



**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.																			
	✓ <i>In SFY16, these local councils provided services in 72 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"> <li>• Administering a competitive grant program for prevention services to be provided by local community-based prevention volunteer councils.</li> <li>• Providing technical assistance to local councils and subcontracted service providers.</li> <li>• Conducting general research as it relates to the prevention of child maltreatment.</li> <li>• Evaluating the various local services funded by the overall program.</li> </ul> <p>✓ <i>A competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued for services for SFY16-SFY18.</i>          ✓ <i>A total of 108 new service contracts, in 72 counties, were issued to 57 local community-based councils, beginning SFY16.</i>          ✓ <i>Local providers may have up to three contracts for different services, e.g., home visitation, crisis child care, and sexual abuse prevention.</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"> <li>• Emphasize evidence-based or promising practices in prevention.</li> <li>• Measure effectiveness of ICAPP services.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Change in Average Scores on PFS Statewide SFY15*</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-top: 10px;"> <caption>Approximate data from the PFS Statewide SFY15* bar chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Domain</th> <th>Pretest Score</th> <th>Post Test Score</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Social Support</td> <td>5.7</td> <td>5.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nurturing/Attachment</td> <td>6.1</td> <td>6.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Functioning</td> <td>5.3</td> <td>5.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concrete Support</td> <td>5.3</td> <td>5.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child Development</td> <td>5.6</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">*Number of responses = 3,002</p>	Domain	Pretest Score	Post Test Score	Social Support	5.7	5.9	Nurturing/Attachment	6.1	6.3	Family Functioning	5.3	5.6	Concrete Support	5.3	5.4	Child Development	5.6	5.7
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<p>Results in SFY16:              In August 2015, ICAPP produced the fourth annual evaluation report, utilizing protective factors as outcome measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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- and post-scores from ICAPP participants during SFY15 are illustrated in the graph to the right. All protective capacities reported an increase following participation in prevention services.</li> </ul>																				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <i>The Iowa Family Survey relies on the Protective Factors Survey to gather pre/post test data from participants to measure family outcomes.</i></li> <li>✓ <i>The web-based survey is accessed online at <a href="http://www.iowafamilysurvey.org">www.iowafamilysurvey.org</a>.</i></li> <li>✓ <i>The full evaluation report is available online at: <a href="http://www.pcaiowa.org/grantees/icapp/quarterly-reports">www.pcaiowa.org/grantees/icapp/quarterly-reports</a></i></li> </ul>
<b>Cost of Services</b>	<p>The average cost of administrative support, currently contracted through Prevent Child Abuse Iowa, is \$193,000 annually for the life of the contract (SFY12-SFY17).</p> <p>A new competitive procurement for the administration of ICAPP will be issued for services beginning SFY18. SFY18 and SFY19 costs will depend on the Request for Proposal (RFP) and the bid proposals received.</p>
<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>100 percent of funding comes via birth registration fees. The fee revenue has varied between \$197,000 and \$233,000 annually over the past five years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <i>Any funds not used to pay the administrator's contract are added to the total amount available to the local councils for services.</i></li> <li>✓ <i>Total funding for the ICAPP (administration and services) in SFY15 was approximately \$1.4 million and came from several federal and state sources. In addition to the birth registration fee, these included federal funds from TANF, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment (CAPTA), and Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF), as well as state funds from the department's child and family services appropriation.</i></li> <li>✓ <i>Administration costs are slightly higher in SFY16 and SFY17 as the program continues to increase evaluation efforts and provide technical assistance to local projects.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Legal Basis</b>	<p><b>State:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iowa Code, Chapters 235A.1 and 235A.2</li> <li>• Iowa Administrative Code, 441 IAC 155</li> </ul>

# 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.

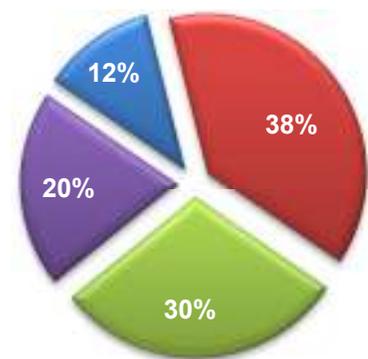
- Subsidies are paid until the child reaches age 18, or until age 21 if there is a disability.
- Subsidies are available if:
  - The child has a special need (including a diagnosed physical, mental or emotional disability), is older, is a member of a sibling group of three or more children, or is at 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.

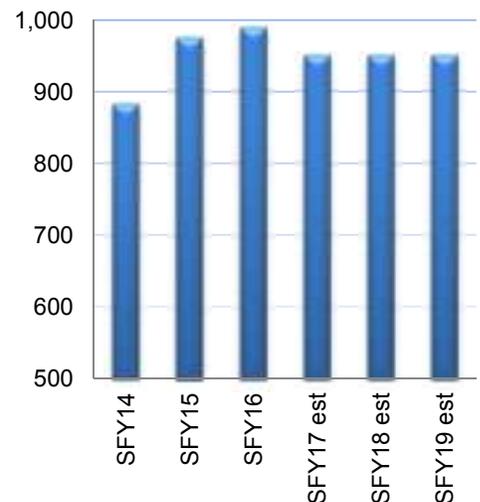
- On July 1, 2016, 10,518 children were eligible for adoption subsidy.
  - The adoptive parents of 9,464 children received an adoption subsidy payment.
  - 1,054 children have subsidy agreements in which no payments were made in that month, but may be made in the future.

### Children Eligible for Subsidy in SFY16 by Age

- 0-5 (12%)      ■ 6 to 11 (38%)
- 12 to 15 (30%)      ■ 16 to 21 (20%)



### 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:

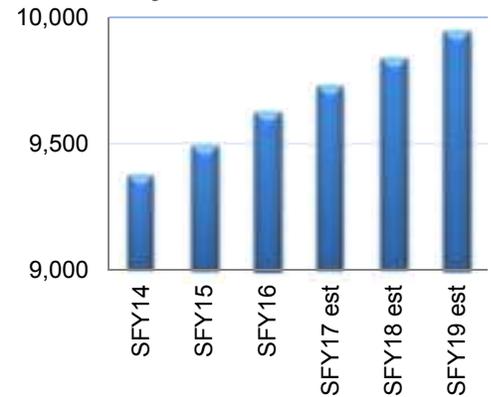
- Up to \$500 per child to pay legal fees to finalize the adoption.
- Supplies and equipment to meet a child's needs.
- Outpatient therapy for providers not paid through Medicaid.
- Additional insurance premium costs when adding a child to private insurance.
- Up to \$500 per child when adopting a sibling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

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

Subsidy rates:

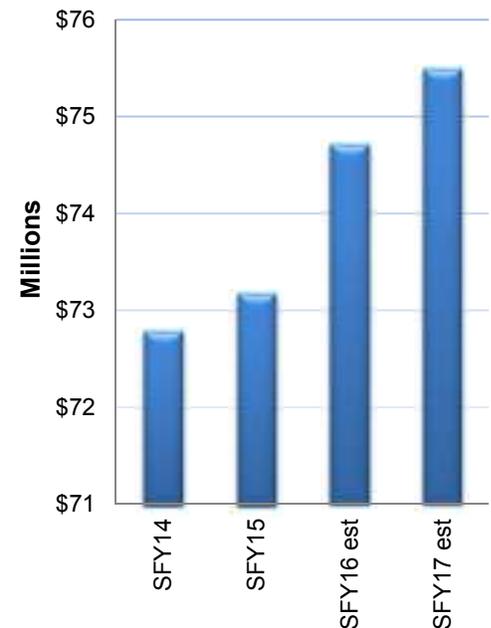
- Rates have not increased since SFY14.
- SFY16 average per diem subsidy was \$21.08.

**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 Adoption Subsidy & Related Expenditures**

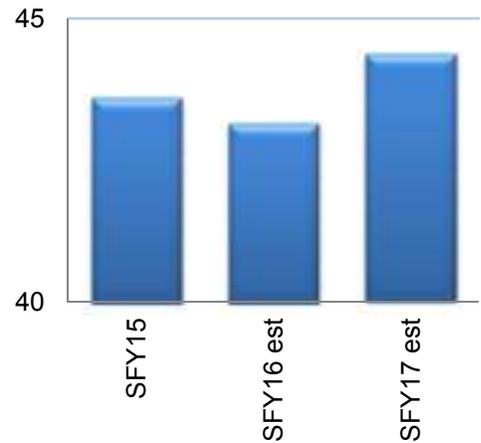


- ✓ *Children who are eligible for adoption subsidy are categorically eligible for Medicaid.*
- ✓ *Adoption subsidy rates are negotiated with families, but the rate cannot exceed the rate the child received or would have received in foster care.*
- ✓ *Adoption subsidy rates and foster care rates are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

<p><b>Goals &amp; Strategies</b></p>	<p>Goal: Children in foster care will achieve permanency</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children will have timely adoptions. Iowa's performance on adoptions is measured not on the number of children adopted, but on timeliness. If a child cannot be safely returned to the family, the goal is to find a permanent adoptive family within 24 months of removal. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States are no longer ranked nationally on timeliness of adoptions. However, DHS finalizes over 50 percent of adoptions within 24 months of a child's removal from the home, which exceeds federal expectations for timeliness.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Percentage of Timely Adoption of Children</b></p> <table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of Timely Adoption of Children</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FFY14</td> <td>59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FFY15</td> <td>57.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FFY16</td> <td>56.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*The goal for timely adoptions is 36.6 percent.</p>	Year	Percentage	FFY14	59	FFY15	57.5	FFY16	56.9
Year	Percentage									
FFY14	59									
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<p>✓ <i>In SFY16, 56.9 percent of children were adopted timely in Iowa.</i></p>										
<p><b>Cost of Services</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The average annual cost of providing adoption subsidy is \$7,714 per child.</li> <li>The average annual program support cost is \$51 per child.</li> </ul>									
<p><b>Funding Sources</b></p>	<p>The Adoption program is funded by state general funds and federal Title IV-E funds.</p> <p>The total budget for SFY17 is \$75,494,039:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$41,740,513 (55.3 percent) is state general funds</li> <li>\$33,753,526 (44.7 percent) is federal funding</li> </ul> <p>Adoption subsidy expenditures on behalf of children who meet IV-E eligibility criteria are eligible for federal funding.</p> <p>The federal Title IV-E share of the adoption budget is based on the FMAP rate. After decreasing for several years due at least in part to how Iowa's economy started to improve relative to other states, the federal share has started to increase as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SFY15 – 43.59 percent</li> <li>SFY16 – 43.14 percent (estimated)</li> <li>SFY17 – 44.37 percent (estimated)</li> </ul> <p>Federal legislation enacted in 2008, changed the way IV-E eligibility was determined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Previous to this legislation, IV-E eligibility was linked to meeting certain criteria under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.</li> </ul>									

- This link was maintained until after the Temporary Assistance for Needy families (TANF) block grant replaced the AFDC entitlement program.
- The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 provides for de-linking IV-E eligibility from the old AFDC criteria over time. Starting in FFY10, for new adoptions of children aged 16 years and older, IV-E eligibility for purposes of adoption was delinked from AFSC criteria. De-linking is expanded each year to include additional children by dropping the age criteria two years, to be fully implemented by FFY2018.
- Increasing the number of adopted children who are IV-E eligible increases federal funding for States' adoption programs. The federal legislation de-linking IV-E eligibility also requires states to calculate the amount of adoption savings resulting from increased IV-E eligibility and to reinvest the state savings for other qualified expenditures under Title IV-B or IV-E.

**Subsidized Adoption  
Percent of Federal Share**



✓ *78 percent of children whose families receive adoption subsidy were eligible for federal Title IV-E funds in SFY16.*

**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.

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

In SFY16, 33,306 children were at risk and/or were abused. Of those 9,415 (28 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.

- Safety and a recommendation for services occur in both types of assessments.
- Low risk families receive a family assessment. Families identified as having moderate to high risk are eligible for community care services.
- High risk families receive a child abuse assessment. Families with a founded abuse case or confirmed to be at high risk, are referred for child welfare services. Child abuse assessments may result in a finding of abuse and possible placement on the central abuse registry.

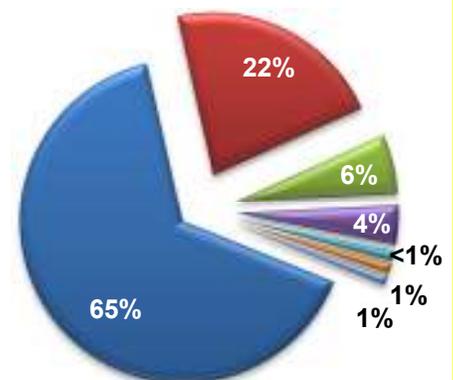
In SFY16, 19,462 (58%) of accepted allegations received a child abuse assessment and 13,844 (42%) received a family assessment.

An average of 388 youth per year age out of the foster care system. An average of 275 new youth access Aftercare services for life skills training and limited financial supports each year.

The Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, requires identification and services to victims and children at risk for sex trafficking. The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 requires states to categorize child sex trafficking as child abuse.

### Type of Abuse SFY16

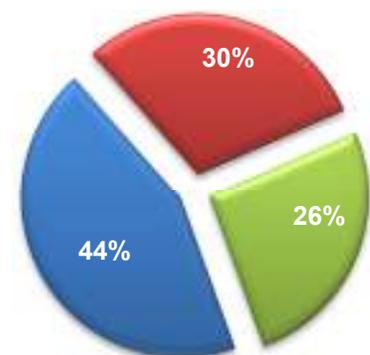
- Denial of critical care / neglect (66%)
- Physical abuse (22%)
- Sexual abuse (6%)
- Presence of illegal drugs (4%)
- Exposure to manufacturing meth (<1%)
- Allows access to registered sex offender (1%)
- Other\* (1%)



\*Includes child prostitution, sex trafficking, allowing access to obscene material, bestiality in the presence of a minor and mental injury

### Abuse by Age SFY16

- 5 or younger (44%)
- 6 to 10 (30%)
- 11 and older (26%)



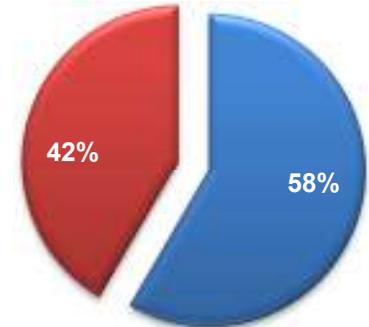
**Juvenile justice services** are provided to children and their families if they are either at risk of continued delinquent behavior, have committed a delinquent act and have been adjudicated as a delinquent, or have been certified by the chief juvenile court officer as eligible for court-ordered services.

In SFY16, Juvenile Court Services (JCS) received 14,376 referrals against juveniles. Less than 25 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.

In SFY16, approximately \$16.6 million was spent on foster care for children adjudicated delinquent. This represents approximately 31 percent of total child welfare expenditures for foster care.

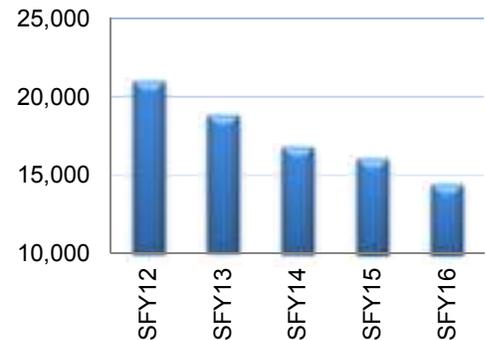
### Differential Response Assessments SFY16\*

- Child Abuse Assessment (58%)
- Family Assessment (42%)



\*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 SFY16, six percent were sexual abuse, compared to 8.3 percent nationally (Child Maltreatment data 2014).*
- ✓ *73 percent of the youth who had violations on or before the beginning of the 2015-2016 school year had no new law violations by the end of the school year.*
- ✓ *In SFY16, child prostitution and sex trafficking combined represented less than 0.05 percent of abuse types reported.*

## 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. A single statewide Community Care contractor provided services to a monthly average of 319 families in SFY16.

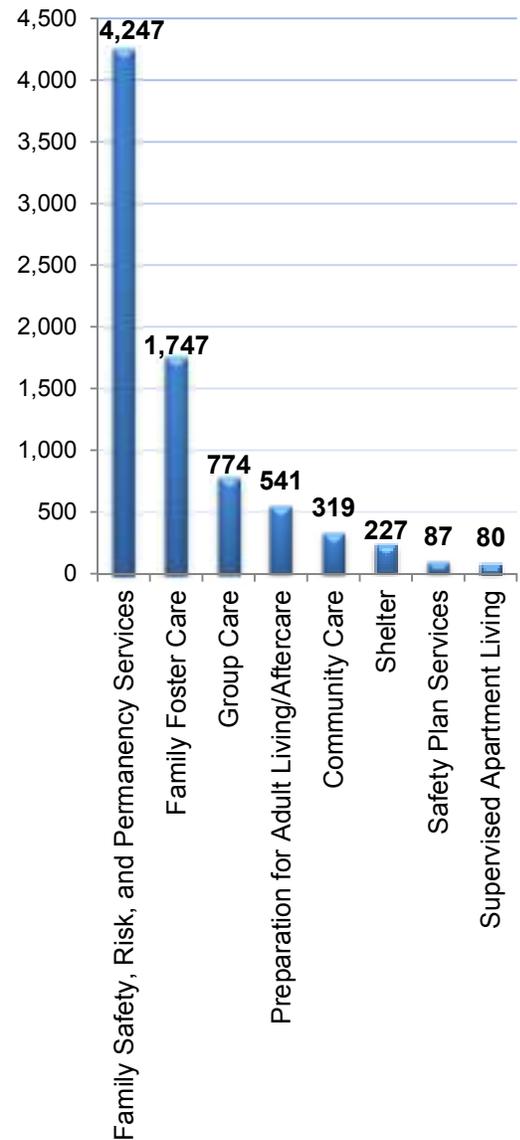
Family-centered child welfare services are designed to achieve safety, permanency and well-being for children.

- Safety Plan (SP) services maintain children safely in their own homes when possible. In SFY16, a monthly average of 87 families received SP services during a child abuse or child in need of assistance (CINA) assessment.
- Family Safety, Risk and Permanency (FSRP) services provide family-focused interventions and supports to improve parents' ability to keep their children safe. FSRP services are intended to achieve safety and permanency for children regardless of where the children reside. In SFY16, a monthly average of 4,247 families eligible for DHS services received FSRP services.
- There were eight SP/FSRP contractors in SFY16.

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 2,253 foster families. In SFY16, 1,818 children were served on average each month in family foster care.

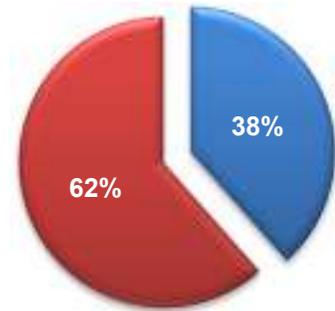
**Average Number of Clients Served Monthly by Program in SFY16**



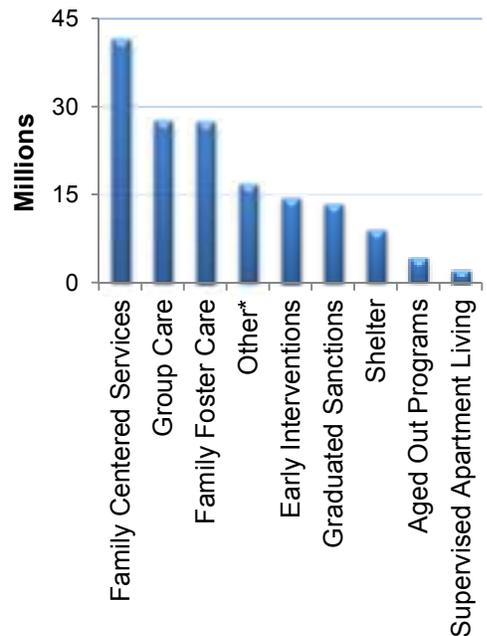
- Foster group care services are designed to treat children whose behavior is too severe to enable them to live safely in a less restrictive setting like a foster home.
  - There are 14 group care contractors with 1,207 available beds located statewide.
  - Both DHS and JCS utilize foster group care services.
  - In SFY16, DHS placed 660 children in group care, while JCS placed 931.
- 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 11 CWES contractors that offer 14 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 502 youth monthly.
- Since SFY15, aftercare services have also been available to youth aging out of detention and out of the State Training School (STS) for Boys. 114 newly eligible youth received services during 2015-16. Since SFY15, children placed at the STS campus can also be involved in the foster care youth council (Achieving Maximum Potential). The STS Council creates opportunities for youth leadership and support.

### Group Care Total Served in SFY16

■ DHS (38%)    ■ JCS (62%)



### Child Welfare Dollars by Program SFY16



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

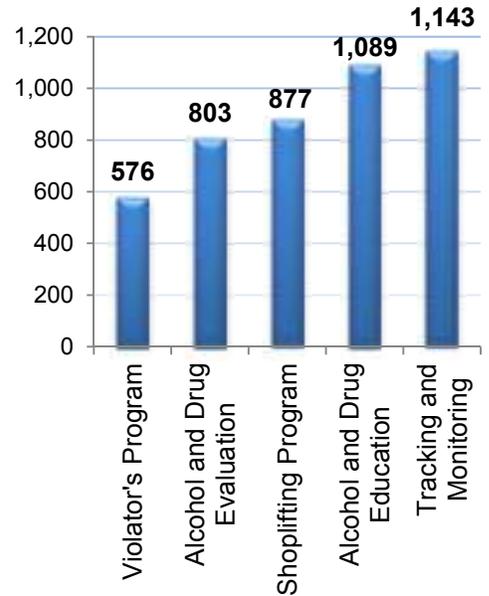
**Juvenile Justice Services** ensure public safety by addressing delinquent behaviors.

- Graduated Sanctions include four specific service programs: life skills; school-based supervision; supervised community treatment; and tracking and monitoring.
  - There are 115 graduated sanctions contracts with community providers to provide the services listed above.
  - Juvenile Court/School Liaisons are located in 200 Iowa schools within 80 school districts.
  - Tracking and monitoring services are provided by 13 social service agencies.
    - 1,143 tracking and monitoring cases closed in SFY16.
- 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 115 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 of 114 delinquent boys daily.

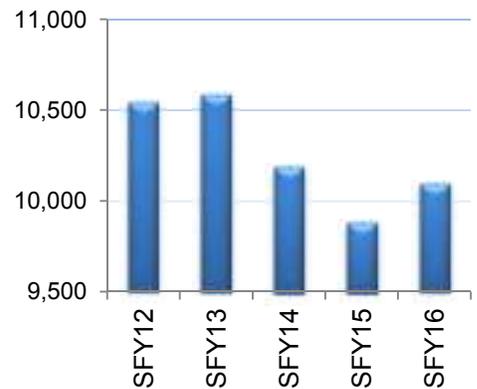
**Medicaid Behavioral Intervention Services (BHIS)** are available, in addition to child welfare and juvenile justice services, for eligible children to improve social and behavioral functioning.

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

**Top Five Juvenile Justice Services Completed in SFY16**



**Total Children Served in Out of Home Services**



- ✓ *In SFY16, 5,198 parents/adults received services targeted to children at-risk of abuse.*
- ✓ *In SFY16, 68 percent of child victims remained in their home while receiving FSRP services to ensure safety.*
- ✓ *Approximately 29 percent of children who are removed from their home are in the care of an extended family member.*
- ✓ *In SFY15, 93 percent of youth participating in aftercare reported having a safe and stable place to live. 94 percent reported having one or more supportive relationships.*

- ✓ *A state law change 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:

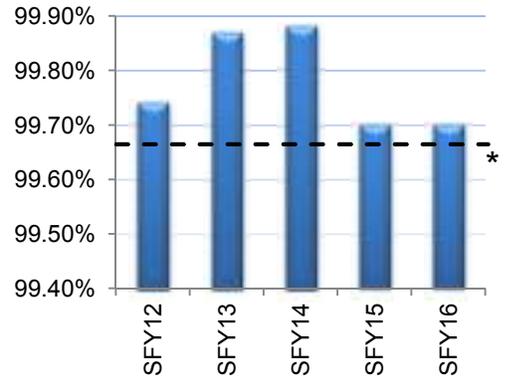
- Collaborate with court partners to align language and practices for ensuring child safety.
- Provide statewide family team decision making for all children who cannot remain safely in their home.
- If a child must be removed for safety reasons, attempt to reunify quickly to a safe environment.
- Provide supports to assist the family and child while empowering family decision-making.

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

Strategies:

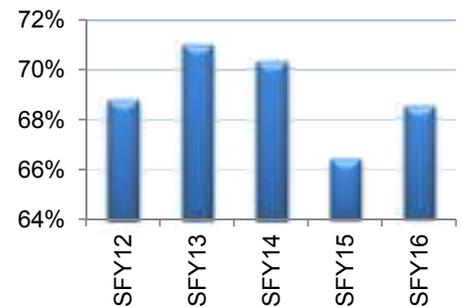
- Continue systemic training activities related to the effect of early childhood trauma on growth and development.
- Continue work on disproportionality of minority children and youth in the child welfare/juvenile justice system.
- Continue efforts to increase educational stability.

### Children Safe from Maltreatment in Foster Care



\*National Benchmark 99.68%

### 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 SFY16, 3 percent of Children and Family Services funding is used for prevention.*
- ✓ *In SFY16, 558 participants from diverse backgrounds were trained on Race: The Power of Illusion.*

## Cost of Services

As described in earlier sections, Child and Family Services includes a broad range of services and interventions for children, youth and families at risk. The average cost of services and interventions also varies. Children, youth and families may receive multiple services and interventions over the course of a year. The following information provides actual costs for SFY15.

The average annual cost per family for Community Care service is \$610.

The average cost per child for Family Safety, Risk and Permanency service is \$4,677. This cost is per average 10-month episode of service.

The average annual cost per child for Family Foster Care service is \$14,056.

The average annual cost per child for Foster Group Care service is \$38,602.

The average cost per child for an average 15-day CWES/Shelter stay is \$2,089.

The average annual cost per youth for Preparation for Adult Living (PAL) is \$12,385.

The average annual cost per youth for Supervised Apartment Living (SAL) is \$29,206.

The average cost per child/youth for graduated sanctions, adolescent tracking and monitoring service is \$816. This cost is per average three-month episode of service.

The average cost per child/youth for graduated sanctions, supervised community treatment service is \$1,159. This cost is per average three-month episode of service.

DHS intends to facilitate the evolution of a child welfare system of care (SOC) that builds on the principles of:

- Mutual respect and partnership building with Iowa's families and private service providers and stakeholders;
- Promoting family unity by providing supports to families in their homes or to children in family-like, non-congregate settings, whenever possible;
- Preserving and encouraging permanency connections with siblings and with caring and supportive adults;
- Reuniting children with their families as soon as safely possible;
- Tailoring services to families and children to meet their unique needs; focusing on a stable workforce by supporting ongoing development, mentoring, and training; and,
- Focusing on a stable workforce by supporting ongoing development, mentoring, and training; and,
- Decision-making that is outcome based, resource-driven, and continuously evaluated for improvement.

Important child welfare services will be competitively re-procured to begin new contracts effective July 1, 2017. Services included are:

- Foster Group Care Services (FGCS)
- Child Welfare Emergency Services (CWES)
- Supervised Apartment Living (SAL)
- Foster and adoptive family licensing and approval
- Training and support

The Department will use this opportunity to build this system by phasing in approaches that focus on: keeping families together; keeping children close to home and community when they are served outside the home; maintaining family and community connections through face-to-face and other visitation options; paying attention to the educational needs of foster care youth; bringing uniformity to identify service needs and progress assessments that assure proper services at the proper time in the proper setting; and identifying promising evidence-based and other practices that will improve outcomes.

	<p>To achieve this, the child and family services appropriation will need to support the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation assistance for youth placed outside the home to maintain connections to family and community;</li> <li>• Identification and use of assessment tools that will be used across the system to bring uniformity in the approach and identification of the level of needed service;</li> <li>• Increased family conferencing at the beginning, during, and at the time of discharge from placement;</li> <li>• Adoption of evidence-based treatment methodologies;</li> <li>• Training that is timely and based on the needs of children in care in order to enhance the skills and strengths of caregivers;</li> <li>• Increased face-to-face support for foster and adoptive families that is intentional and individualized to enhance stability;</li> <li>• Expanding support services to relative and kin caregivers;</li> <li>• Transition costs for moving from one statewide contractor to five service area contractors who provide recruitment, retention, training and support services for foster and adoptive families. Transition costs would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Training staff to deliver pre-service training;</li> <li>○ Developing and delivering in-service training;</li> <li>○ Hiring staff and supervisors to provide enhanced support services and expand support service to relatives.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>									
<p><b>Funding Sources</b></p>	<p>The total state general fund appropriation for SFY17 is about \$84.5 million. Here is a breakdown of funding for child welfare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFY17 total budget is \$155,260,439 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ \$62,869,195 is federal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TANF: \$37,256,580</li> <li>▪ SSBG: \$ 7,696,317</li> <li>▪ Other: \$17,916,298 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has IV-E and IV-B parts 1 &amp; 2</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>○ \$84,482,419 is State General Fund</li> <li>○ \$ 3,734,069 is other State General Fund</li> <li>○ \$ 4,174,746 is other Recoveries</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SFY17 Funding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ State General Fund (54%)</li> <li>■ Federal (41%)</li> <li>■ Other Funding (5%)</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <caption>SFY17 Funding Breakdown</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Funding Source</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>State General Fund</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal</td> <td>41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Funding</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Funding Source	Percentage	State General Fund	54%	Federal	41%	Other Funding	5%
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State General Fund	54%									
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<p><b>SFY18 &amp; SFY19 Budget Drivers</b></p>	<p>✓ <i>States are subject to financial penalties ranging from 1 percent to 5 percent of federal IV-B and IV-E funding if they fail to meet federal expectations, including annual targets for monthly visits with children in foster care. Iowa is currently in the 1st quarter of a Program Improvement Plan.</i></p> <p>This request includes \$5,478,098 to replace one-time TANF surplus funds appropriated in SFY17 that will not be available in SFY18 or SFY19.</p>									

## 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 seven 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 SFY16, 290 youth were served:

- There were 131 admissions and 140 discharges.
- The average daily census was 114.
- Thirty-nine court-ordered 30-day diagnostic evaluations were completed.

The average child has had eight prior placements, is 16.74 years of age, and has special education needs. The average stay is almost 10.5 months.

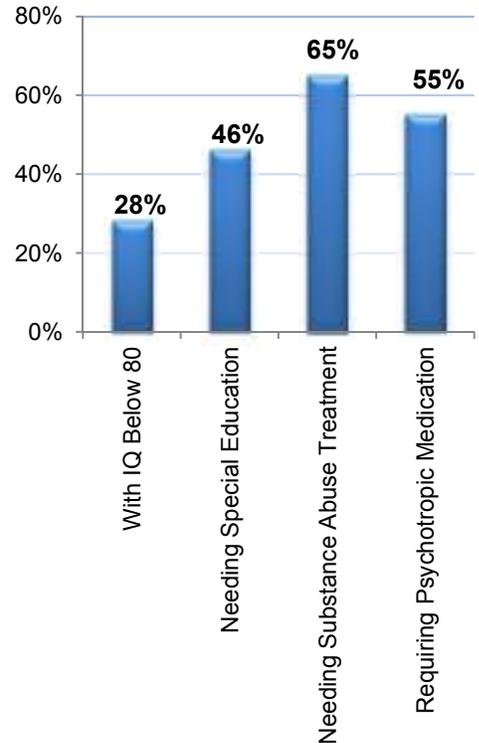
The youth admitted to STS have been increasingly difficult to serve and are more behaviorally and mental health involved:

- The percentage of youth needing psychotropic medications has increased consistently for several years, from 33% requiring psychotropic medications in SFY09 to 55% requiring psychotropic medications in SFY16.

As of July 21, 2016, the 114 STS in-house youth's previous placements were as follows:

- 85 in residential treatment
- Many had frequent prior placements in multiple psychiatric hospitals and PMIC placements for a total of 143 previous placements.

**Eldora Students in SFY16**

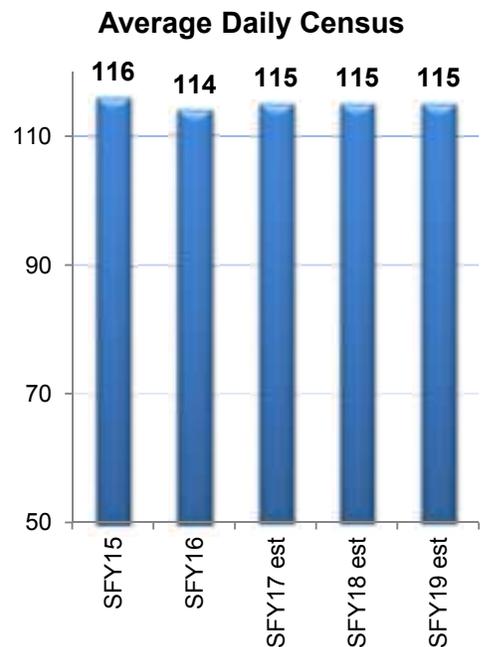


- ✓ *The Honor Corps is comprised of the top 10 percent of the student body. The Honor Corps provides students with a forum for leadership, growth, and achievement.*

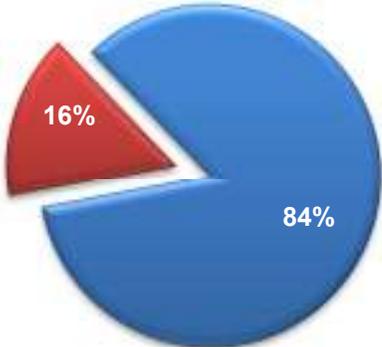
## Services

Services include:

- 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 occupational specialties.
- Treatment includes anger management, gang diversion, basic social skills and behavior modification.
- Provides specialized evaluation services for juvenile court officers and judges.
- STS students have access to PALS and Aftercare services upon discharge.
- Achieving Maximum Potential (AMP) Council is available to students at the State Training School.
- Enhanced staffing to provide intensive and targeted counseling and treatment to youth with significant behavioral and mental health needs.



- ✓ *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.*
- ✓ *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.*
- ✓ *64 percent (120 FTEs) of the staff are direct care, 5 percent (10 FTEs) are professional and treatment professionals, 4 percent (7 FTEs) are maintenance, 6 percent (12 FTEs) are other support staff, 11 percent (21 FTEs) are educational, and 10 percent (18.3 FTEs) are administrative.*
- ✓ *In SFY17, 83.5 percent of the Eldora Training School operating budget is for staffing costs and 16.5 percent is for support costs.*
- ✓ *The Prison Rape elimination Act (PREA) currently requires that Eldora enhance its staffing ratios to meet increased PREA requirements effective in October 2017. However, Eldora is currently very vigilant in keeping its students safe; it has passed current standards for PREA, and the increased staffing requirements are being strongly challenged and questioned from states across the nation. Because of its strong commitment to student safety and uncertainty regarding the increased staffing requirements, no added request is being made for funding to meet these standards.*

<b>Goals &amp; Strategies</b>	<p>Goal: Improve Safety, Well-Being and Permanency for Iowa's Children</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve social skills</li> </ul> <p>Goal: Improve Iowans' Employment and Economic Security</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve educational skills</li> </ul>	<p>Results SFY16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post tests show 77 percent of youth improved on reading scores and 75 percent improved on math scores.</li> </ul>						
<b>Cost of Services</b>	<p>For SFY16, (excluding education costs):</p> <p>Daily per diem rate: \$300.66</p> <p>Cost per episode of care: \$43,253.</p> <hr/> <p>✓ 36 buildings on 361.2 acres (Iowa Prison Industries manages 286.1 acres)</p>							
<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>The State Training School at Eldora is largely funded by state general funds with a small amount of funding from other sources.</p> <p>The total budget for SFY17 total budget is \$16,101,650</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$13,567,834 (84.3 percent) is state general fund</li> <li>• \$2,533,816 (15.7 percent) is from other funding sources</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SFY17 Funding</b></p> <p>■ State General Funds (84%) ■ Other Funding (16%)</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>SFY17 Funding Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Funding Source</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>State General Funds</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Funding</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Funding Source	Percentage	State General Funds	84%	Other Funding	16%
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<b>Legal Basis</b>	<p><b>State:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iowa Code, Chapters 218 and 233A</li> <li>• Iowa Administrative Code, 441 IAC 103</li> </ul>							

# Comprehensive Family Support Programs



**Purpose** 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.

**Who Is Helped** Both programs serve families of disabled children. Eligibility and availability are different.

**Family Support Subsidy (FSS)**

- 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 108 children received FSS in SFY16.

**Children at Home (CAH)**

- 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).
- Provided by 10 contractors serving 23 counties in SFY16.
- In SFY17, funding was transferred to the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH) for purposes of expanding the program to serve all 99 counties.
- Numbers served are expected to increase due to economies of scale by transitioning to a single administrator and increased funding through FSS savings.
- Having a single administrator will provide greater consistency in providing services.

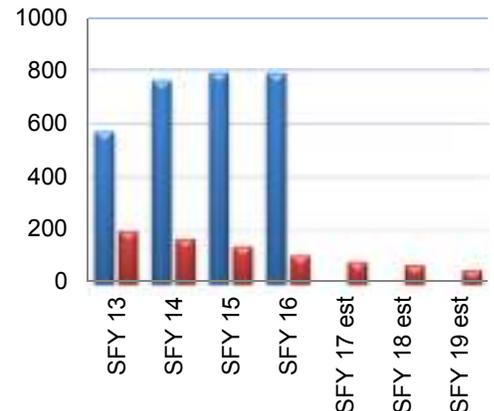
**Children Served SFY16**

■ CAH (88%) ■ FSS (12%)



**Number Served**

■ CAH \* ■ FSS



\*No CAH projections for SFY17-19 due to changes in delivery system, but expected to increase over SFY16 number served.

✓ *About half of the families served through the Family Support Subsidy have household income of less than \$30,000/year.*

**Services**

**Family Support Subsidy (FSS)**

- Provides a monthly payment of \$296 to families for SFY17. Used to support the family in keeping their child at home.
- Program will continue until the last child turns 18 (approximately 2024).

**Children at Home (CAH)**

- Provides funds for a particular need as they arise. Examples include adaptive equipment, special clothing, counseling, parent training, and respite.
- IDPH will partner with Visiting Nurse Services (VNS) of Iowa to provide services statewide.

<b>Goals &amp; Strategies</b>	<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"> <li>Continue to provide family support subsidy funding to families currently enrolled until the child's 18<sup>th</sup> 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 increase the number of children served.</li> </ul> <p>CAH Goal: Gradually expand the program.</p> <p>CAH Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The department proposes to continue using FSS dollars saved to provide CAH services to additional children through a statewide delivery system administered by IDPH.</li> </ul>	<p>Results in SFY15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overwhelming percentages of parents in both groups say they are satisfied with the programs and that they assist in keeping their children at home.</li> </ul>
<b>Cost of Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The annual cost per child receiving Family Support Subsidy services for the full 12 months in SFY16 was \$3,554.</li> <li>The average annual cost per child of providing Children at Home services in SFY15 was \$528.</li> </ul> <p>✓ <i>IDPH is partnering with Visiting Nurse Services to develop statewide standardized payment levels for individual requests and service needs. Data on types of services and payment in respective services will be collected and reviewed to better inform the program.</i></p> <p>✓ <i>The number of children that participate in FSS decreases each year due to children aging out. As a result, the amount of new savings that can be transferred from FSS to CAH also decreases.</i></p>	
<b>Funding Sources</b>	<p>The Comprehensive Family Support programs are funded exclusively by state dollars.</p> <p>Total funding in SFY17 is \$1,069,282.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$316,782 for Family Support Subsidy (FSS)</li> <li>\$752,500 for Children at Home (CAH)</li> </ul>	
<b>Legal Basis</b>	<p><b>State:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iowa Code, Chapters 225C.35-42 &amp; 225C.47-49</li> </ul>	