.

(g) EVALUATION.—

(1) INDEPENDENT, EXPERT ADVISORY PANEL.—The Secretary, in accordance with subsection (h)(1)(A), shall appoint an independent advisory panel consisting of experts in program evaluation and research, education, and early childhood development—

(A) to review, and make recommendations on, the design and plan for the evaluation required under paragraph (2) within 1 year after the date of enactment of this section;

(B) to maintain and advise the Secretary regarding the progress of the evaluation; and

(C) to comment, if the panel so desires, on the report submitted under paragraph (3).

(2) AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT EVALUATION.—On the basis of the recommendations of the advisory panel under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall, by grant, contract, or interagency agreement, conduct an evaluation of the statewide needs assessments submitted under subsection (b) and the grants made

under subsections (c) and (h)(3)(B). The evaluation shall include—

(A) an analysis, on a State-by-State basis, of the results of such assessments, including indicators of maternal and prenatal health and infant health and mortality, and State actions in response to the assessments; and

(B) an assessment of—

(i) the effect of early childhood home visitation programs on child and parent outcomes, including with respect to each of the benchmark areas specified in subsection (d)(1)(A) and the participant outcomes described in subsection (d)(2)(B);

(ii) the effectiveness of such programs on different populations, including the extent to which the ability of programs to improve participant outcomes varies across programs and populations; and

(iii) the potential for the activities conducted under such programs, if scaled broadly, to improve health care practices, eliminate health disparities, and improve health care system quality, efficiencies, and reduce costs.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than March 31, 2015, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress on the results of the evaluation conducted under paragraph (2) and shall make the report publicly available.

(h) OTHER PROVISIONS.—

(1) INTRA-AGENCY COLLABORATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the Maternal and Child Health Bureau and the Administration for Children and Families collaborate with respect to carrying out this section, including with respect to—

(A) reviewing and analyzing the statewide needs assessments required under subsection (b), the awarding and oversight of grants awarded under this section, the establishment of the advisory panels required under subsections (d)(1)(B)(iii)(II) and (g)(1), and the evaluation and report required under subsection (g); and

(B) consulting with other Federal agencies with responsibility for administering or evaluating programs that serve eligible families to coordinate and collaborate with respect to research related to such programs and families, including the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development of the National Institutes of Health, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice, and the Institute of Education Sciences of the Department of Education.

(2) GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE ENTITIES THAT ARE NOT STATES.—

(A) INDIAN TRIBES, TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS, OR URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary shall specify requirements for eligible entities that are Indian Tribes (or a consortium of Indian Tribes), Tribal Organizations, or Urban Indian Organizations to apply for and conduct an early childhood home visitation program with a grant under this

section. Such requirements shall, to the greatest extent practicable, be consistent with the requirements applicable to eligible entities that are States and shall require an Indian Tribe (or consortium), Tribal Organization, or Urban Indian Organization to—

- (i) conduct a needs assessment similar to the assessment required for all States under subsection (b); and
- (ii) establish quantifiable, measurable 3- and 5-year benchmarks consistent with subsection (d)(1)(A).

(B) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—If, as of the beginning of fiscal year 2012, a State has not applied or been approved for a grant under this section, the Secretary may use amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) of subsection [(j)] (k) that are available for expenditure under paragraph (3) of that subsection to make a grant to an eligible entity that is a nonprofit organization described in subsection [(k)(1)(B)] (l)(I)(B) to conduct an early childhood home visitation program in the State. The Secretary shall specify the requirements for such an organization to apply for and conduct the program which shall, to the greatest extent practicable, be consistent with the requirements applicable to eligible entities that are States and shall require the organization to—

- (i) carry out the program based on the needs assessment conducted by the State under subsection (b); and
- (ii) establish quantifiable, measurable 3- and 5-year benchmarks consistent with subsection (d)(1)(A).

(3) RESEARCH AND OTHER EVALUATION ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a continuous program of research and evaluation activities in order to increase knowledge about the implementation and effectiveness of home visiting programs, using random assignment designs to the maximum extent feasible. The Secretary may carry out such activities directly, or through grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall ensure that—

- (i) evaluation of a specific program or project is conducted by persons or individuals not directly involved in the operation of such program or project; and
- (ii) the conduct of research and evaluation activities includes consultation with independent researchers, State officials, and developers and providers of home visiting programs on topics including research design and administrative data matching.

(4) REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION.—Not later than December 31, 2015, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress regarding the programs conducted with grants under this section. The report required under this paragraph shall include—

- (A) information regarding the extent to which eligible entities receiving grants under this section demonstrated improvements in the areas specified in subsection (d)(1)(A);
- (B) information regarding any technical assistance provided under subsection (d)(1)(B)(iii)(I), including the type of any such assistance provided; and

(C) recommendations for such legislative or administrative action as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(5) DATA EXCHANGE STANDARDS FOR IMPROVED INTEROPERABILITY.—

(A) DESIGNATION AND USE OF DATA EXCHANGE STANDARDS.—

(i) DESIGNATION.—The head of the department or agency responsible for administering a program funded under this section shall, in consultation with an interagency work group established by the Office of Management and Budget and considering State government perspectives, designate data exchange standards for necessary categories of information that a State agency operating the program is required to electronically exchange with another State agency under applicable Federal law.

(ii) DATA EXCHANGE STANDARDS MUST BE NONPROPRIETARY AND INTEROPERABLE.—The data exchange standards designated under clause (i) shall, to the extent practicable, be nonproprietary and interoperable.

(iii) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—In designating data exchange standards under this paragraph, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate—

(I) interoperable standards developed and maintained by an international voluntary consensus standards body, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget;

(II) interoperable standards developed and maintained by intergovernmental partnerships, such as the National Information Exchange Model; and

(III) interoperable standards developed and maintained by Federal entities with authority over contracting and financial assistance.

(B) DATA EXCHANGE STANDARDS FOR FEDERAL REPORTING.—

(i) DESIGNATION.—The head of the department or agency responsible for administering a program referred to in this section shall, in consultation with an interagency work group established by the Office of Management and Budget, and considering State government perspectives, designate data exchange standards to govern Federal reporting and exchange requirements under applicable Federal law.

(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—The data exchange reporting standards required by clause (i) shall, to the extent practicable—

(I) incorporate a widely accepted, nonproprietary, searchable, computer-readable format;

(II) be consistent with and implement applicable accounting principles;

(III) be implemented in a manner that is cost-effective and improves program efficiency and effectiveness; and

(IV) be capable of being continually upgraded as necessary.

(iii) INCORPORATION OF NONPROPRIETARY STANDARDS.—In designating data exchange standards under this paragraph, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate existing nonproprietary standards, such as the eXtensible Mark up Language.

(iv) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require a change to existing data exchange standards for Federal reporting about a program referred to in this section, if the head of the department or agency responsible for administering the program finds the standards to be effective and efficient.

(6) REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—*The Secretary shall reduce the burden, on States and public and private implementing agencies at the local level, of administering this section, by—*

(i) reviewing and revising administrative data collection instruments and forms to eliminate duplication and streamline reporting requirements for States, eligible entities referred to in subsection (k)(2)(A), and non-profit organizations referred to in subsection (l)(1)(B), including timelines for submitting reports;

(ii) conducting an analysis of the total number of hours reported by administering agencies on complying with paperwork requirements, and exploring, in consultation with administering agencies, ways to reduce the number of hours spent by at least 15 percent;

(iii) conducting a review of paperwork and data collection requirements for tribal grantees, and exploring, in consultation with tribes and tribal organizations, ways to reduce administrative burden, respect sovereignty, and acknowledge the different focus points for tribal grantees;

(iv) collecting input from relevant State fiscal officials to align fiscal requirements and oversight for States and eligible entities to ensure consistency with standards and guidelines for other Federal formula grant programs; and

(v) consulting with administering agencies and service delivery model representatives on needed and unneeded data elements regarding the dashboards provided for in subsection (d)(1)(B), consistent with the data requirements of such subsection.

(B) FINDINGS ON PAPERWORK REDUCTION.—

(i) INCLUSION IN REPORT.—In the 1st report submitted pursuant to subsection (j) more than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall include the findings of the Secretary with respect to the matters described in subparagraph (A).

(ii) IMPLEMENTATION.—Within 2 years after complying with clause (i), the Secretary shall implement the findings referred to in clause (i).

(i) APPLICATION OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF TITLE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the other provisions of this title shall not apply to a grant made under this section.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The following provisions of this title shall apply to a grant made under this section to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply to allotments made under section 502(c):

(A) Section 504(b)(6) (relating to prohibition on payments to excluded individuals and entities).

(B) Section 504(c) (relating to the use of funds for the purchase of technical assistance).

[(C) Section 504(d) (relating to a limitation on administrative expenditures).]

[(D)] (C) Section 506 (relating to reports and audits), but only to the extent determined by the Secretary to be appropriate for grants made under this section.

[(E)] (D) Section 507 (relating to penalties for false statements).

[(F)] (E) Section 508 (relating to nondiscrimination).

[(G)] (F) Section 509(a) (relating to the administration of the grant program).

(j) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—By December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a written report on the grants made under this section for the then preceding fiscal year, which shall include—

(1) an eligible entity-by-eligible entity summary of the outcomes measured by the entity with respect to each benchmark described in subsection (e)(5) that apply to the entity;

(2) information regarding any technical assistance funded under subparagraph (B) or (C) of subsection (k)(2), including the type of any such assistance provided;

(3) information on the demographic makeup of families served by each such entity to the extent possible while respecting participant confidentiality, including race, ethnicity, educational attainment at enrollment, household income, and other demographic markers as determined by the Secretary;

(4) the information described in subsection (d)(1)(E);

(5) the estimated share of the eligible population served using grants made under this section;

(6) a description of each service delivery model funded under this section by the eligible entities in each State, and the share (if any) of the grants expended on each model;

(7) a description of non-Federal expenditures by eligible entities to qualify for matching funds under subsection (c)(4);

(8) information on the uses of funds reserved under subsection (k)(2)(C);

(9) information relating to those eligible entities for which funding is reserved under subsection (k)(2)(A), with modifications as necessary to reflect tribal data sovereignty, data privacy, and participant confidentiality; and

(10) a list of data elements collected from eligible entities, and the purpose of each data element in measuring performance or enforcing requirements under this section.

[(j)] (k) APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section—

- [(A) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2010;
- [(B) \$250,000,000 for fiscal year 2011;
- [(C) \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 2012;
- [(D) \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2013;
- [(E) \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2014;
- [(F) for fiscal year 2015, \$400,000,000;
- [(G) for fiscal year 2016, \$400,000,000; and
- [(H) for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2022, \$400,000,000.]

(A) for fiscal year 2023, \$500,000,000 for base grants;

(B) for fiscal year 2024, \$550,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$50,000,000 shall be for matching grants;

(C) for fiscal year 2025, \$600,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$100,000,000 shall be for matching grants;

(D) for fiscal year 2026, \$650,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$150,000,000 shall be for matching grants; and

(E) for fiscal year 2027, \$800,000,000, of which \$500,000,000 shall be for base grants and \$300,000,000 shall be for matching grants.

(2) RESERVATIONS.—Of [the amount] *each amount made available for base grants and each amount made available for matching grants* appropriated under this subsection for a fiscal year (or portion of a fiscal year), the Secretary shall reserve—

(A) [3] 6 percent of such amount for purposes of making grants to eligible entities that are Indian Tribes (or a consortium of Indian Tribes), Tribal Organizations, or Urban Indian Organizations; [and]

[(B) 3 percent of such amount for purposes of carrying out subsections (d)(1)(B)(iii), (g), and (h)(3).]

(B) 2 percent of such amount for purposes of providing technical assistance, directly or through grants or contracts, for purposes as otherwise described in subsections (c)(5), (d)(1)(C)(iii), (d)(1)(E)(iii), and (d)(4)(E);

(C) 2 percent of such amount for purposes of workforce support, retention, and case management, including workforce-related technical assistance, research and evaluation, and program administration, directly or through grants or contracts, of which the Secretary shall use not more than \$1,500,000 to establish and operate the Jackie Walorski Center for Evidence-Based Case Management; and

(D) 3 percent of such amount for purposes of research and evaluation (directly or through grants or contracts), and for administering this section (directly, through contracts, or otherwise).

(3) AVAILABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), funds made available to an eligible entity under this section for a fiscal year (or portion of a fiscal year) shall remain available for expenditure by the eligible entity

through the end of the second succeeding fiscal year after award. Any funds that are not expended by the eligible entity during the period in which the funds are available under the preceding sentence may be used for grants to nonprofit organizations under subsection (h)(2)(B).

(B) FUNDS FOR PAY FOR OUTCOMES INITIATIVES.—Funds made available to an eligible entity under this section for a fiscal year (or portion of a fiscal year) for a pay for outcomes initiative shall remain available for expenditure by the eligible entity for not more than 10 years after the funds are so made available.

(4) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—To the extent that the grant amount awarded under this section to an eligible entity is determined on the basis of relative population or poverty considerations, the Secretary shall make the determination using the most accurate Federal data available for the eligible entity.

(5) DISPOSITION OF EXCESS FUNDS RESERVED FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.—*To the extent that the amounts reserved under paragraph (2)(D) for a fiscal year are not obligated in the fiscal year, the Secretary may use the funds for any purpose described in this section or to offset any reduction with respect to this section that is required by Federal law.*

[(k)] (l) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “eligible entity” means a State, an Indian Tribe, Tribal Organization, or Urban Indian Organization, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa.

(B) NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—Only for purposes of awarding grants under subsection (h)(2)(B), such term shall include a nonprofit organization with an established record of providing early childhood home visitation programs or initiatives in a State or several States.

(2) ELIGIBLE FAMILY.—The term “eligible family” means—

(A) a woman who is pregnant, and the father of the child if the father is available; or

(B) a parent or primary caregiver of a child, including grandparents or other relatives of the child, and foster parents, who are serving as the child’s primary caregiver from birth to kindergarten entry, and including a noncustodial parent who has an ongoing relationship with, and at times provides physical care for, the child.

(3) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The terms “Indian Tribe” and “Tribal Organization”, and “Urban Indian Organization” have the meanings given such terms in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

(4) PAY FOR OUTCOMES INITIATIVE.—The term “pay for outcomes initiative” means a performance-based grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other agreement awarded by a public entity in which a commitment is made to pay for improved outcomes achieved as a result of the intervention that result in social benefit and direct cost savings or cost avoidance to the public sector. Such an initiative shall include—

(A) a feasibility study that describes how the proposed intervention is based on evidence of effectiveness;

(B) a rigorous, third-party evaluation that uses experimental or quasi-experimental design or other research methodologies that allow for the strongest possible causal inferences to determine whether the initiative has met its proposed outcomes as a result of the intervention;

(C) an annual, publicly available report on the progress of the initiative; and

(D) a requirement that payments are made to the recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement only when agreed upon outcomes are achieved, except that this requirement shall not apply with respect to payments to a third party conducting the evaluation described in subparagraph (B).

SEC. 511A. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES THROUGH HOME VISITING PROGRAMS.

(a) SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION.—In addition to amounts otherwise appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are appropriated to the Secretary \$150,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022, to enable eligible entities to conduct programs in accordance with section 511 and subsection (c) of this section.

(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.—To be eligible to receive funds made available by subsection (a) of this section, an entity shall—

(1) as of the date of the enactment of this section, be conducting a program under section 511;

(2) ensure the modification of grants, contracts, and other agreements, as applicable, executed under section 511 under which the program is conducted as are necessary to provide that, during the period that begins with the date of the enactment of this section and ends with the end of the 2nd succeeding fiscal year after the funds are awarded, the entity shall—

(A) not reduce funding for, or staffing levels of, the program on account of reduced enrollment in the program; and

(B) when using funds to provide emergency supplies to eligible families receiving grant services under section 511, ensure coordination with local diaper banks to the extent practicable; and

(3) reaffirm that, in conducting the program, the entity will focus on priority populations (as defined in section 511(d)(4)).

(c) USES OF FUNDS.—An entity to which funds are provided under this section shall use the funds—

(1) to serve families with home visits or with virtual visits, that may be conducted by the use of electronic information and telecommunications technologies, in a service delivery model described in section 511(d)(3)(A);

(2) to pay hazard pay or other additional staff costs associated with providing home visits or administration for programs funded under section 511;

(3) to train home visitors employed by the entity in conducting a virtual home visit and in emergency preparedness and response planning for families served, and may include training on how to safely conduct intimate partner violence screenings, and training on safety and planning for families

served to support the family outcome improvements listed in section 511(d)(2)(B);

(4) for the acquisition by families served by programs under section 511 of such technological means as are needed to conduct and support a virtual home visit;

(5) to provide emergency supplies (such as diapers and diapering supplies including diaper wipes and diaper cream, necessary to ensure that a child using a diaper is properly cleaned and protected from diaper rash, formula, food, water, hand soap and hand sanitizer) to an eligible family (as defined in section **511(k)(2)** *511(l)(2)*);

(6) to coordinate with and provide reimbursement for supplies to diaper banks when using such entities to provide emergency supplies specified in paragraph (5); or

(7) to provide prepaid grocery cards to an eligible family (as defined in section **511(k)(2)** *511(l)(2)*) participating in the maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting program under section 511 for the purpose of enabling the family to meet the emergency needs of the family.

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