



**Improve Safety,
Well-Being, and Permanency
for Iowa's Children**

**Child Abuse Prevention
Adoption Subsidy
Child and Family Services
Eldora State Training School
Comprehensive Family Support Programs**

Child Abuse Prevention – Administrative Support Only



Purpose	The purpose of the Iowa Child Abuse Prevention Program (ICAPP) is to prevent child maltreatment.																			
Who Is Helped	Prevention services are funded through annual contracts awarded to local community-based volunteer councils. The ICAPP administrator provides support to these councils throughout the state.																			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>In SFY15, 55 local community-based volunteer councils renewed contracts.</i> ✓ <i>These councils provided services in 73 of Iowa's 99 counties.</i> 																			
Services	<p>The department utilizes a statewide non-profit organization to assist in administration of the ICAPP. Duties include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering a competitive grant program for prevention services to be provided by local community-based prevention volunteer councils. • Providing technical assistance to local councils and subcontracted service providers. • Conducting general research as it relates to the prevention of child maltreatment. • Evaluating the various local services funded by the overall program. <p>✓ <i>A total of 105 unique service contracts were renewed to community-based councils in SFY15.</i></p> <p>✓ <i>A competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued for services for SFY16-SFY18. A total of 108 new service contracts, in 72 counties, were issued, beginning SFY16.</i></p>																			
Goals & Strategies	<p>Goal: Services funded will be effective in reducing the risk of child maltreatment.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize evidence-based or promising practices in prevention. • Measure effectiveness of ICAPP services. <p>Results in SFY15: In August 2014, the ICAPP administrator produced the third annual evaluation report, utilizing protective factors as outcome measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Protective Factors Survey (PFS) is a reliable and valid 20-question pre/post evaluation tool created by the National Resource Center for Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention. It is a self-administered survey that measures key protective capacities of caregivers in five domains (see graph at right). • Based on the responses, each domain is given a score from one to seven, with one being the lowest and seven the highest, to indicate the level of that particular protective capacity in the respondent. Aggregate pre-post scores from ICAPP participants during SFY14 are illustrated in the graph to the right. All protective capacities reported an increase following participation in prevention services. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Change in Average Scores on PFS Statewide SFY14*</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> ■ Pretest ■ Post Test </div> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Approximate Data from PFS Statewide SFY14 Graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Domain</th> <th>Pretest Score</th> <th>Post Test Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Social Support</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>5.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nurturing/Attachment</td> <td>5.9</td> <td>6.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Functioning</td> <td>4.9</td> <td>5.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concrete Support</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>5.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child Development</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>5.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">*Number of responses = 3,065</p>	Domain	Pretest Score	Post Test Score	Social Support	5.5	5.6	Nurturing/Attachment	5.9	6.0	Family Functioning	4.9	5.0	Concrete Support	5.1	5.2	Child Development	5.1	5.2
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ <i>The Iowa Family Survey relies on the Protective Factors Survey to gather pre/post test data from participants to measure family outcomes.</i>✓ <i>The web-based survey is accessed online at www.iowafamilysurvey.org.</i>
Legal Basis	State: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Iowa Code, Chapters 235A.1 and 235A.2• Iowa Administrative Code, 441 IAC 155

Adoption and Adoption Subsidy



Purpose

Adoption subsidy is a financial support provided to families who adopt special needs children. The funds assist families with the cost of raising a child, and costs associated with the needs of the child.

Who Is Helped

When courts terminate the parental rights of children who have been abused or neglected, the DHS strives to find permanent adoptive families as quickly as possible.

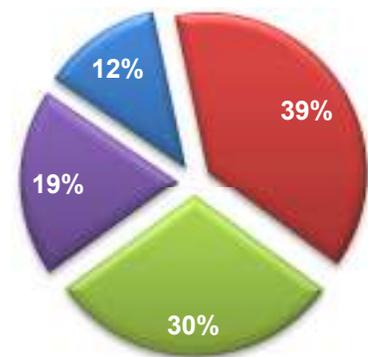
- Subsidies are paid until the child reaches age 18, or until age 21 if there is a disability.
- Subsidies are available if:
 - The child has a special need (including a diagnosed physical, mental or emotional disability), is older, is a member of a sibling group of three or more children, or is at risk of developing a diagnosed condition; and
 - The state is unable to place the child for adoption without the subsidy; and
 - The child was in the guardianship of DHS or a licensed child-placing agency prior to adoption.

The majority of children adopted through DHS are under age 6 and Caucasian.

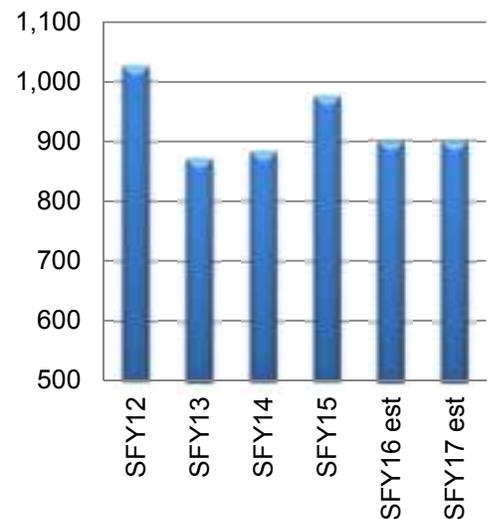
- On July 1, 2015, 10,023 children were eligible for adoption subsidy.
 - The adoptive parents of 9,546 children received an adoption subsidy payment.
 - 477 children have subsidy agreements in which no payments are currently paid but may be in the future.

Children Eligible for Subsidy in SFY15 by Age

- 0-5 (12%) ■ 6 to 11 (39%)
- 12 to 15 (30%) ■ 16 to 21 (19%)



Number of Adoptions per Year



- ✓ *The adoptive family's income cannot be considered when negotiating subsidy supports.*
- ✓ *Citizenship or qualified non-citizen status is an eligibility requirement to claim federal funds.*
- ✓ *Of all children placed for adoption through DHS, about 95 percent either receive adoption subsidy or are eligible for subsidy.*

Services

Adoption subsidy provides a monthly payment to parents of eligible children. Families may also receive:

- Up to \$500 per child to pay legal fees to finalize the adoption.
- Supplies and equipment to meet a child's needs.
- Outpatient therapy for providers not paid through Medicaid.
- Additional insurance premium costs when adding a child to private insurance.
- Up to \$500 per child when adopting a sibling group of three or more.

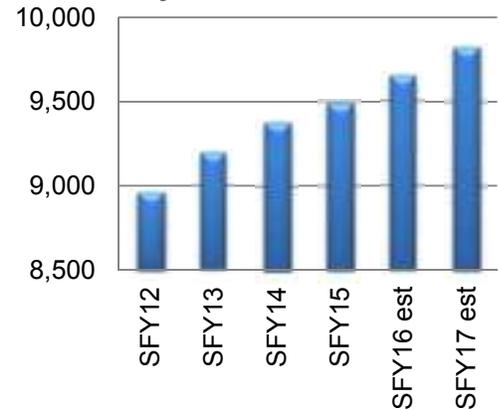
Families who receive adoption subsidy are eligible for post-adoption support services provided through a contract.

Subsidy rates:

- A 5 percent rate increase was appropriated for SFY14 (effective 7/1/13).
- Rate increases were not appropriated in SFY15 or SFY16.

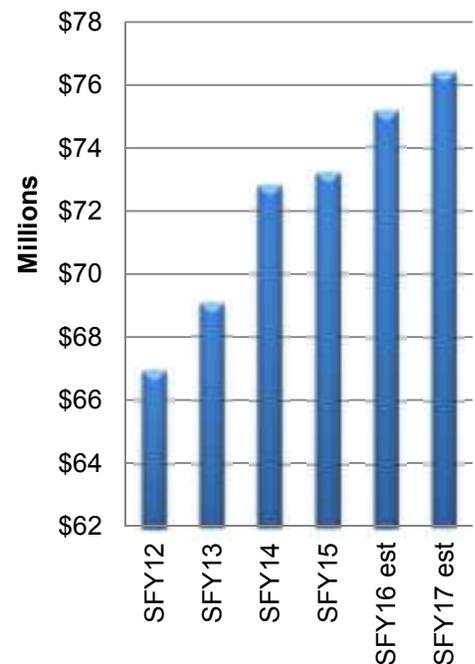
SFY15 average per diem subsidy was \$21.13.

Monthly Average Number of Children for Whom Adoption Payments Are Made*



*Numbers are rising because new cases exceed the number of cases in which subsidies end.

Total Expenditures



- ✓ *Children who are eligible for adoption subsidy are categorically eligible for Medicaid.*
- ✓ *Adoption subsidy rates are negotiated with families, but the rate cannot exceed the rate the child received or would have received in foster care.*
- ✓ *Adoption subsidy rates and foster care rates are designed to be nearly the same, thus eliminating a disincentive by foster parents to adopt.*

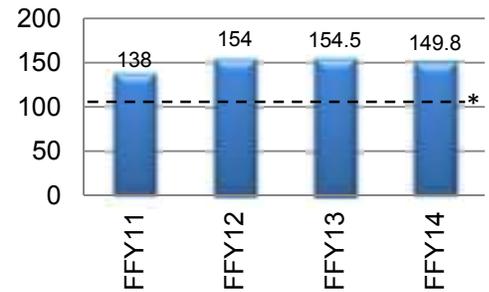
Goals & Strategies

Goal: Children in foster care will achieve permanency

Strategies:

- Children will have timely adoptions. Iowa's performance on adoptions is measured not on the number but on timeliness. If a child cannot be safely returned to the family, the goal is to find a permanent adoptive family within two years of removal.
 - DHS goal: 54 percent of children adopted timely.
 - DHS performance in SFY15: 57.3 percent placed timely.

Achievement of Timely Adoption for Children



* National Standard is 106.4.

- ✓ Iowa ranked first in the nation for timely adoptions in FFY11, FFY12, FFY13, and FFY14.
- ✓ Iowa ranked second in the nation for timely adoptions in FFY09 and FFY10.

Legal Basis

Federal:

- Public Law 96-272, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980
- Public Law 100-294, the Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1988
- Public Law 105-89, the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA)
- Public Law 109-239, the Safe and Timely Interstate Placement of Foster Children Act of 2006
- Public Law 110-351, the Fostering Connections for Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008.
- Public Law 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014.

State:

- Iowa Code, Chapter 600.17-600.21
- Iowa Administrative Code, 441 IAC 201

Child and Family Services



Purpose

Child welfare and juvenile justice services are services and interventions for children, youth, and families, designed to improve safety, permanency, well-being, and community safety.

Who Is Helped

Child welfare services are provided to children and families who are either at risk of abuse or who have experienced abuse and have been adjudicated a child in need of assistance. In addition, services are available to youth who have “aged out” of the foster care system and are employed or going to school.

A majority of children who have been abused are five years old or younger and are victims of denial of critical care.

In SFY15, 28,829 children were at risk and/or were abused. Of those 7,403 (26 percent) were the victims of abuse and received child welfare services.

Differential Response (DR) is a child welfare approach in which one of two pathways, family assessment or child abuse assessment, is assigned to accepted allegations of child abuse based on risk associated with child abuse and neglect.

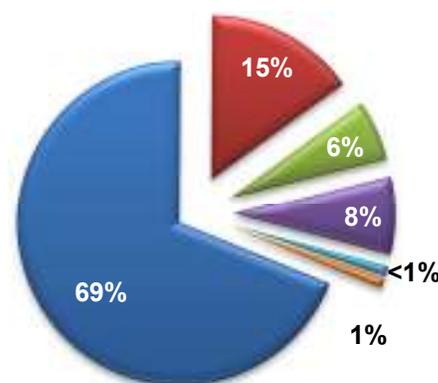
- Low risk families receive a family assessment and high risk families receive a child abuse assessment.
- Safety and a recommendation for services occur in both types of assessments.
- Child abuse assessments result in a finding of abuse and possible placement on the central abuse registry.
- In SFY15, 18,710 (65%) of accepted allegations received a child abuse assessment and 10,119 (35%) received a family assessment.

An average of 362 youth per year age out of the foster care system. An average of 297 youth have accessed Aftercare services for life skills training and limited financial support.

Federal law enacted September 29, 2014, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, requires identification and services to victims and children at risk. Implementation will occur no later than September 29, 2015.

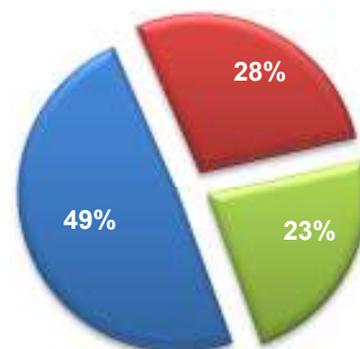
Type of Abuse SFY15

- Denial of critical care / neglect (69%)
- Physical abuse (15%)
- Sexual abuse (6%)
- Presence of illegal drugs (8%)
- Exposure to manufacturing meth (<1%)
- Allows access to registered sex offender (1%)



Abuse by Age SFY15

- 5 or younger (49%)
- 6 to 10 (28%)
- 11 and older (23%)

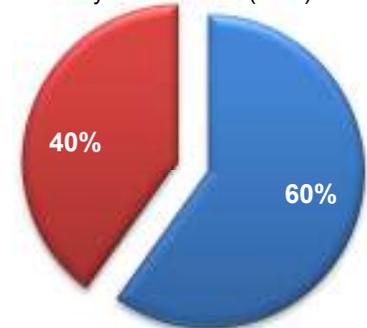


Juvenile justice services are provided to children and their families if they are either at risk of continued delinquent behavior, have committed a delinquent act and have been adjudicated as a delinquent, or have been certified by the chief juvenile court officer as eligible for court-ordered services.

In SFY15, Juvenile Court Services (JCS) received 15,996 referrals against juveniles. Less than 23 percent of these referrals resulted in a formal request for a delinquency petition. A vast majority were resolved through provision of services without court involvement.

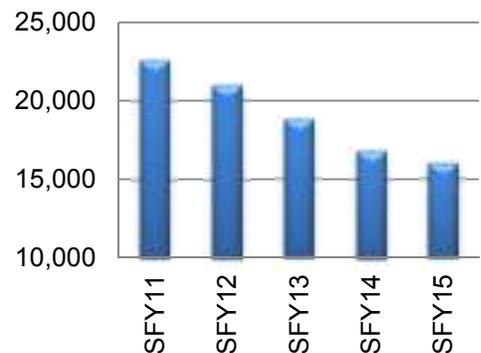
Differential Response Assessments SFY15*

- Child Abuse Assessment (60%)
- Family Assessment (40%)



*Note: Based on number of assessments completed rather than number of abuse allegations referred for each type of assessment

Referrals to Juvenile Court Services



- ✓ *Parents of children who are at risk and/or experience neglect often have mental health, substance abuse, or domestic violence challenges.*
- ✓ *Of founded abuse cases in SFY15, seven percent were sexual abuse, compared to nine percent nationally (Child Maltreatment data 2013).*
- ✓ *70 percent of the youth who had violations on or before the beginning of the 2013-2014 school year had no new law violations by the end of the school year.*

Services

Child Welfare Services protect children, and preserve and strengthen families through the least intrusive, least restrictive means possible.

Services include:

Early intervention and prevention services such as Community Care and Decategorization services strengthen families by building on the family's resources and developing supports in the community.

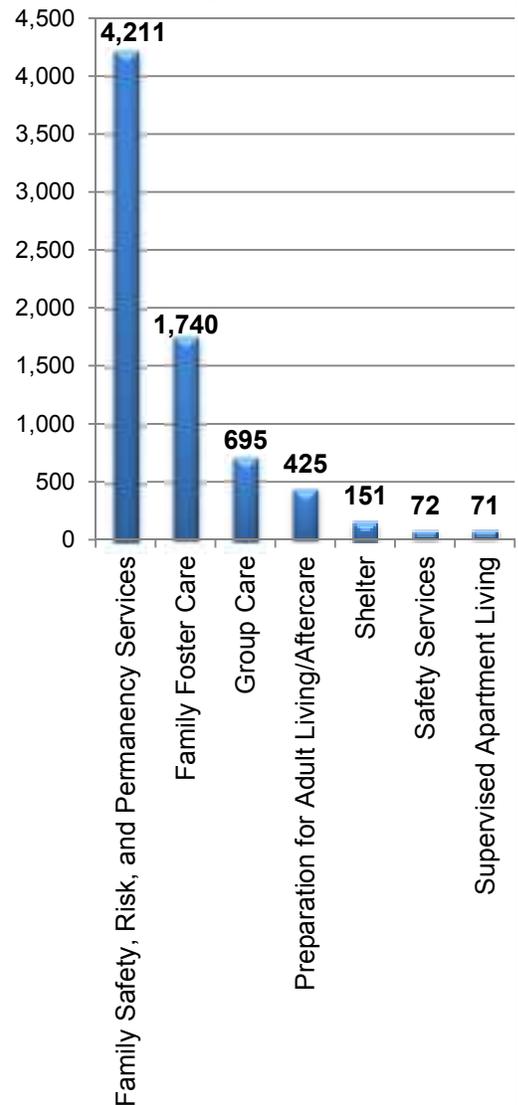
In-home services improve parenting skills to safely maintain the child in the home.

- There are 11 family centered providers that served 4,283 families in SFY15. The 4,283 included 72 Safety Plan Services provided during child abuse assessments and 4,211 Family, Safety, Risk, and Permanency Services (FSRP) provided to DHS eligible cases.

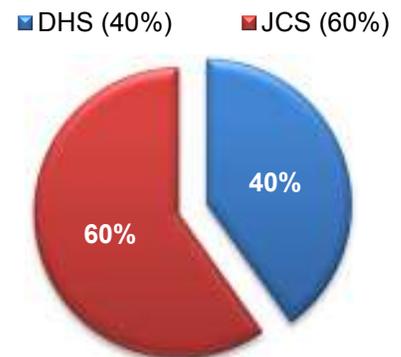
Out of home services provide a safe environment when a child is not able to remain in the home or able to live with an extended family member. Services are provided to address both the parents' needs and the needs of the child.

- The Parent Partners program provides peer mentoring for families in the child welfare system in order to improve engagement between families and the system, shorten lengths of stay for children in care, and maximize available community supports and services to reduce family re-entry into the child welfare system. Following program expansion in SFY14, there is now a parent partner presence statewide.
- Family foster care services are designed to provide a temporary safe environment while parents are addressing the issues that put the children at-risk.
 - There are 2,129 foster families. In SFY15, 1,740 children were served on average each month in family foster care.
- Foster group care services are designed to treat children whose behavior is too severe to enable them to live safely in a less restrictive setting like a foster home.
 - There are 15 group care contractors with 1,217 available beds located statewide.
 - Both DHS and JCS utilize foster group care services.
 - In SFY15, DHS placed 581 children in group care, while JCS placed 866.

Average Number of Clients Served Monthly by Program in SFY15



Group Care Total Served in SFY15

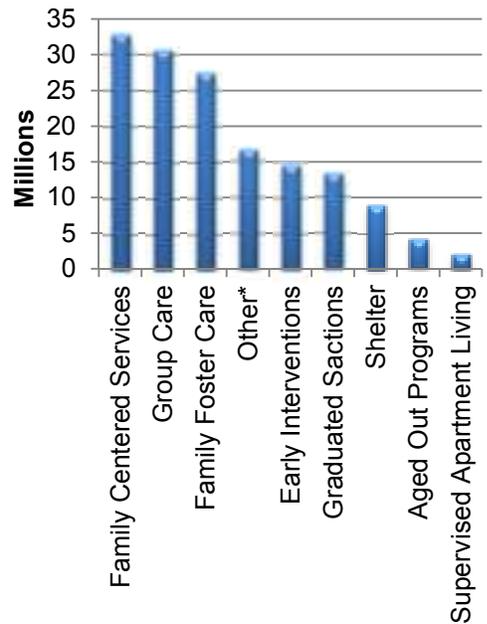


- Child Welfare Emergency Services (CWES) is an array of short term and temporary interventions that range from the least restrictive approaches that can be used to avoid out-of-home placement (e.g., family conflict mediations or in-home interventions) to more restrictive services including emergency juvenile shelter care.
 - There are 13 CWES contractors that offer 16 CWES juvenile shelters. These contracts provide for 256 beds although additional beds can be purchased up to the maximum number licensed (currently 357).
 - Both DHS and JCS utilize CWES.
- Transition services support youth age 18-21 who aged out of foster care. Emphasis is placed on life skills, housing, employment, education, budgeting, and relationships. Youth receive individualized services from case managers, called Self Sufficiency Advocates.
 - A network of nine child welfare providers comprise the Iowa Aftercare Services Network, providing services to 453 youth monthly.
- State legislation enacted in 2014 added funds to expand aftercare to youth aging out of detention and the State Training School for Boys. In SFY15, this funding extended services to an additional 116 youth. SFY15 funding also allowed children placed at the State Training School campus the opportunity to be involved in the foster care youth council (Achieving Maximum Potential). SFY16 funding continues to support both of these changes.

Juvenile Justice Services ensure public safety by addressing delinquent behaviors.

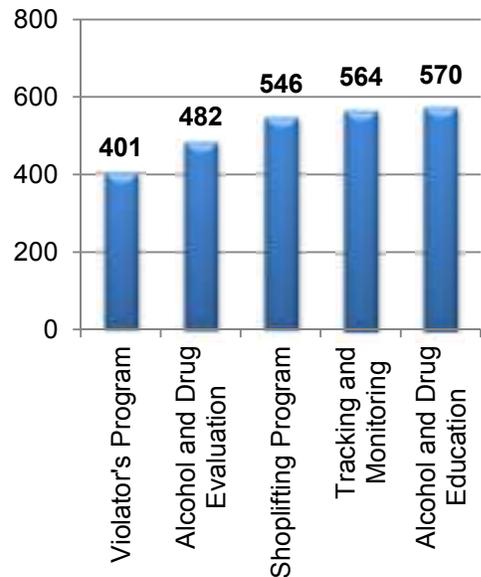
- Graduated Sanctions include four specific service programs: life skills; school-based supervision; supervised community treatment; tracking and monitoring, and outreach.
 - There are 168 graduated sanctions contracts with community providers to provide the services listed above.
 - Juvenile Court/School Liaisons are located in 105 Iowa schools within 74 school districts.
 - Tracking and monitoring services are provided by 18 social service agencies.
 - 564 tracking and monitoring cases closed in SFY15.

Child Welfare Dollars by Program SFY15



*Other expenditures include the child abuse hotline, medical exams for children potentially abused, & training

Top Five Juvenile Justice Services Completed in SFY15

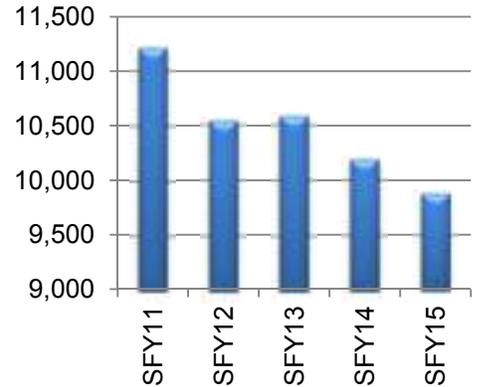


- Out of home services include foster care, detention, and the State Training School in Eldora.
 - Youth needing out of home care utilize the foster care services described in child welfare services above.
 - Ten Iowa detention centers provide services to an average 111 youth per day. These centers provide temporary care in a restrictive manner designed to ensure continued custody of the child until final disposition of the child's case.
 - The State Training School houses an average 116 delinquent boys daily.

Medicaid Behavioral Intervention Services (BHIS) are available, in addition to child welfare and juvenile justice services, for eligible children to improve social and behavioral functioning.

- BHIS are provided by a network of 76 providers many of whom also provide other child welfare and juvenile justice services.

Total Children Served in Out of Home Services



- ✓ *In SFY15, 4,803 parents/adults received services targeted to children at-risk of abuse.*
- ✓ *In SFY15, 75 percent of child victims remained in their home while receiving services to ensure safety.*
- ✓ *Approximately 34 percent of children who are removed from their home are in the care of an extended family member.*
- ✓ *In SFY14, 94 percent of youth participating in aftercare reported having a safe and stable place to live. 94 percent reported having one or more supportive relationships.*
- ✓ *State legislation in calendar year 2015 (SF 412) allows juvenile court services to continue past age 18, if a youth has not finished treatment by the time they reach that age and are no longer subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.*
- ✓ *The number of group care beds is capped and the DHS Service Area Managers and the Chief Juvenile Court Officers jointly manage group care resources.*

Goals & Strategies

Goal: Children will be safe from abuse.

Strategies:

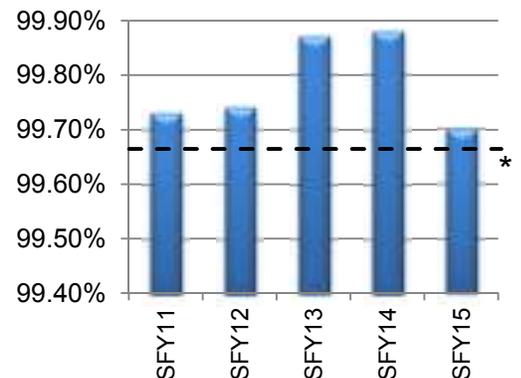
- Provide best practice information and training to keep children safe from abuse.
- Enhance engagement with families to increase service provision.

Goal: Children will achieve permanency.

Strategies:

- Collaborate with court partners to align language and practices for ensuring child safety.
- Provide statewide family team decision making for all children who cannot remain safely in their home.

Children Safe from Maltreatment in Foster Care



*National Benchmark 99.68%

- If a child must be removed for safety reasons, attempt to reunify quickly to a safe environment.
- Provide supports to assist the family and child while empowering family decision-making.

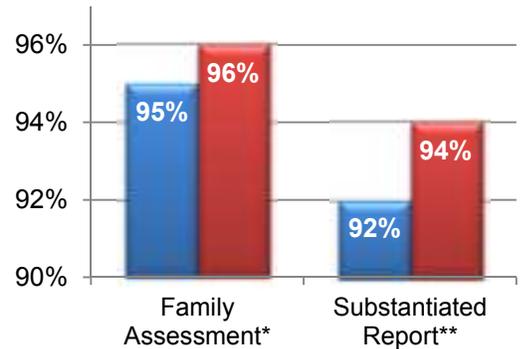
Goal: Children will experience a positive sense of well-being.

Strategies:

- Continue systemic training activities related to the effect of early childhood trauma on growth and development.
- Continue work on disproportionality of minority children and youth in the child welfare/juvenile justice system.
- Continue efforts to increase educational stability.

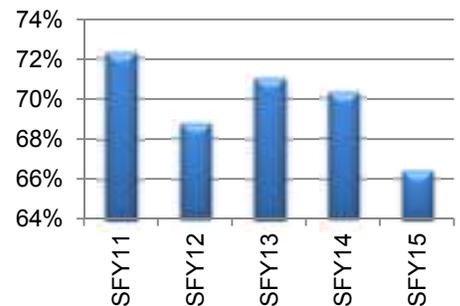
Safe from Abuse or Neglect

■ Jan to June 2014 ■ July to Dec 2014



Children who do not experience a substantiated report within 6 months of a family assessment* or substantiated report**.

Reunified Within 12 Months*



*National Benchmark 75.2%

- ✓ *DHS has established performance based contracts with child welfare providers that align with Children and Family Services federal outcomes.*
- ✓ *Iowa has a strong public/private partnership who recognizes that collaboration and shared accountability will lead to positive outcomes for our children and families.*
- ✓ *In SFY15, 3 percent of Children and Family Services funding is used for prevention.*
- ✓ *In SFY15, 229 participants from diverse backgrounds were trained on Race: The Power of Illusion.*

Legal Basis

Federal:

- Title IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act, and under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)
- The Federal government sets specific requirements and performance expectations, which are measured through the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR). Under the CFSR, states are expected to meet national standards on 7 outcomes related to child safety, permanency, and well-being. (45 CFR 1355.32-37)
- Public Law 113-183, the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act of 2014

State:

- Iowa Code, Chapters 233, 232B, 233, 234, 235, 235A, 237, 237B, and 238

Eldora State Training School



Purpose

The State Training School at Eldora provides treatment and educational services within a highly structured setting to assist youth who are adjudicated delinquent. Eldora has 130 beds.

Who Is Helped

The State Training School at Eldora provides treatment and educational services to delinquent boys between the ages of 12-18.

In SFY15, 315 youth were served:

- There were 145 admissions and 142 discharges.
- The average daily census was 116.
- Fifty-five court-ordered 30-day diagnostic evaluations were completed.

The average child has had seven prior placements, is 16.60 years of age, and has special education needs. The average stay is almost 10 months.

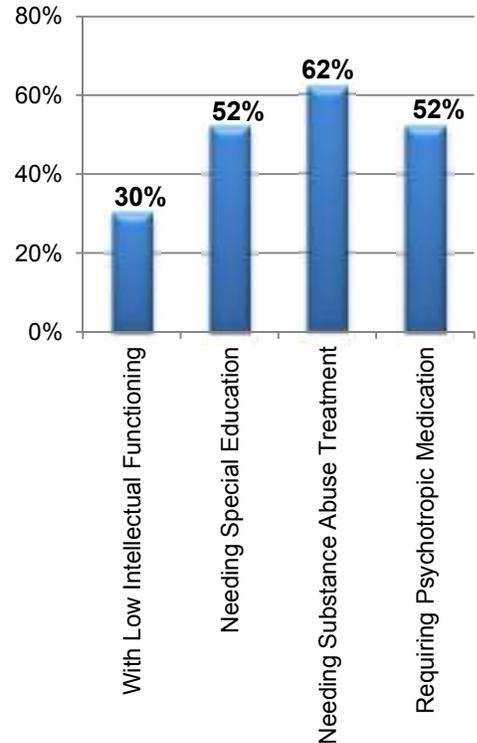
The youth admitted to STS have been increasingly difficult to serve and are more behaviorally and mental health involved:

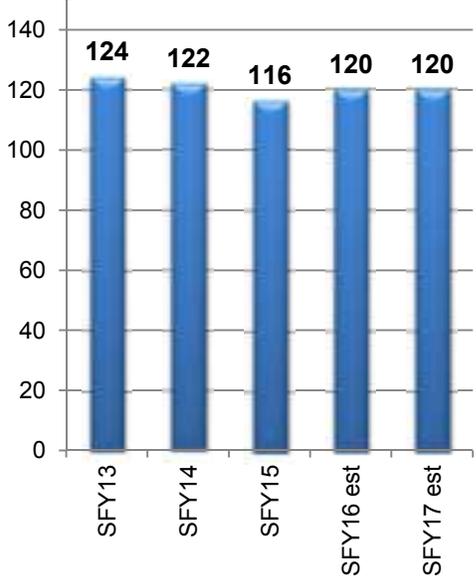
- The percentage of youth needing psychotropic medications has increased consistently for several years, from 33% requiring psychotropic medications in SFY09 to 52% requiring psychotropic medications in SFY15
- Of the 123 youth in-house at STS on August 12, 2015*:
 - 29 had been in a PMIC for a total of 42 placements
 - 18 had been in a psychiatric/mental health placement for a total of 27 placements
 - 4 had been at an MHI for a total of 8 placements
 - 4 had been at the IJH for a total of 5 placements

*number of youth are duplicated counts (e.g. A youth may have been placed in PMIC and MHI)

- ✓ *The Honor Corps is comprised of the top 10 percent of the student body. The Honor Corps provides students with a forum for leadership, growth, and achievement.*

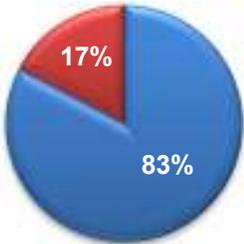
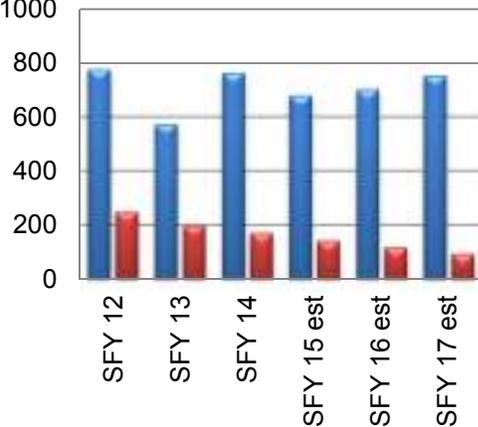
Eldora Students in SFY15



<p>Services</p>	<p>Services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive 24/7 residential treatment program providing a variety of educational, psychological, psychiatric, and behavioral programs. • Specialized treatment services to sex offender youth as well as intensive substance use disorder treatment. • High school and high school equivalency. • Vocational certifications in welding and other crafts. • Treatment includes anger management, gang diversion, basic social skills and behavior modification. • Provides specialized evaluation services for juvenile court officers and judges. • Through the SFY15 appropriation, STS students will now be able to access PALS and Aftercare services upon discharge. • Achieving Maximum Potential (AMP) Council will be available to students at the State Training School. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Average Daily Census</p>  <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Average Daily Census</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SFY13</td> <td>124</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY14</td> <td>122</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY15</td> <td>116</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY16 est</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY17 est</td> <td>120</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Average Daily Census	SFY13	124	SFY14	122	SFY15	116	SFY16 est	120	SFY17 est	120
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<p>Goals & Strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>In 2015 Eldora achieved a three-year re-accreditation by the American Correctional Association (ACA). ACA said Eldora's performance is among the elite in the country.</i> ✓ <i>The Bakery Careers program provides an opportunity to learn the food service industry. Students in the program provide 95 percent of the desserts and 33 percent of the bread and rolls for the daily menu.</i> ✓ <i>61 percent (104 FTEs) of the staff are direct care, 6 percent (10 FTEs) are professional and treatment professionals, 4 percent (7 FTEs) are maintenance, 7 percent (12 FTEs) are other support staff, 12 percent (21 FTEs) are educational, and 10 percent (15.3 FTEs) are administrative.</i> ✓ <i>In SFY16, 84.2 percent of the Eldora Training School operating budget is for staffing costs and 15.8 percent is for support costs. As a percent of the overall operating budget, these support costs have increased in the past year.</i> 													
<p>Goals & Strategies</p>	<p>Goal: Improve Safety, Well-Being and Permanency for Iowa's Children Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve social skills <p>Goal: Improve Iowans' Employment and Economic Security Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve educational skills 	<p>Results SFY15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post tests show 61 percent of youth improved on reading scores and 64 percent improved on math scores. 												
<p>Legal Basis</p>	<p>State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iowa Code, Chapters 218 and 233A • Iowa Administrative Code, 441 IAC 103 													

Comprehensive Family Support Programs



Purpose	<p>The purpose of the Comprehensive Family Support programs – Family Support Subsidy (FSS) and Children at Home (CAH) – is to assist families of children with developmental disabilities to meet the special needs of their disabled children.</p>																						
Who Is Helped	<p>Both programs serve families of disabled children. Eligibility and availability are different.</p> <p>Family Support Subsidy (FSS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child under age 18 who lives at home with a developmental disability which results in substantial functional limitation in three or more areas of major life activity. • Families with income below \$40,000 (adjusted gross income). • Available statewide until state legislation ended new enrollment effective January 2010. • A monthly average of 142 children received FSS in SFY15. <p>Children at Home (CAH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person under 21 with a disability who lives at home or has a discharge plan to return home within 60 calendar days. • Families with income below \$60,000 (adjusted gross income). • Currently available in 23 counties. Services are expanded to additional counties based on available funding. 	<p>Children Served SFY15</p> <p>■ CAH (83%) ■ FSS (17%)</p>  <p>Number Served</p> <p>■ CAH ■ FSS</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Number Served Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>SFY</th> <th>CAH</th> <th>FSS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SFY 12</td> <td>~780</td> <td>~220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY 13</td> <td>~580</td> <td>~200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY 14</td> <td>~750</td> <td>~180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY 15 est</td> <td>~680</td> <td>~150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY 16 est</td> <td>~700</td> <td>~120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY 17 est</td> <td>~750</td> <td>~100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SFY	CAH	FSS	SFY 12	~780	~220	SFY 13	~580	~200	SFY 14	~750	~180	SFY 15 est	~680	~150	SFY 16 est	~700	~120	SFY 17 est	~750	~100
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	<p>✓ <i>About half of the families served through the Family Support Subsidy have household income of less than \$30,000/year.</i></p>																						
Services	<p>Family Support Subsidy (FSS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a monthly payment to families of \$296 for SFY16. Is used to support the family in keeping their child at home. • Program will continue until last child turns 18 (approximately 2024). <p>Children at Home (CAH)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides funds for a particular need as they arise. Examples include adaptive equipment, special clothing, counseling, parent training, and respite. 																						

Goals & Strategies	<p>FSS Goal: Provide families with financial support to help keep their children with disabilities at home.</p> <p>FSS Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to provide family support subsidy funding to families currently enrolled until the child's 18th birthday. As children leave the FSS program and the need for funds decreases, DHS proposes to move funds into the Children at Home program to expand the number of counties where this service is available. <p>CAH Goal: Gradually expand the program.</p> <p>CAH Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The department proposes to continue using FSS dollars saved to expand CAH services to unserved counties. Savings from children who exited FSS in SFY15 and SFY16 are already being used to expand CAH services to additional parts of the state. 	<p>Results in SFY15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overwhelming percentages of parents in both groups say they are satisfied with the programs and that they assist in keeping their children at home.
Legal Basis	<p>State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iowa Code, Chapters 225C.35-42 & 225C.47-49 	