The Treatment Family Care Services Act

- Introduced in the 117th Congress
- Can be provided anywhere the child resides including kinship and relative homes, thus avoiding the need for out-of-home placement
- Provides a definition of TFC and requires the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to issue guidance to states identifying opportunities to fund TFC for children enrolled in any Medicaid eligibility group

RISE from Trauma Act

- Creates a new U.S. Health and Human Services (HHS) grant program to fund community-based coalitions that coordinate stakeholders and deliver targeted local services to address trauma
- Reauthorizes four critical federal programs: the Interagency Task Force on Trauma-Informed Care, National Child Traumatic Stress Network, the CDC’s ACEs Data Collection program, and SAMHSA’s Trauma Support in Schools grant program
One in five youth who have transitioned out of foster care report experiencing homelessness between ages 17 and 19, and over one in four (29%) report being homeless from 19 to 21. Among American Indian and Alaska Native young adults, the figure jumps to almost half (43%) for ages 19 to 21 (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2022)

19,130 children aged out of the U.S. foster care system, and a majority left without the emotional and financial support necessary to succeed in life that other children can receive within a family. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau, 2022)

LEGISLATION FFTA SUPPORTS:

Increasing Access to Foster Care Through 21 Act
- Provides a financial incentive to states to take up the option to extend care by removing Title IV-E income eligibility requirements for youth ages 18-21, which currently tie a young person's eligibility for services to the income of their often-estranged parents or legal guardians, thereby ensuring states receive the federal match for their costs
- Provides that by opting to extend care through age 21, youth who voluntarily leave care at 18 would have the ability to re-enter care should they need to
- Ensures categorical eligibility for extended care for youth ages 18 through 21