



**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 SFY17, 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"> • 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>Beginning in SFY18, administrative services for ICAPP were combined with administration for the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention (CBCAP) program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBCAP uses 100 percent federal funds and was previously administered under a separate contract. • Administrative duties include providing similar services for 32 CBCAP service contracts covering 79 counties in SFY18.
	✓ <i>A competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued for ICAPP services for SFY16-SFY18.</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>A total of 108 new ICAPP service contracts, in 72 counties, were issued to 57 local community-based councils, beginning SFY16.</i> ✓ <i>Local ICAPP providers may have up to three contracts for different services, e.g., home visitation, crisis child care, and sexual abuse prevention.</i> ✓ <i>Combined, local service contracts for ICAPP and CBCAP will provide services to 93 of Iowa's 99 counties in SFY18. Beginning in SFY19, a procurement process will combine funding and services for ICAPP and CBCAP.</i>

Goals & Strategies

Goal: Services funded will be effective in reducing the risk of child maltreatment.

Strategies:

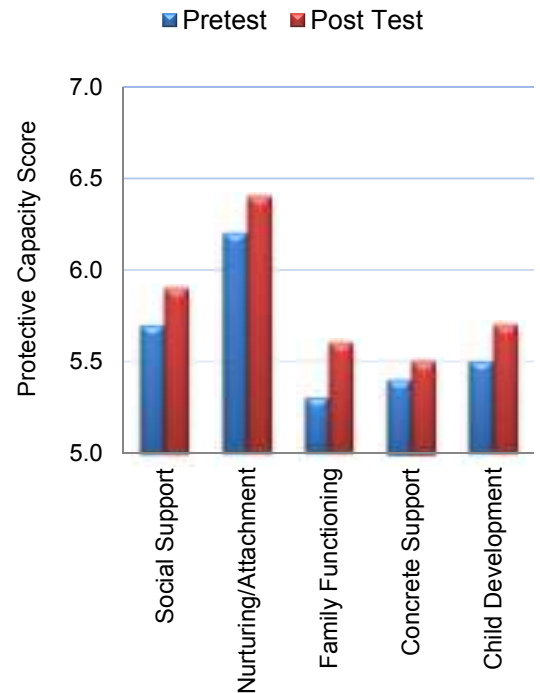
- Emphasize evidence-based or promising practices in prevention.
- Measure effectiveness of ICAPP services.

Results in SFY17:

In July 2017, ICAPP produced the sixth annual evaluation report, utilizing protective factors as outcome measures.

- 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.
- 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 SFY17 are illustrated in the graph to the right. All protective capacities reported an increase following participation in prevention services.

Change in Average Scores on PFS Statewide SFY17*



*Number of responses = 2,458

- ✓ *The Iowa Family Survey relies on the Protective Factors Survey to gather pre/post test data from participants to measure family outcomes.*
- ✓ *The web-based survey is accessed online at www.iowafamilysurvey.org.*
- ✓ *The full evaluation report is available online at: www.pcaiowa.org/grantees/icapp/quarterly-reports*

Cost of Services

A new competitive procurement for the administration of ICAPP was issued for SFY18-23. This procurement combined administration for ICAPP services with administration for the CBCAP program.

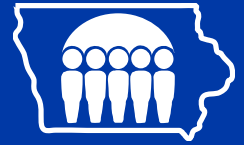
- A contract was issued to Prevent Child Abuse Iowa.
- The contract amount for SFY18 is \$294,243 and increases annually to \$298,748 for SFY23.

Funding Sources

100 percent of funding for ICAPP administration comes via birth registration fees. The fee revenue varies between \$197,000 and \$233,000 annually and accounts for about two-thirds of the combined funding for the administration contract. Funding for CBCAP administration is 100 percent federal and accounts for the remaining one-third of the combined contract costs, averaging about \$98,000 per year for SFY18-23.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <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> ✓ <i>Total funding for the ICAPP (administration and services) in SFY17 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>
Legal Basis	<p>Federal: United States Code, 42 U.S.C. 5166</p> <p>State:</p> <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.

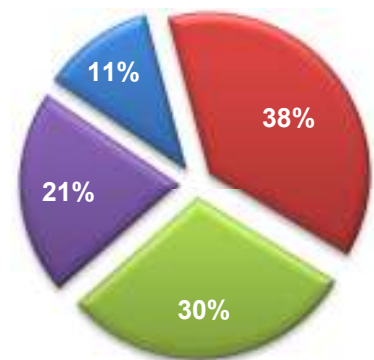
- Subsidies are paid until the child reaches age 18, or until age 21 if there is a disability.
- Subsidies are available if:
 - The child has a special need (including a diagnosed physical, mental or emotional disability), is older, is a member of a sibling group of three or more children, or is at risk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

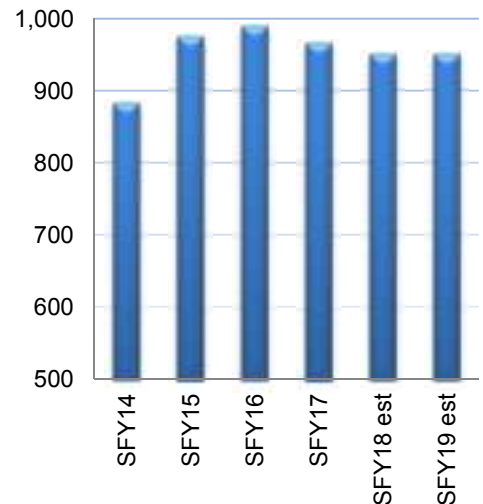
- On July 1, 2017, 10,610 children were eligible for adoption subsidy.
 - The adoptive parents of 9,532 children received an adoption subsidy payment.
 - 1,078 children have subsidy agreements in which no payments were made in that month, but may be made in the future.

Children Eligible for Subsidy in SFY17 by Age

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



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:

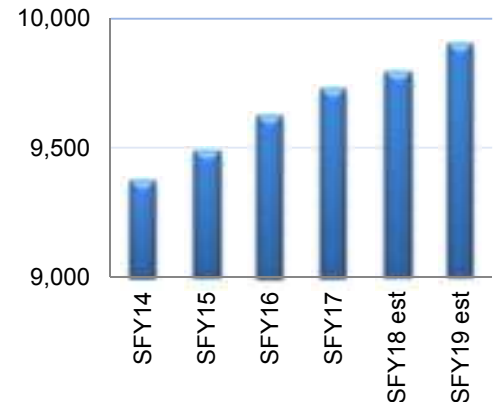
- Up to \$500 per child to pay legal fees to finalize the adoption.
- Supplies and equipment to meet a child's needs.
- Outpatient therapy for providers not paid through Medicaid.
- Additional insurance premium costs when adding a child to private insurance.
- Up to \$500 per child when adopting a sibling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

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

Subsidy rates:

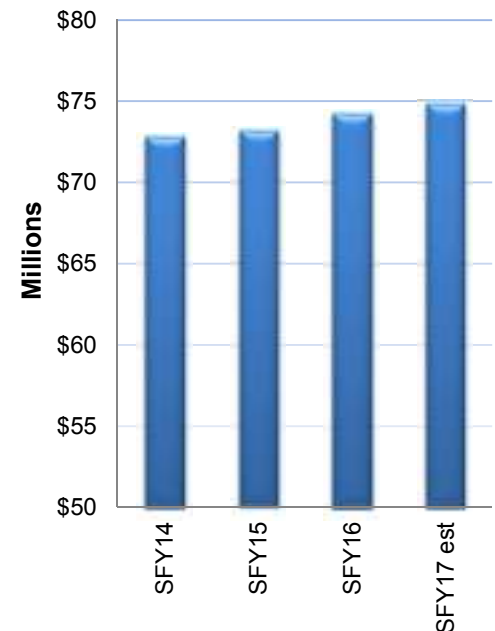
- Rates have not increased since SFY14.
- SFY17 average per diem subsidy was \$21.07.

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

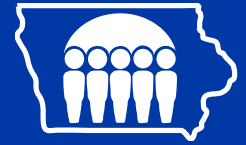


- ✓ *Children who are eligible for adoption subsidy are categorically eligible for Medicaid.*
- ✓ *Adoption subsidy rates are negotiated with families, but the rate cannot exceed the rate the child received or would have received in foster care.*
- ✓ *Adoption subsidy rates and foster care rates are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

<p>Goals & Strategies</p>	<p>Goal: Children in foster care will achieve permanency.</p> <p>Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> States are no longer ranked nationally on timeliness of adoptions. However, DHS has finalized over 70 percent of adoptions within 24 months of a child's removal from the home for the past two state fiscal years. 	<p>Percentage of Timely Adoption of Children</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of Timely Adoption of Children</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Fiscal Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SFY15</td> <td>66.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY16</td> <td>74.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY17</td> <td>72.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fiscal Year	Percentage	SFY15	66.6	SFY16	74.2	SFY17	72.6
Fiscal Year	Percentage									
SFY15	66.6									
SFY16	74.2									
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<p>Cost of Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In SFY17, 92 percent of eligible children were adopted in 36 months or less. In SFY17, the average time from entry into care to adoption was 18 months. The average annual cost of providing adoption subsidy is \$7,712 per child. The average annual program support cost is \$48 per child. 									
<p>Funding Sources</p>	<p>The Adoption program is funded by state general funds and federal Title IV-E funds.</p> <p>The total budget for SFY18 is \$76,667,615:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$40,777,910 (53 percent) is state general funds \$35,889,705 (47 percent) is federal funding <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"> SFY16 – 43.15 percent SFY17 – 44.73 percent (estimated) SFY18 – 47.05 percent (estimated) <p>Federal legislation enacted in 2008, changed the way IV-E eligibility was determined.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous to this legislation, IV-E eligibility was linked to meeting certain criteria under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. 	<p>SFY18 Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State General Fund (53%) Federal (47%) <table border="1"> <caption>SFY18 Funding</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Funding Source</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>State General Fund</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Federal</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Funding Source	Percentage	State General Fund	53%	Federal	47%		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 AFDC 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. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Subsidized Adoption Percent of Federal Share</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Subsidized Adoption Percent of Federal Share</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percent of Federal Share</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SFY16</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY17 est</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SFY18 est</td> <td>47</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Percent of Federal Share	SFY16	43	SFY17 est	45	SFY18 est	47
Year	Percent of Federal Share									
SFY16	43									
SFY17 est	45									
SFY18 est	47									
	<p>✓ <i>79 percent of children whose families receive adoption subsidy were eligible for federal Title IV-E funds in SFY17.</i></p>									
<p>Legal Basis</p>	<p>Federal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 SFY17, 29,902 children were at risk and/or were abused. Of those 7,512 (25 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.

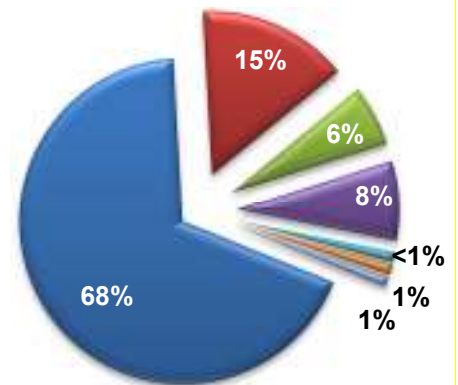
- Safety and a recommendation for services occur in both types of assessments.
- Less serious allegations are assigned as a family assessment. Families identified as having moderate to high risk are eligible for community care services.
- More serious allegations are assigned as a child abuse assessment. Families with a founded outcome or confirmed outcome with a 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 SFY17, 22,584 (76%) of accepted allegations received a child abuse assessment and 7,318 (24%) received a family assessment.

An average of 452 youth per year age out of the foster care system. An average of 290 new youth access Aftercare services for life skills training and limited financial supports each year.

Type of Abuse SFY17

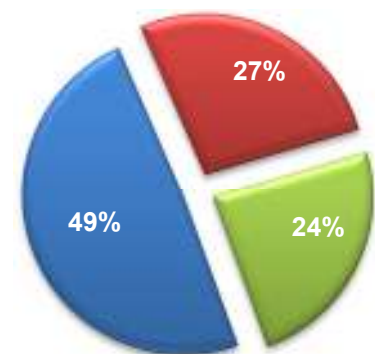
- Denial of critical care / neglect (68%)
- Physical abuse (15%)
- Sexual abuse (6%)
- Presence of illegal drugs (8%)
- Exposure to manufacturing meth (<1%)
- Allows access to registered sex offender (1%)
- Other* (1%)



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

Abuse by Age SFY17

- 5 or younger (49%)
- 6 to 10 (27%)
- 11 and older (24%)



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

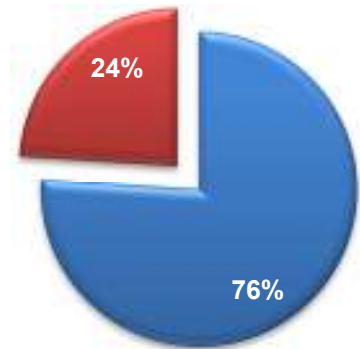
Juvenile justice services are provided to children and their families if they are either at risk of continued delinquent behavior, have committed a delinquent act and have been adjudicated as a delinquent, or have been certified by the chief juvenile court officer as eligible for court-ordered services.

In SFY17, Juvenile Court Services (JCS) received 13,701 referrals against juveniles. Less than 25 percent of these referrals resulted in a formal request for a delinquency petition. A vast majority were resolved by providing services without court involvement.

In SFY17, approximately \$14.4 million was spent on foster care for children adjudicated delinquent. This represents approximately 33 percent of total child welfare expenditures for foster care.

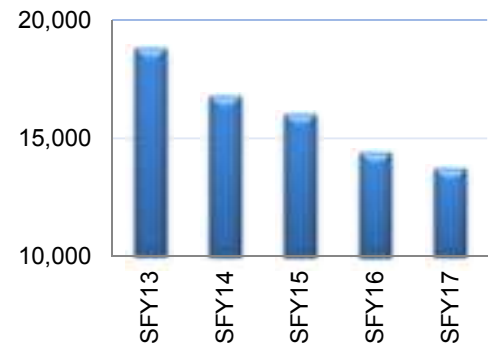
Differential Response Assessments SFY17*

- Child Abuse Assessment (76%)
- Family Assessment (24%)



*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.*
- ✓ *In SFY17, 95 percent of children who received a family assessment did not have a substantiated abuse report within six months.*
- ✓ *In SFY17, 93 percent of families referred to Community Care services did not experience a substantiated abuse report within six months.*

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 311 families in SFY17.

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

- Safety Plan Services (SPS) maintain children safely in their own homes when possible. In SFY17, a monthly average of 118 families received SPS 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 SFY17, a monthly average of 4,699 families eligible for DHS services received FSRP services.
- There were eight SPS/FSRP contractors in SFY17.

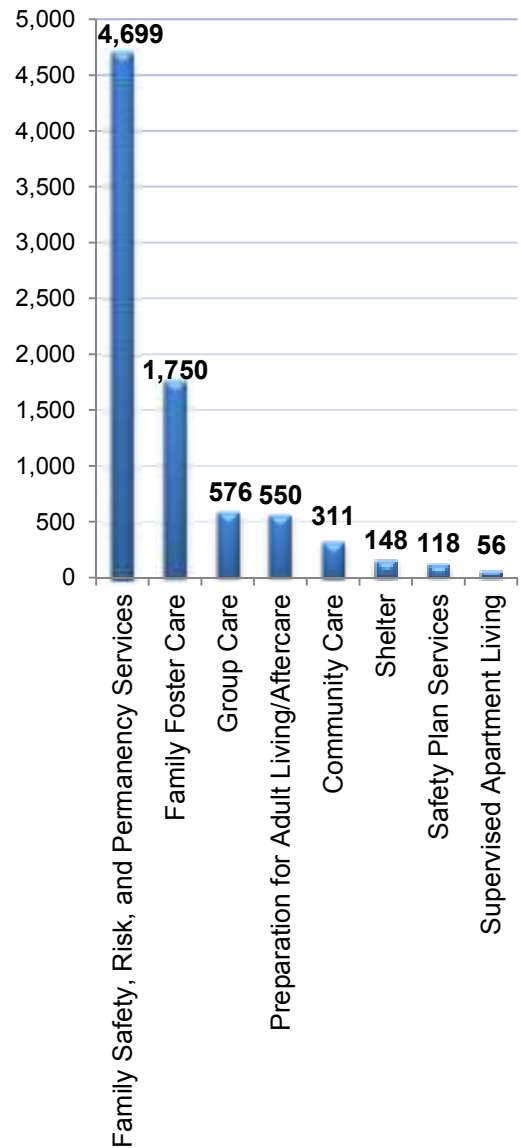
Out of home services provide a safe environment when a child is not able to remain in the home or able to live with an extended family member. Services are provided to address both the parents' needs and the needs of the child.

- The statewide Parent Partners program provides peer mentoring for families in the child welfare system in order to improve engagement between families and the system and maximize available community supports.

Research evaluation of the Iowa Parent Partners program has demonstrated that the impact of the service includes a significant reduction in re-abuse of children and an increase in the number of children returning home from a foster care placement when a parent is involved in the Parent Partner program.

- Family foster care services are designed to provide a temporary safe environment while parents are addressing the issues that put the children at-risk.

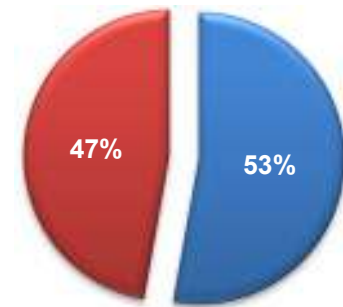
Average Number of Clients Served Monthly by Program in SFY17



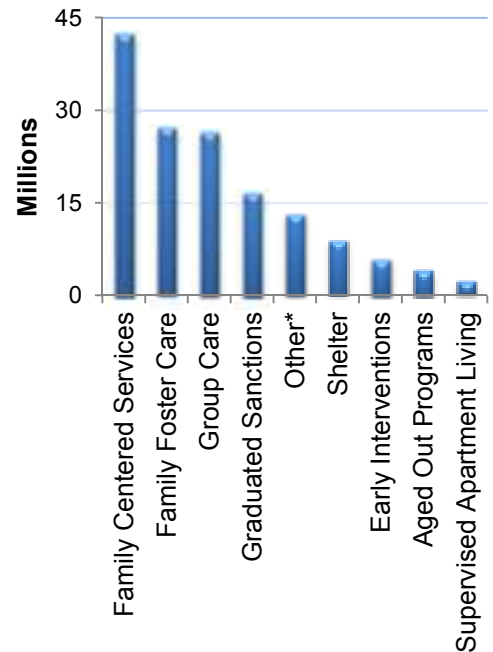
- There are 2,239 foster families. In SFY17, 1,085 children were served on average each month in family foster care.
- Foster group care services are designed to treat children whose behavior is too severe to enable them to live safely in a less restrictive setting like a foster home.
 - In SFY17, there were 13 group care contractors with 1,166 available beds located statewide.
 - Both DHS and JCS utilize foster group care services.
 - In SFY17, DHS placed 769 children in group care, while JCS placed 687.
 - Beginning July 1, 2017, new contracts were initiated with 13 group care contractors. Through these contracts, 663 guaranteed beds have been purchased. An additional 1,184 beds can be purchased, if needed.
- 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.
 - In SFY17, there were 12 CWES contractors that offered 14 CWES juvenile shelters. These contracts provided for 256 beds, although additional beds could be purchased up to the maximum number licensed (currently 357).
 - New contracts were initiated with CWES contractors on July 1, 2017. These contracts provide for 252 beds and an additional 367 beds can be purchased, if needed.
 - 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 513 youth monthly.

Group Care Total Served in SFY17

■ DHS (53%) ■ JCS (47%)



Child Welfare Dollars by Program SFY17



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

- Since SFY15, aftercare services have also been available to youth aging out of detention and out of the State Training School (STS) for Boys. 51 newly eligible youth received services during SFY17. 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.

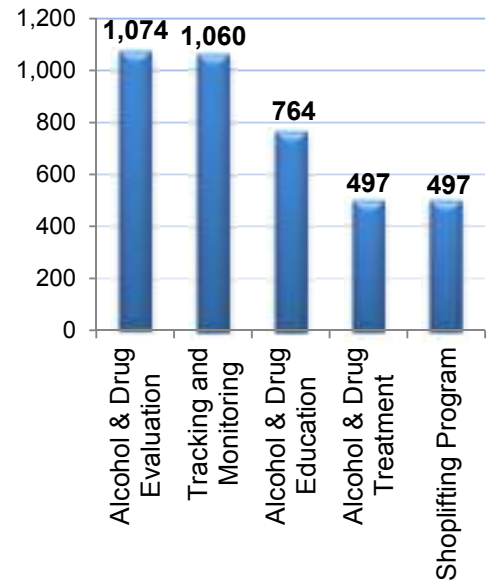
Juvenile Justice Services ensure public safety by addressing delinquent behaviors.

- Graduated Sanctions include four specific service programs: life skills; school-based supervision; supervised community treatment; and tracking and monitoring.
 - There are 114 graduated sanctions contracts with community providers to provide the services listed above.
 - Juvenile Court/School Liaisons are located in 174 Iowa schools within 73 school districts.
 - Tracking and monitoring services are provided by 13 social service agencies.
 - 1,060 tracking and monitoring cases closed in SFY17.
- 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.
 - Nine Iowa detention centers provide services to an average 149 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 112 delinquent boys daily.

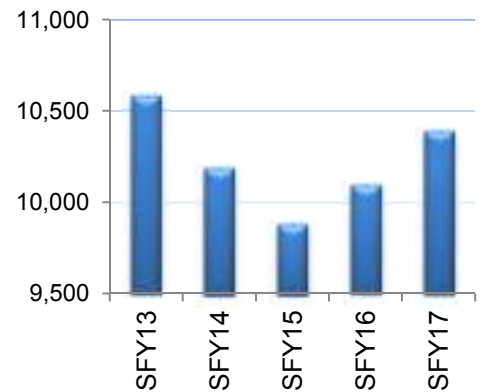
Medicaid Behavioral Intervention Services (BHIS) are available, in addition to child welfare and juvenile justice services, for eligible children to improve social and behavioral functioning.

- 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 SFY17



Total Children Served in Out of Home Services



- ✓ *In SFY17, 61.3 percent of children in a foster care placement were discharged due to reunification.*
- ✓ *Approximately 32 percent of children who are removed from their home are in the care of an extended family member.*
- ✓ *In SFY17, 96 percent of youth participating in aftercare reported having a safe and stable place to live. 98 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:

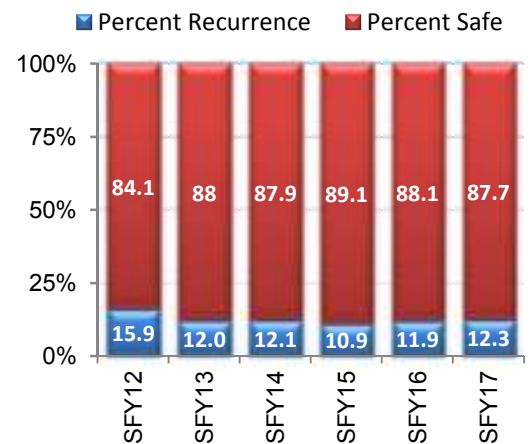
- Collaborate with court partners to align language and practices for ensuring child safety.
- Provide statewide family team decision making for all children who cannot remain safely in their home.
- If a child must be removed for safety reasons, attempt to reunify quickly to a safe environment.
- Provide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

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

Strategies:

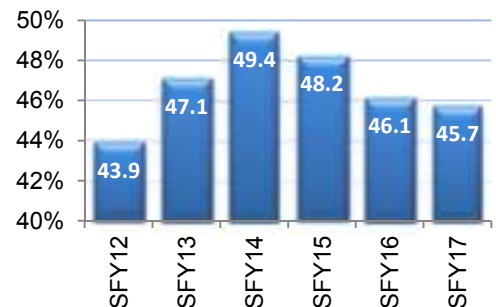
- Continue systemic training activities related to the effect of early childhood trauma on growth and development.
- Continue work on disproportionality of minority children and youth in the child welfare/juvenile justice system.
- Continue efforts to increase educational stability.

Recurrence of Maltreatment Within 12 Months



Recurrence National Standard: equal to or less than 9.1

Permanency Within 12 Months



Source: Results Oriented Management (ROM)
National Standard: 42.1% or higher

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>DHS has established performance based contracts with child welfare service providers that align with Child and Family Services Review federal outcomes.</i> ✓ <i>Iowa has a strong public/private partnership who recognizes that collaboration and shared accountability will lead to positive outcomes for our children and families.</i> ✓ <i>In SFY17, an evidence-based, intensive parenting home visitation program called Safelane was implemented in Iowa.</i> ✓ <i>In SFY17, 615 participants from diverse backgrounds were trained on Race: The Power of Illusion.</i> ✓ <i>The Cultural Equity Alliance (CEA) committee has been established to focus on policy and practice changes to reduce race disproportionality and disparity. Examples of work done by the CEA include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Establishing 15 guiding principles for Cultural Equity and developing educational tools and resources;</i> ○ <i>Ten Break Through Series collaborative teams are operating locally to support culturally responsive approaches.</i>
<p>Cost of Services</p>	<p>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 SFY16.</p> <p>The average annual cost per family for Community Care service is \$544.</p> <p>The average cost per child for Family Safety, Risk and Permanency service is \$7,034. This cost is per average 10-month episode of service.</p> <p>The average annual cost per child for Family Foster Care service is \$15,352.</p> <p>The average annual cost per child for Foster Group Care service is \$42,969.</p> <p>The average cost per child for an average 15-day CWES/Shelter stay is \$2,464.</p> <p>The average annual cost per youth for Preparation for Adult Living (PAL) is \$12,332.</p> <p>The average annual cost per youth for Supervised Apartment Living (SAL) is \$35,190.</p> <p>The average cost per child/youth for graduated sanctions, adolescent tracking and monitoring service is \$756. This cost is per average three-month episode of service.</p> <p>The average cost per child/youth for graduated sanctions, supervised community treatment service is \$1,315. This cost is per average three-month episode of service.</p>
	<p>DHS intends to facilitate the evolution of a child welfare system of care (SOC) that builds on the principles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, • Decision-making that is outcome based, resource-driven, and continuously evaluated for improvement.

Child welfare services were competitively re-procured during SFY17 with 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.

To achieve this, the child and family services appropriation will need to support the following:

- Transportation assistance for youth placed outside the home to maintain connections to family and community;
- 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;
- Increased family conferencing at the beginning, during, and at the time of discharge from placement;
- Adoption of evidence-based treatment methodologies;
- Training that is timely and based on the needs of children in care in order to enhance the skills and strengths of caregivers;
- Increased face-to-face support for foster and adoptive families that is intentional and individualized to enhance stability;
- Expanding support services to relative and kin caregivers;
- 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:
 - Training staff to deliver pre-service training;
 - Developing and delivering in-service training;
 - Hiring staff and supervisors to provide enhanced support services and expand support service to relatives.

Funding Sources

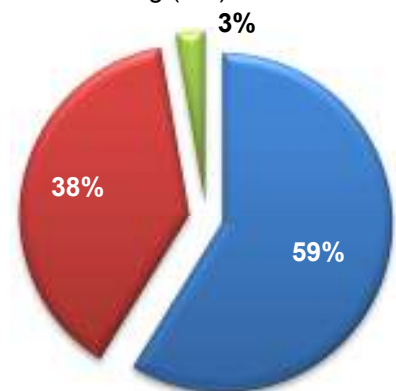
The total state general fund appropriation for SFY18 is about \$85.8 million.

SFY18 total budget is \$152,802,536

- \$58,712,747 is federal
 - TANF: \$32,380,654
 - SSBG: \$ 7,672,390
 - Other: \$18,659,703
 - Has IV-E and IV-B parts 1 & 2
- \$85,812,072 is state general fund
- \$ 4,102,971 is other state general fund
- \$ 4,174,746 is other recoveries

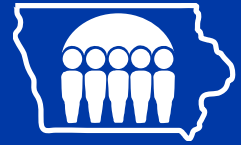
SFY18 Funding

- State General Fund (59%)
- Federal (38%)
- Other Funding (3%)



	<p>This includes a legislative reduction of \$1,467,303 in state general funds. Current projections show the CFS appropriation can absorb this reduction without any impact to core services. All appropriations are monitored throughout the fiscal year, and if there is underspending in other areas, this reduction may be applied to those appropriations rather than to CFS. The final distribution of this general reduction will not be known until later in the fiscal year.</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>Legal Basis</p>	<p>Federal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iowa Code, Chapters 232, 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 (STS) at Eldora provides treatment and educational services to delinquent boys between the ages of 12-18.

In SFY17, 246 youth were served:

- There were 115 admissions and 125 discharges.
- The average daily census was 112.
- Eighteen court-ordered 30-day diagnostic evaluations were completed.

The average child has had eight prior placements, is 16.53 years of age, and has special education needs. The average stay is almost 10 months.

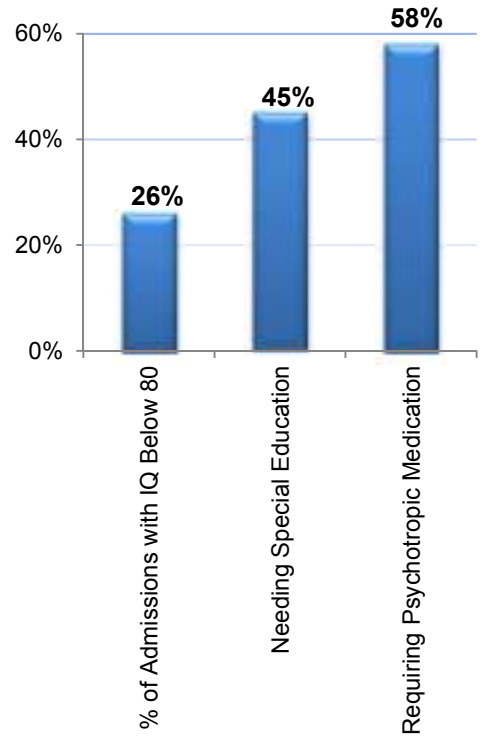
The youth admitted to STS have been increasingly difficult to serve and are more behaviorally and mental health involved:

- The percentage of youth needing psychotropic medications has increased consistently for several years, from 33% requiring psychotropic medications in SFY09 to 58% requiring psychotropic medications in SFY17.

As of July 7, 2017, the 99 STS in-house youth's previous placements were as follows:

- 72 in residential treatment
- Many had frequent prior placements in multiple psychiatric hospitals and PMIC placements for a total of 110 previous placements.

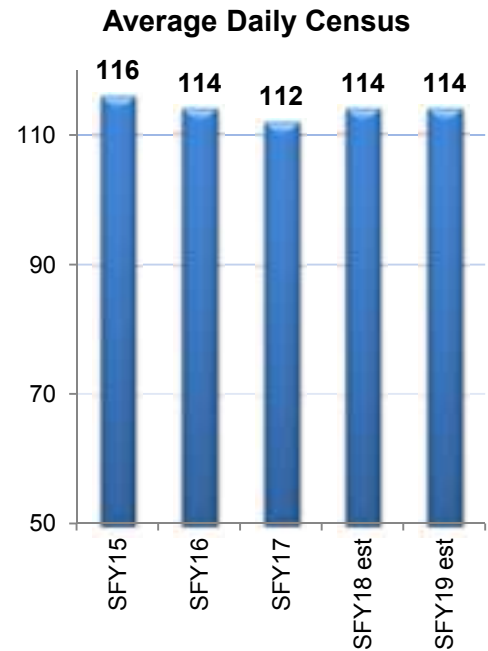
Eldora Students in SFY17



- ✓ *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.
 - High school and high school equivalency.
 - Vocational certifications in welding and other occupational specialties.
 - Treatment includes anger management, 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.

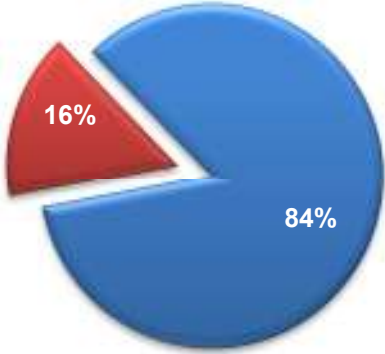


- ✓ *In 2015 Eldora achieved a three-year re-accreditation by the American Correctional Association (ACA). ACA said Eldora’s performance is among the elite in the country.*
- ✓ *The Bakery Careers program provides an opportunity to learn the food service industry. Students in the program provide 95 percent of the desserts and 33 percent of the bread and rolls for the daily menu.*
- ✓ *61 percent of the staff are direct care, 6 percent are professional and treatment professionals, 4 percent are maintenance, 7 percent are other support staff, 12 percent are educational, and 10 percent are administrative.*
- ✓ *In SFY18, 86 percent of the Eldora Training School operating budget is for staffing costs and 14 percent is for support costs.*
- ✓ *The State Training School completed and passed audits for the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) in 2016 and 2017 with 100 percent compliance each year.*
- ✓ *PREA requires STS to maintain minimum staff to student ratios for youth service workers (YSW). STS must be in full compliance with PREA staffing ratios by August 19, 2018. This requirement will have a significant budget impact for SFY19 due to an increase in the number of YSWs necessary.*

Goals & Strategies

- Goal: Improve Safety, Well-Being and Permanency for Iowa’s Children
 Strategy:
- Improve social skills
- Goal: Improve Iowans’ Employment and Economic Security
 Strategy:
- Improve educational skills

- Results SFY17:
- Post tests show 72 percent of youth improved on reading scores and 86 percent improved on math scores.

Cost of Services	<p>For SFY17, (excluding education costs): Daily per diem rate: \$316.40 Cost per episode of care: \$53,988.</p> <p>✓ 36 buildings on 361.2 acres (Iowa Prison Industries manages 286.1 acres)</p>	
Funding Sources	<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 SFY18 total budget is \$14,652,541</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$12,350,443 (84.3 percent) is state general fund \$2,302,098 (15.7 percent) is from other funding sources 	<p style="text-align: center;">SFY18 Funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State General Funds (84%) Other Funding (16%)  <p>A 3D pie chart titled 'SFY18 Funding' showing two segments: a large blue segment representing 84% (State General Funds) and a smaller red segment representing 16% (Other Funding). A legend above the chart identifies the colors: blue for State General Funds (84%) and red for Other Funding (16%).</p>
Legal Basis	<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

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)

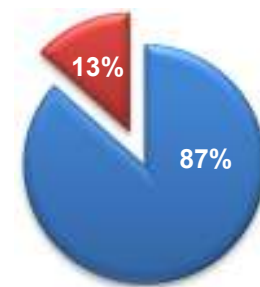
- Child under age 18 who lives at home and has a developmental disability which results in substantial functional limitation in three or more areas of major life activity.
- Families with income below \$40,000 (adjusted gross income).
- Available statewide until state legislation ended new enrollment effective January 2010.
- A monthly average of 78 children received FSS in SFY17.

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).
- Prior to SFY17, provided by multiple contractors serving a limited number of counties.
- 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 provides greater consistency in delivering services.

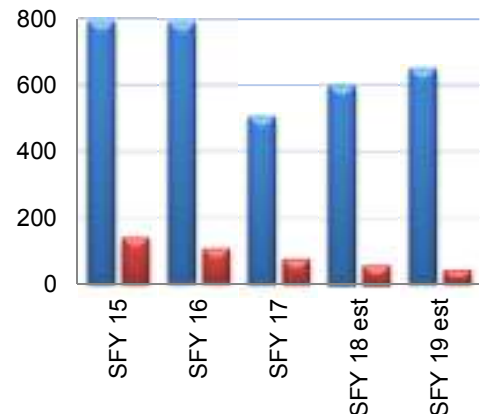
Children Served SFY17

■ CAH (87%) ■ FSS (13%)



Number Served

■ CAH ■ FSS



✓ *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 the first month of SFY18 and \$297 for the remaining eleven months. 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 partners with Visiting Nurse Services (VNS) of Iowa to provide services statewide.

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 increase the number of children served. <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 provide CAH services to additional children through a statewide delivery system administered by IDPH. 	<p>Results in SFY17:</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.
Cost of Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual cost per child receiving Family Support Subsidy services for the full 12 months in SFY17 was \$3,554. The average annual cost per child of providing Children at Home services in SFY17 was \$943. <p>✓ <i>IDPH partners with Visiting Nurse Services to develop statewide standardized payment levels for individual requests and service needs. Data on types of services and payment for respective services is collected and reviewed to better inform the program.</i></p> <p>✓ <i>IDPH implemented a cap of \$700 that can be spent per child for SFY18. Multiple payments may be made on behalf of the same child, but the combined amount cannot exceed this cap.</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>	
Funding Sources	<p>The Comprehensive Family Support programs are funded exclusively by state dollars.</p> <p>Total funding in SFY18 is \$1,069,282.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$281,782 for Family Support Subsidy (FSS) \$787,500 for Children at Home (CAH) 	
Legal Basis	<p>State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iowa Code, Chapters 225C.35-42 & 225C.47-49 	