

FY 2007 Annual Progress and Services Report

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
Social Services Division
June 2006, Updated August 2006

ANNUAL PROGRESS AND SERVICES REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
<i>Overview of Hawaii's Child Welfare Profile</i>	5
I. Annual Report for Title IV-B Subparts 1 and 2	
A. Accomplishments and Progress Achieved in SFY 2006 (To Date) in Meeting Each Goal and Objective	12
B. Planned Activities, Strategies and Measurement Methods for SFY 2007	17
C. Revisions to SFY 2007 Goals and Objectives	20
D. Services to Be Provided in SFY 2007 Target population, geographic coverage, estimated number of families/individuals to be served, and estimated expenditures	20
E. Program Support	
1. Training Plan for SFY 2007	20
2. Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Plan for SFY 2007	32
3. Quality Assurance Plan for SFY 2007	33
4. Evaluation Plan for SFY 2007	34
5. Information System Plan for SFY 2007	35
F. Changes in Services or Program Design in SFY 2007	35
G. Financial Reporting	
1. FFY 2007 Plan for Allocation of Title IV-B Subpart 2 Funds	35

2. Budgeted and Actual Title IV-B Subpart 2 Expenditures of FFY 2004 Funds	35
3 Title IV-B Subpart 2 Expenditure Comparison of FFY 2004 and FFY 1992 Allocation to Meet Non-Supplantation Requirement	36
4 Title IV-B Subpart 1 Expenditure Comparison of FFY 2004 and FFY 1979 Allocation to Meet Federal Requirement	38
II. Tribal Consultation	38
III. Collaboration	39
IV. Annual Report for CAPTA State Grant	
A. Accomplishments and Progress Achieved in SFY 2006	39
B. Planned Activities, New Strategies for Improvement and Methods to Measure Progress in SFY 2007	41
C. Revisions to the Goals and Objectives	41
D. Program Areas Selected for Improvement in SFY 2007	41
E. Activities the State Intends to Implement with CAPTA State Grant Funds in SFY 2007	42
F. Description of Services and Training to Be Provided Under CAPTA	42
G. Description of Substantive Changes,	42
H. Citizen Review Panels	42
I. Description of Procedures for Criminal Background Checks for Prospective Foster and Adoptive Parents	43

V. Annual Report for Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) and Education and Training Vouchers (ETV)	
A. Accomplishments Achieved in SFY 2006 for Each of the Five CFCIP Purposes	43
B. Planned Activities and Budgetary Levels for FY 2007 for Each of the Five Purposes	49
C. Collaboration Activities Achieved in SFY 2006 and Planned for SFY 2007	
D. Training Conducted in SFY 2006 and Planned for SFY 2007	49
E. Trust Fund	50
F. Youth Involvement	50
G. Results of Indian Tribe Consultation	50
H. Education and Training Vouchers	50
I. Financial Information	
1. Actual Chafee Expenditures for FFY 2004 (Final) and FFY 2005 (Year-to-date)	51
2. Breakdown (New Recipient; Continuing Recipient) of ETV Awards in FFY 2005 and FFY 2006 (Year-to-date)	51
3. Estimated ETV Awards in FFY 2007 (New; Ongoing)	51
4. ETV Expenditures of FFY 2004 Final Allocation	51
VI. Additional Supporting Information	
A. Juvenile Justice Transfer	51
B. Inter-country Adoptions	52
C. Foster and Adoptive Parent Recruitment	53

D. Adoption Incentive Payment	56
E. IV-B Funded Healthy Marriage, Fatherhood, Rural Development, Positive Youth Development, Faith-Based and Community Initiatives	56

ATTACHMENT A: Revised Goals and Objectives – SFY 2007

ATTACHMENT B: Services – SFY 2007

ATTACHMENT C: Kauai Citizen Review Panel (CRP) Annual Report

ATTACHMENT D: DHS Director’s Reply to Kauai CRP

ATTACHMENT E: Maui CRP Annual Report

ATTACHMENT F: DHS Director’s Reply to Maui CRP

ATTACHMENT G: West Hawaii CRP Annual Report

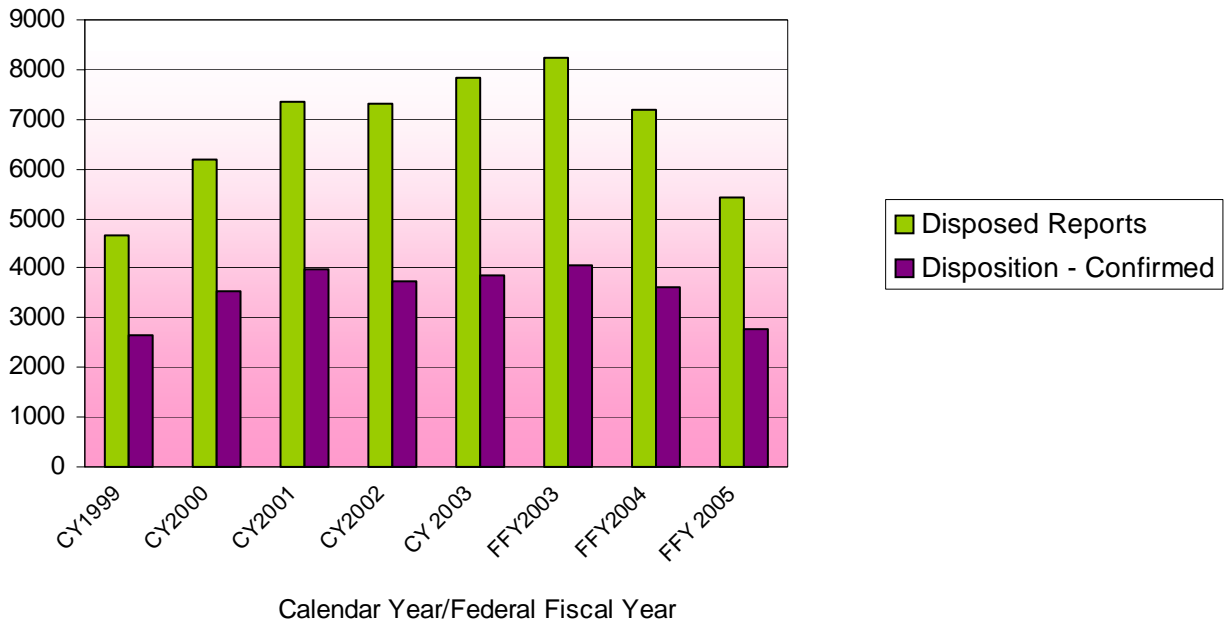
ATTACHMENT H: DHS Director’s Reply to West Hawaii CRP

OVERVIEW OF HAWAII'S CHILD WELFARE PROFILE

Reports of child abuse/neglect (CAN) investigated/assessed by Child Welfare Services (CWS) decreased in FFY 2004 by 1,042 and again in FFY 2005 by 1,760. The reasons for the consecutive drop in reports include:

- Greater awareness that CWS intervention for at risk families willing to accept help can have far reaching adverse consequences, such as having one's name on the CAN registry when background checks for employment are conducted; that other less intrusive alternatives should be sought when families choose to accept help
- Increased funding for and expansion of community-based prevention, family support and early intervention service options
- Flexible use of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds to expand community-based services, including substance abuse prevention and treatment services
- Implementation of statewide centralized CWS Intake and the re-examination of intake decisions for policy consistency
- Vigorous outreach and family support from the faith-based community

CAN Reports Investigated/Assessed



NCANDS Database:	FFY 2003**	FFY 2004	Difference FFY 2003 – FFY 2004	FFY 2005 (preliminary)	Difference FFY 2004 – FFY 2005
Reports investigated/assessed	8,228	7,186	-1,042 -12.7%	5,426	-1,760 -24.5%
Confirmed	4,046	3,629	-417 -10.3%	2,762	-867 -23.9%
Confirmed incidence rate (per 1000 children)	13.6	12.1			

* Adjusted.

** NCANDS changed the reporting period from calendar year (January - December) to federal fiscal year (October – September), beginning 2003.

NCANDS Database:	CY 1999	CY 2000	CY 2001*	CY 2002	CY 2003
Reports investigated/assessed	4,646	6,184	7,334	7,318	7,835
Confirmed	2,669	3,533	3,982	3,744	3,868
Confirmed incidence rate (per 1000 children)	9.2	12.1	13.5	12.7	13.1

Referral to community-based Family Strengthening Services (FSS) accounts for a small portion of that drop in reports investigated by CWS in SFY 2005 (92 more families were referred by CWS to FSS compared to the prior year).

Hawaii's Differential Response Initiative was implemented statewide in 12/1/05. In SFY 2006 1,790 families were referred by CWS to FSS, 212 more than in SFY 2005. Sixty two percent (62%) of the families referred were served by FSS, down from 69% in SFY 2005. Participation in FSS is voluntary and there are some families who refuse services or the provider is unable to contact or locate the family. The Oahu FSS provider reports that the majority of those who refuse services have indicated they deny the allegations or they have custody disputes or neighbor disputes. Also, because services are now longer than three weeks and fewer cases close, some families are waitlisted. While the program currently still has a waitlist, the Oahu provider reports that it has gone down significantly.

PIP YEAR 2	Families Referred to FSS– SFY06		Families Served by FSS– SFY06		Families Provided Short-Term Social Services by FSS - SFY06	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Oahu	500	899	437.5	278	406.25	274
East Hawaii	234	291	213	319	169	96
West Hawaii	225	185	178.75	124	178.75	127
Maui	625	248	562.5	218	406.25	149
Kauai	187.5	167	135	178	85	68
TOTAL	1,771.5	1,790	1,526.75	1,117	1,245.25	714
Difference between planned – actual		+18.5		-409.75		-531.25
Difference between SFY06 and SFY05	+229.5	+212	+166.25	+22	+151	+29
SFY06 Funding: \$1,371,898.91 (+\$299,999.91 over SFY05)						

PIP YEAR 1	Families Referred to FSS– SFY05		Families Served by FSS– SFY05		Families Provided Short-Term Social Services by FSS - SFY05	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Oahu	400	738	350	324	325	324
East Hawaii	187	246	170	233	135	57
West Hawaii	180	139	143	98	143	97
Maui	625	318	562.5	303	406.25	105
Kauai	150	137	135	137	85	102
TOTAL	1,542	1,578	1,360.5	1,095	1,094.25	685
Difference between planned – actual		+36		-265.5		-409.25
Difference between SFY05 and SFY04	-0-	+92	+112.5	+92		
SFY05 Funding: \$1,071,899 (+\$300,000 over SFY04)						

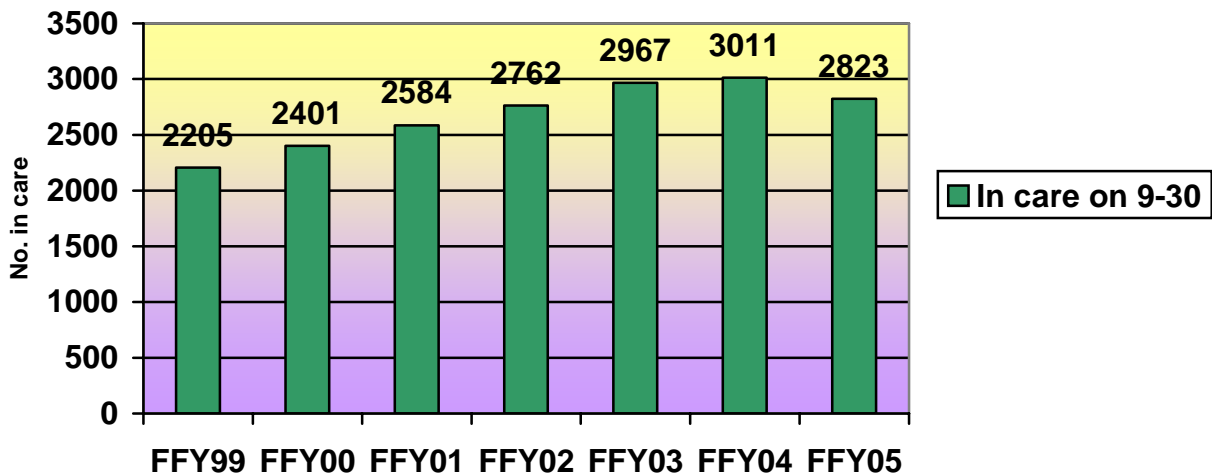
BASELINE YEAR	Families Referred to FSS – SFY04		Families Served by FSS – SFY04		Families Provided Short-Term Social Services by FSS SFY04	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Oahu	400	696	350	353	325	387
East Hawaii	187	235	170	178	135	78
West Hawaii	180	108	143	75	143	77
Maui	625	376	450	311	NA	NA
Kauai	150	71	135	86	85	44
TOTAL	1,542	1,486	1,248	1,003		
Difference between planned - actual		-56		-245		
SFY04 Funding: \$781,899						

Of those reports investigated/assessed, Hawaii continues to have a high rate of children removed from home. It is expected under DRS that the number of cases assigned for CWS investigation/intervention will continue to drop; however, those assigned will be those cases with higher safety/risk factors, in other words the most severe cases, with greater likelihood of removal from an unsafe home.

CHILDREN REMOVED FROM HOME			
Hawaii FFY05	Hawaii FFY04	National Average FFY04	
52.6%	50.2%	19.0%	Percent of confirmed victims removed from home. [NOTE: In FFY 2004, only 1 state - Idaho, with a rate of 52.9% - had a higher rate of removal. Other states approaching Hawaii's rate of removal include: Montana, 48.7%; Arizona, 47.0%; Washington, 42.6%; Oregon and Wyoming, 41.9%.]
NA	13.2%	3.9%	Percent of non-victims (unconfirmed reports) removed from home. [In FFY 2004, Hawaii led the pack; followed by Washington, 10.4%; and California, 9.5%.]

Favorable change is occurring with front-door efforts to help families through less intrusive means. The significant drop in reports investigated/assessed in FFY 2004 and FFY 2005 has contributed to a downward shift in the number of children in foster care. We anticipate more dramatic changes in FFY 2006 with DRS.

CWS Foster Care



Children in Foster Care (AFCARS database):

Number of children:	In care on 10/1	Entered care	Exited care	In care on 9/30	Net change from 1 st day to last day of FFY	Total served (In care + entered care)	Net change from prior FFY (In care + entered care)
FFY99	2,156	1,683	1,634	2,205	+49	3,839	
FFY00	2,154	1,929	1,682	2,401	+247	4,083	+244
FFY01	2,311	2,193	1,920	2,584	+273	4,504	+421
FFY02	2,509	2,350	2,097	2,762	+253	4,859	+355
FFY03	2,666	2,409	2,108	2,967	+301	5,075	+216
FFY04	2,877	2,273	2,139	3,011	+134	5,150	+75
FFY05	2,913	1,864	1,954	2,823	-90	4,777	-373

If this shift persists, this will favorably affect achievement of goals and objectives in SFY 2007.

The focus of the first two years of Hawaii's five year Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP) has been on achieving the negotiated improvements of the federally required two year Program Improvement Plan (PIP).

At the start of the PIP, there were 19 of 23 items assessing the quality of CWS practice in Hawaii that were identified by federal reviewers as needing improvement. At the end of PIP Year 1 (SFY 2005), only 7 of the 19 items were considered by the federal Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to require continued monitoring in PIP Year 2 (SFY 2006):

- Timeliness of initiating investigation
- Risk of harm to children
- Permanency goal for child
- Needs and services of child, parents, foster parents
- Child and family involvement in case planning
- Worker visits with child
- Mental health of child

Hawaii renegotiated the baseline and goal for these 7 items and by the end of PIP Year 2 was successful in achieving all the renegotiated goals.

On-Site Quarterly Case Review Findings for the 7 Remaining Practice Review Items That Were to Be Monitored in PIP Year 2 (SFY 2006)			1 st Q Jan 05 – Mar 05	2 nd Q Apr 05 – Jun 05	3 rd Q Jul 05 – Sep 05	4 th Q Oct 05 – Dec 05	5 th Q Jan 06 – Mar 06	6 th Q Apr 06 – Jun 06
	Renegotiated Baseline (%)	Renegotiated Goal (%)	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength
Item 1: Timeliness of initiating investigations of reports of child maltreatment	52.6	56.6	52.6	54.8	50.0	54.8	55.1	58.5
Item 4: Risk of harm to child(ren)	78.7	82.7	78.7	83.5	84.6	82.3	80.4	83.2
Item 7: Permanency goal for child	63.3	67.3	63.3	71.4	70.9	70.5	78.1	68
Item 13: Visiting with parents and siblings in foster care	61	65	74.1	74.1	67.1	65.5	63.7	62.7
Item 17: Needs and services of child, parents, foster parents	50	54	50.0	63.0	58.5	62.3	57.7	57.2
Item 18: Child and family involvement in case planning	46.5	50.5	46.5	64.1	62.7	70.0	58.9	61.5
Item 19: Worker visits with child	47.6	51.6	47.6	54.3	50.0	52.8	48.8	51
Item 23: Mental health of the child	41.2	45.2	41.2	50.0	48.4	53.6	54.1	54.5

Of the 12 items Hawaii was not required to formally monitor in PIP Year 2 and was released from formal PIP sanction, 6 require continued attention under the five year plan because, at PIP close-out, case review findings show them as still under PIP goal levels.

PIP On-Site Quarterly Case Review Findings on the 7 Practice Items That Were Released from PIP Sanction at the End of PIP Year 1 But Still Needing Attention to Reach Negotiated PIP Goal			1 st Q Jan 05 – Mar 05	2 nd Q Apr 05 – Jun 05	3 rd Q Jul 05 – Sep 05	4 th Q Oct 05 – Dec 05	5 th Q Jan 06 – Mar 06	6 th Q Apr 06 – Jun 06
	Baseline (%)	Goal (%)	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength
Item 9: Adoption	67	69	45.5	55.6	53.8	54.8	54.1	52.6
Item 10: Permanency goal of other planned permanent living arrangement (transition to independent living for foster youth)	75	80	66.7	57.1	44.4	44.4	50	54.5
Item 14: Preserving connections	81	84	78.1	83.1	77.8	78.4	77.2	79.2
Item 15: Relative placement	81	83	65.6	80	79	79.4	76.3	76.9
Item 16: Child in care/relationship with parents	70	76	72.0	70.6	68.3	67.1	64.8	63.8
Item 22: Physical health of the child	80	83	61	65.1	63.4	65.4	67.3	71

In addition, at the start of the PIP, Hawaii's performance on 3 outcome indicators, called the National Data Standards (NDS), as measured by aggregate federal reporting system data (data that states are required to federally report) were identified by federal reviewers as needing improvement:

- Maltreatment in foster care
- Foster care re-entry
- Placement stability

Preliminary feedback from ACF is that the most recent data in the federal reporting system indicate achievement of the negotiated PIP goal for reduction in the rate of maltreatment in foster care. However, Hawaii was not able to achieve its PIP data goals for foster care re-entry and placement stability by PIP close-

out. Hawaii has until September 30, 2007 to achieve the data goals or risk fiscal sanction.

Outcomes Data Needing Improvement Shaded Yellow	National Data Standard	PIP Goal (%)	2006 (%)	2005 (%)	2004 (%)	2003 Baseline (%)	2002 (%)
Recurrence of maltreatment	6.1% or less	NA	Not available	2.7*	4.5	6	4.8
CAN in foster care	0.57% or less	0.95	Not available	0.60* PIP Goal Met	0.61 PIP Goal Met	1.29	1.03
Foster care re-entry	8.6% or less	8.8	11.4	10.2	11.3	10.6	9.1
Placement stability	86.7% or more	86.48	83.2	83.9	84.9	84.4	84.3
Timely adoption	32% or more	NA		41.7	50.8	49.3	47.5
Reunification	76.2% or more	NA		78.1	80.1	81.4	83.8

NA = Not applicable

* Preliminary data

The efforts of many helped Hawaii to achieve all of its negotiated PIP Year 2 goals except for the foster care re-entry and placement stability data goals. As a result, Hawaii has avoided and scaled down an estimated \$1.9 million penalty to \$170,978.

Hawaii can fully eliminate the remaining \$170,978 penalty by achieving the data goals for foster care re-entry and placement stability by September 30, 2007.

Revisions to the State's five year plan focuses on the following priorities:

- Reducing foster care re-entry
- Increasing placement stability for foster children
- Addressing the 6 Practice Items requiring attention though released from PIP monitoring and sanction
 - Timely adoption
 - Improved transition to independent living for foster youth
 - Preserving connections
 - Relative placement
 - Supporting the relationship of child in care with parent
 - Physical health of child
- Addressing PIP actions transferred to the CFSP (i.e., five year plan) for completion in SFY 2007
- While sustaining and building on improvements already achieved.

I. Annual Report for Title IV-B Subparts 1 and 2

A. Accomplishments and Progress Achieved in SFY 2006 (To Date) in Meeting Each Goal and Objective

In SFY 2003, the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS) undertook the coordination and implementation of the joint State and Federal review of Hawaii's Child Welfare Services (CWS) system, known as the Child and Family Services Review (CFSR). This comprehensive review examined the effectiveness of the CWS program and services against National Outcomes and Practice Standards, and also examined program support capabilities.

Using the findings of the CFSR, a state is required to successfully develop and implement a Program Improvement Plan (PIP). Hawaii's two-year PIP was approved by the Federal Administration for Children and Families (ACF) on July 1, 2004 and has since gone through several renegotiations.

Hawaii's two-year PIP covers the period SFY 2005 (July 2004 through June 2005) and SFY 2006 (July 2005 through June 2006), and serves as the foundation for the first two years of the State's five-year Child and Family Services Plan (CFSP). For that reason, the PIP two-year process for continued consultation with internal and external stakeholders is also the consultative process for the CFSP and its annual report on progress made in meeting the CFSP goals and objectives, known as the Annual Progress and Services Report (APSR).

The overall aim of the PIP and the CFSP is directed towards meeting National Outcomes Data and Practice Standards for an effective CWS system.

At the beginning of the PIP, Hawaii had 19 of 23 Practice Items and 3 of 6 outcomes data indicators needing improvement. At PIP close-out, Hawaii was released from federal sanction on all Practice Items monitored and on 1 of the 3 outcomes data indicators monitored. For the remaining 2 data indicators, Hawaii has until September 30, 2007 to achieve the negotiated data goals.

Priorities Driving CWS Reform

As a result of the CFSR, DHS adopted four driving priorities:

1. CWS will ensure child safety by a timely response to all reports of child abuse and neglect (CAN) accepted for investigation by CWS.
2. CWS workers will conduct ongoing safety, risk and needs assessments on all children and families in cases active with CWS.
3. CWS will ensure that every family and every child, as appropriate, are actively involved in developing their case plan.

4. CWS will ensure that every child in its care, every family and every foster family are visited at least once a month by the assigned caseworker and afforded the opportunity of a face-to-face interview in cases active with CWS.

PIP - Major CWS Reform Strategies

DHS has articulated the CWS priorities of what must occur for the program to effectively carry out its mission and has put into play critical CWS reform strategies to help make that happen.

- Implementing a Differential Response System (DRS) that prioritizes intake referrals and utilizes community-based service providers to meet the need for family strengthening services (FSS) or voluntary case management (VCM) services as alternatives to CWS intervention.
- Improving assessment and decision-making through application of updated intake screening, safety, risk and needs assessment tools.
- Expanded and opened up community-based services, including FSS, provision of VCM services, home-based individual and family counseling, enhanced funding for transportation, outreach and visitation services, substance abuse treatment, parenting and other life skills training, enhanced Healthy Start early intervention home visitors with child development and substance abuse components, services for incarcerated women with children transitioning back to the community, and intensive mentoring of at-risk youth and their families.
- Partnering with Hawaiian and faith-based communities to seek out relatives, preserve cultural connections, to recruit, retain and support foster and adoptive families.
- Increased funding for and expanded use of Ohana Conferencing (OC) to involve families and youth in case planning. Added on provision of VCM services for Leeward Oahu and East Hawaii. for a model with a built in link between OC and VCM. [It should be noted that OC was cited by ACF as a “*promising practice*” for other states to consider and replicate.]
- Revised Service Plan and Safe Family Home Report (SFHR) to document family involvement, including children of appropriate age, in case planning. Piloting use of Family Journal tool for family involvement in case planning and review. [It should be noted that we plan to move forward on statewide implementation in SFY 2007.]
- Implemented a communication plan keeping staff and community partners informed of the changes through Policy Announcements, community meetings, extensive training, and utilization of website postings and newsletter discussions, e.g., Hawaii Foster Parent Association newsletter and website. During the PIP, the Department provided over 175 community meetings and trainings sessions that, for the most part, were open to stakeholders as well as CWS staff.

- Strengthened role of Section Administrators and Supervisors to move/oversee cases through the system, to direct critical decisions, and ensure quality of work and compliance with policy, procedures and achievement of outcomes by providing guidance, consultation and technical assistance in performance management from the successful Maui management team, through use of supervisory and administrative reviews, and participation in the continuous quality improvement (CQI) process.
- Implemented monitoring of practice and opportunities for clarification through supervisory and case reviews, in partnership with Maui Community College (MCC).

Provided below is a progress report on the 19 Practice Items identified at the beginning of the PIP as needing improvement, as measured by the percent of cases reviewed where the Practice Item was found to be a STRENGTH for the sampled cases:

PIP On-Site Quarterly Case Review Findings on 19 Items Identified as Needing Improvement			1 st Q Jan 05 – Mar 05	2 nd Q Apr 05 – Jun 05	3 rd Q Jul 05 – Sep 05	4 th Q Oct 05 – Dec 05	5 th Q Jan 06 – Mar 06	6 th Q Apr 06 – Jun 06
	Baseline (%)	Goal (%)	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength	% Strength
Item 1: Timeliness of initiating investigations of reports of child maltreatment *	52.6	56.6	52.6	54.8	50	54.8	55.1	58.5
Item 2: Repeat maltreatment	94	NA	95.5	96.8	97.5	97.9	98.2	98.5
Item 4: Risk of harm to child(ren) *	78.7	82.7	78.7	83.5	84.6	82.3	80.4	83.2
Item 5: Foster care re-entries	70	72	75.0	89.5	89.5	83.3	81.5	82.1
Item 6: Stability of foster care placement	77	79	81.3	73.4	77.8	79.4	84.6	78.5
Item 7: Permanency goal for child *	63.3	67.3	63.3	71.4	70.9	70.5	78.1	68
Item 8: Reunification, guardianship, or permanent placement with relatives	60	64	33.3	55.8	53.1	48.3	71.4	42.9
Item 9: Adoption	67	69	45.5	55.6	53.8	54.8	54.1	52.6
Item 10: Permanency goal of other planned permanent living arrangement (transition to independent living for foster youth)	75	80	66.7	57.1	44.4	44.4	50	54.5
Item 13: Visiting with parents and siblings in foster care *	61	65	74.1	74.1	67.1	65.5	63.7	62.7
Item 14: Preserving connections	81	84	78.1	83.1	77.8	78.4	77.2	79.2
Item 15: Relative placement	81	83	65.6	80	79	79.4	76.3	76.9
Item 16: Child in care/relationship with parents	70	76	72.0	70.6	68.3	67.1	64.8	63.8
Item 17: Needs and services of child, parents, foster parents *	50	54	50	63	58.5	62.3	57.7	57.2
Item 18: Child and family involvement in case planning *	46.5	50.5	46.5	64.1	62.7	70	58.9	61.5
Item 19: Worker visits with child *	47.6	51.6	47.6	54.3	50	52.8	48.8	51
Item 20: Worker visits with parent (s)	35	39	41.7	54.9	46.7	47.3	42.7	43.1
Item 22: Physical health of the child	80	83	61	65.1	63.4	65.4	67.3	71
Item 23: Mental health of the child *	41.2	45.2	41.2	50	48.4	53.6	54.1	54.5

During the January 2006 quarter, Federal staff suggested that Hawaii consider rolling results every quarter for reporting the percentage of strength from our case review findings. The table above highlights the

findings from the first quarter Hawaii implemented case reviews beginning in January 2005 through the March 2006 quarter to establish the percentage of cases identified as strengths in the 19 areas needing improvement from our July 2003 Child and Family Services Review.

Progress made in SFY 2006 in completing critical benchmarks:

- DRS implemented statewide on 12/1/05.
 - Completed statewide training regarding new intake, safety and risk assessment tools and instructions for FSS and VCM providers and DHS staff.
 - Brought the new web-based intake assessment tool on-line.
 - Brought FSS on-line statewide.
 - Brought VCM services on-line statewide, except for East Hawaii and Leeward Oahu, which were later brought on board on 5/1/06.
- Increased funding, expanded and opened up access to community-based services to Family Court, FSS and VCM:
 - Family Strengthening Services
 - Voluntary Case Management Services
 - Blueprint for Change Neighborhood Places (family centers) and Women In Need (family support program for incarcerated women with children transitioning back to the community)
 - Enhanced Healthy Start (early intervention, home visiting program with child development and substance abuse component)
 - Home-based individual and family counseling, transportation, outreach and visitation services, parenting and other life skills training
 - Substance abuse treatment
 - Hawaii Advocacy Program (intensive mentoring of at-risk youth and their families)
- Communicated and made clear expectations on family involvement in assessment and case planning, monthly visits with parents, children and foster parents, kin placement, visitations and preserving connections through Policy Announcements (PA). Provided training and guidance on PA to DHS staff and community partners.
- Reinforced and followed through on initial PA training with additional training to articulate the “*best practice standards*” and provide procedural guidance/clarification for PA implementation.

- Revised service plan and Safe Family Home Report (SFHR) to document family involvement, including children of appropriate age, in case planning; in draft; will be finalized and implemented statewide in SFY 2007
 - DHS and the Court Improvement Program (CIP) jointly received technical assistance from the National Resource Center on Children and the Law on revisions to the SFHR and kinship care policy.
 - Piloting use of the Family Journal tool for involving families, including children of appropriate age, in case planning and review.
- Expanded use of OC to facilitate family and youth involvement in case planning.
 - Completed twelve-month progress report and evaluation which found “youth circles” to assist transitioning youth in planning and preparing for exit successfully implemented and utilized statewide.
 - Extended the role of OC to include VCM services components for East Hawaii and Leeward Oahu.

As a result, the Department has been successful in meeting its objective regarding family and youth involvement in case planning through OC. In SFY 2005, PIP Year 1, the contracted objective was to involve 466 CWS families in decision-making through OC and “*Youth Circles*.” The actual number of families involved was 723 (including 75 through youth circles for transitioning youth).

For 333 families, extended family members were identified as possible placement options. For 55 families, a safety plan for reunification was developed. For 97 families, a safety plan for case closing was developed.

In SFY 2006, PIP Year 2, 914 families (+448 over the previous year) were involved in case planning through OC and 111 (+36) through youth circles. For 409 (+76 over the previous year) families, extended family members were identified as placement options. For 106 (+51) families, a safety plan for reunification was developed. For 172 (+75) families, a safety plan for case closing was developed.

SFY 2006 Ohana Conferencing	No. of CWS families served
Oahu	555
East Hawaii	130
West Hawaii	103
Maui-Molokai-Lanai	68
Kauai	58
STATE TOTAL	914

SFY 2006 Youth Circles	No. CWS families served
Oahu	69
East Hawaii	22
West Hawaii	9
Maui-Molokai-Lanai	9
Kauai	2
STATE TOTAL	111

- Partnered with the Hawaiian and faith-based communities.
 - Partnered with the federally-funded Kokua Ohana Project to increase recruitment and retention of Hawaiian foster and adoptive families, building on the targeted recruitment plan in West Hawaii, with on-site consultation from AdoptUSKids, the National Resource Center on Adoption, and Harvest Family Life Ministry on faith-based recruitment
- A decrease in the number of children in care and efforts to seek out and place children with relatives are paying off. At the end of the first year of the PIP, as of 6-30-05, there were 2,813 (127 less than a year earlier) children in out-of-home placement under DHS placement responsibility; 42% were placed with relatives. This is up from 40% a year earlier. Preliminary data for PIP Year 2 (SFY 2006), show the trend continuing. As of 9-30-05 (SFY 2006 first quarter), the number of children in out-of-home placement continued to drop by 59 to 2,754 and the rate of placement with relatives around 41%.

Point in time, as of June 30	Foster Care (FC) children	% (#) of FC children placed with relatives	Permanent Custody to DHS (PC) children	% (#) of PC children placed with relatives	FC + PC children	% (#) of FC + PC children placed with relatives
SFY 2006, 1 st quarter only [Preliminary PIP Year 2 data]	1,691	42% (704)	1,063	41% (434)	2,754 (-59)	41% (1,138)
SFY 2005 [End of PIP Year 1]	1,777 (-142)	42% (739)	1,036 (+15)	42% (438)	2,813 (-127)	42% (1,177)
SFY 2004	1,919	39% (754)	1,021 (+120)	41% (416)	2,940 (+120)	40% (1,170)
SFY 2003	1,919	42% (804)	901	38% (338)	2,820	40% (1,142)

B. Planned Activities, Strategies and Measurement Methods for SFY 2007

The efforts of many helped Hawaii to achieve all of its negotiated PIP Year 2 goals except for the foster care re-entry and placement stability data goals. As a result, Hawaii has avoided and scaled down an estimated \$1.9 million penalty to \$170,978.

Hawaii can fully eliminate the remaining \$170,978 penalty by achieving the data goals for foster care re-entry and placement stability by September 30, 2007.

Revisions to the State's five year plan focuses on the following priorities:

- Reducing foster care re-entry
- Increasing placement stability for foster children
- Addressing the 6 Practice Items requiring attention though released from PIP monitoring and sanction
 - Timely adoption
 - Improved transition to independent living for foster youth
 - Preserving connections
 - Relative placement
 - Supporting the relationship of child in care with parent
 - Physical health of child
- Addressing PIP actions transferred to the CFSP (i.e., five year plan) for completion in SFY 2007:
 - Evaluation of the DRS Initiative, including evaluation of FSS and VCM services.
 - Evaluation of service array by review of the purchase of service reports on utilization, waitlisted clients and service outcomes; make adjustments in funding levels if necessary. Report will be provided to the State CQI Council for review.
 - Continued monitoring of all 23 Practice Items through case review and supervisory review; continued involvement of the State Council in reviewing information, including foster care re-entry and placement stability; involvement of the University to assist in data analysis, research, literature search and evaluation to assist in assessing what the data is telling us and what changes need to be made to get the results we want in the specified timeframe in order to impact foster care re-entry and placement stability.
 - Use by Sections of the State CQI Council findings and recommendations on multiple placements in developing corrective action plans.
 - Development, with the assistance of the National Resource Center on Organizational Improvement, of a periodic data entry checks process and follow up to ensure that data is entered correctly, or if not, then corrections are made and workers are informed of common errors and remedies.
 - Finalization and implementation of a revised service plan and Safe Family Home Guidelines (SFHG), in collaboration with Family Court, which will include a section specific to relative searches and the results.
 - Provide information sessions and training for CWS Section administrators, supervisors and workers on the application/use of new SFHG and service plan.

- Issue revised service plan and SFHG for implementation. Monitor implementation through supervisory reviews and case reviews.
- Pilot, implement, monitor and evaluate the integration of the Family Journal into practice.
- Complete, issue, train, and implement revised procedures that will ensure access of children in out-of-home care to appropriate medical services.
- Develop supportive resource, management, training and supervision through the supervisors and workers training, and other strategies as needed for those offices found needing improvement on an ongoing basis.
- Recruitment, selection, and hiring of the Training Coordinator for Training Academy.
- Finalize supervisory curricula and training schedule for the Training Academy.
- Develop an evaluation process regarding training needs; assessment of effectiveness of training for child welfare supervisors and workers.
- Finalize and implement the Training Academy evaluation plan.
- Maintain the training forms that have been submitted and will continue to be submitted by Staff Development to the UH Training Academy for incorporation into a database for analysis as part of the CFSP.
- Issue request for proposal for Statewide, All Inclusive, Integrated and Collaborative Initiative for the Identification, Recruitment, Screening, Training and Ongoing Support of Resource Families for Children in the Department's Care, which will begin on September 2006.
- Implementation and ongoing training of CWS staff on the Child Specific Licensing procedures.
- Provide ongoing training for all foster parents.
- While sustaining and building on improvements already achieved.

Strategies for reducing foster care re-entry:

- Evaluation of DRS in preventing placement; addressing risk for those with substance abuse/relapse issues through FSS and VCM and preventing re-entry.
- Evaluation of assessment tools; look at decisions around removal
- Examine case review findings.

Strategies for increasing placement stability:

- Exiting foster parent survey – for identification of issues to support stable placement and retention of foster families.
- Current kinship, Native Hawaiian and faith-based initiatives for kin search, concurrent planning, placement stability and permanency for waiting children

- Increasing access to mental health services, including therapeutic foster homes for children with severe emotional and behavioral needs.
- Increase and promote use of Ohana Conferencing early on for identification and involvement of kin as placement options.
- Use of State Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Council to review/analyze supervisory review data, case review findings, and data gathered on specific cases.
- Continued comprehensive needs assessment throughout life of case.
- Integrative services contract for kin search, recruitment training, licensing and support for the recruitment and retention of child specific and general licensed foster homes, and adoptive homes.
- Inclusion of “rapid search” techniques for early identification and involvement of kin as placement options.

Measurement methods are cover in ATTACHMENT A, Revised Goals and Objectives.

The plan is a work in progress. Because discussion with internal and external partners is vital to the success of any plan, we will be taking the time to further pursue the discussion started at the PIP Close-out meetings in August 2006 on follow-up strategies for continued improvement, particularly regarding foster care re-entry and placement stability, and will make changes accordingly.

C. Revisions to SFY 2007 Goals and Objectives

See ATTACHMENT A for revised goals and objectives

D. Services to Be Provided in FY 2007

Described in ATTACHMENT B are the CWS funded services that are part of the array and continuum of child and family services available to meet the individual needs of children and families who enter the CWS system or are referred to community-based services as part of Hawaii’s developing DRS.

E. Program Support

1. CWS (including Title IV-E) Training Plan Update

Hawaii CWS, as part of the PIP, has continued to develop and begin moving toward implementing statewide coordinated training programs designed to meet the needs of CWS child protection specialists, social workers and human services professionals, supervisors and other

partners who are part of the Child Welfare Services delivery system, including foster and adoptive families, family strengthening services providers, voluntary case management providers, comprehensive counseling and support services providers, and other partners.

Although there were many components in Hawaii's PIP that required some training, this training plan focuses on the State's systemic factors relating to agency, foster care/adoption provider training, and professional social work education through collaboration with our university partners. (Detailed training accomplishments can be found in Hawaii's PIP related to safety, permanency and well-being action steps and completion of benchmarks. Likewise, the detailed progress of enhancing the CORE Curriculum for new CWS Social Workers/Human Services Workers and developing CORE for Supervisors, CWS section administrators, supervisors and paraprofessionals as well as ongoing training for child welfare agency staff and foster parent/adoptive parents is available in the State's PIP.)

This training plan also includes training and evaluation benchmarks from the State's PIP that have been requested to be moved into the CFSP effective July 1, 2006.

Costs are allocated to benefiting programs based on OMB Circular A-87 through application of the IV-E penetration rate (discount rate.) As discussed below, certain university-based partnerships are included but are claimed at the administrative rate as appropriate. Additional targeted training initiatives may be developed in consultation with stakeholders including the courts. The plan also includes training activities available through other funding sources.

Core Training for New CWS Social Workers/Human Services Professionals

The Staff Development Staff (SDS) of the DHS Social Services Division is currently responsible for coordinating and providing uniform, competency-based, practice-relevant training to all new CWS social workers/human service professionals. The focus is on provision of consistent baseline level training for all CWS new hires statewide and for contracted community-based alternate response organizations in order to support achievement of the goals and objectives of the PIP. The revised CORE curriculum training for new hires has been implemented. Opportunities have been and will continue to be provided for advanced/continuing training for experienced workers.

Allowable IV-E

This training activity falls under the following categories necessary for the administration of the foster care program: referral to services; preparation for and participation in judicial determinations; placement of the child; development of case plans; case reviews; and case management.

Setting/Venue

SDS training facility on Oahu

Training Duration

Two Parts - Specific hours, weeks, times and content in FY 2007 CWSB Training Plan, e.g., CWS New Hire Training Part 1 in the Social Work Track is 6 weeks in duration. See ATTACHMENT C.

Total Cost Estimate

\$193,895 for CORE and intermediate/ongoing for CWS new hires (all inclusive)

Training Activity Provider

SDS and others specified in the SFY 2007 plan

Approximate Number of Days/Hours of Training Activity

See training duration example. There are 4 of these sessions each year (183 hours).

Target Audience

CWS New Hires

In this example, there are 4 categories classified as the social worker track. Forty-eight trainees are planned for in FY 2007. The training plan addresses the licensing track, paraprofessional track and clerical track training, too.

Cost Allocation Methodology

The Federal IV-E enhanced rate funding is match by State General Funds (SGF). For those cost allocated to IV-E, the nonfederal discount will be applied to account for the nonfederal caseload.

IV-E Training Academy

- *Collaboration for Stipends for Master in Social Work Degrees (MSW):*

Since January 1998, the University of Hawaii - School of Social Work (UH-SSW) has maintained a working collaboration with DHS. The original collaboration known as the Hawaii Child Welfare Education

Collaboration (HCWEC) was initiated as a response to the shortage of Masters level social work staff in DHS - CWS. The shortfall existed during a period of dramatic growth in reports of child abuse and neglect. At that time (January 1998), only 40.6% of State child welfare workers had earned a MSW degree. The concern was that services were being *de-professionalized* in a field of practice that demands the highest level of professional expertise.

By 2006, DHS has employed 7 graduating classes from the IV-E Training Academy with a total of 67 graduates (roughly 10 a year) returning to or entering the CWS workforce.

In 2005, the program included Hawaii's first Neighbor Island graduate who returned to work in Kauai.

Five (5) additional students are expected to graduate with their MSW from the HCWEC program in May 2007. The low number relates to acceptance of only 9 students in the program in 2005 which included a change allow Advanced Standing students. Two of the students accepted in 2005 were Advanced Standing students who graduated in May 2006 and two were part-time students who will not graduate until May 2008.

Allowable IV-E

This training activity falls under the categories necessary for administration of the IV-E foster care program; referral to services; preparation for and participation in judicial determinations; placement of the child; development of case plans; case reviews; case management and supervision.

Setting/Venue

UH - SSW

Training Duration

Generally, a full-time student would take 2 academic years; a part-time student 3 academic years. Beginning in the academic year 2005-2006, HCWEC students receiving title IV-E training stipends include Advanced Standing students with a BSW degree. These students can complete their MSW degree in slightly over a year.

Training Activity Provider

UH - SSW

Approximate Number of Days/Hours of Training Activity

Varied. (During the academic year 2005-2006, students included 8 second year students for 3 quarters; 10 first year students for 1 year;

10 first year students for 1 quarter.) Plans for academic year 2006-2007 include the following: 10 second year students, 3 quarters; 10 first year students, 1 year; 10 first year students; 1 quarter.

Target Audience

Current CWS employees and other interested applicants willing to commit to CWS employment.

Total Cost Estimate

\$624,098.64 (October 2005-September 2006)

\$666,028.54 (October 2006-September 2007)

Cost Allocation Methodology

The training is allocated to IV-E at the enhanced rate and SGF match with University contributions.

Description of How Training Meets Goals-Objectives of the PIP/CFSP

The training program provides pre-employment training consistent with and supportive of the goals and objectives of the PIP and CFSP.

- *Development/Implementation of New Supervisory CORE and Ongoing Training:*

In response to the goals and actions planned in Hawaii's PIP to develop CORE and ongoing training for supervisors (in addition to the CORE provided by Staff Development for new social workers and human services professionals), the partnership between the DHS and UH - SSW has been expanded. A subcommittee of the DHS Training Policy Committee (1) developed a framework for supervisory training, (2) collected national exemplary models of components of basic and ongoing training from other title IV-E state/university partners, and (3) identified short and long range activities for development of a comprehensive training plan including needs assessments, curriculum development, evaluation and other activities for a variety of levels of staff and foster/adoptive parents. After presenting their work to the DHS Training Policy Committee and the hiring of additional Training Academy staff, the functions were turned over to the Training Academy in SFY 2006.

During SFY 2006, the Training Academy staff developed a draft curriculum and schedule of training for supervisors for SFY 2007. Pilot training for selected new supervisors on Oahu and neighbor islands was provided during SFY 2006. Selected unit level follow-up training was also provided for supervisors who participated in the pilot training on Maui and Oahu. In SFY 2007, the Training Academy staff will

implement supervisory training statewide and begin assessment of needs and curriculum development for other levels of agency staff.

Following selection finalization and implementation of the master comprehensive contract that will include statewide foster/adoptive training, the role of our university partner will be determined related to training and evaluation during FY 2007. The expanded Training Academy staff will focus on providing evaluations of the supervisory training (CORE) and new worker (CORE) training during SFY 2007.

The following benchmarks from the PIP have been requested to be incorporated in the CFSP effective 7-1-06: finalizing supervisory curricula and schedule (CORE and ongoing); recruitment, selection and hiring of a Training Coordinator and development/implementation of ongoing curricula for managers, workers and paraprofessionals.

During FY 2007, Hawaii will continue to explore opportunities for ongoing specialized training for managers, workers, supervisors and paraprofessionals through the National Resource Center network, Child Welfare League of America, universities, individual contractors and national, local and community training providers. We are currently collaborating/negotiating with the Department of Health through a memorandum of understanding regarding case management issues including attachment disorders and autism. The plan will be updated as plans develop with community and state agency partnerships. The actual development/implementation of ongoing curricula for managers, workers, supervisors and paraprofessionals are planned to begin in FY 2008. A comprehensive needs assessment is planned for workers and supervisors during FY 2007 in anticipation of development of ongoing curricula for them during FY 2008. Implementation of the CORE supervisory curricula and the continued implementation of the CORE worker curricula are priorities for FY 2007. Another priority for FY 2007 will be the needs assessment of training needs for Section Administrators and beginning development of CORE curricula (including piloting at least one component) and beginning development of a evaluation plan for the training of these managers..

Development of Distance Education with CWS Training Academy and Other University Staff

The university/state agency partnership will be utilizing distance education to support agency training across the islands and to develop an increased capacity to provide the MSW degree to our staff outside Oahu during FY 2007. The 2006 State Legislature allocated state funds to support this component of the partnership.

The DOH Children and Adolescent Mental Health Division (CAMHD) also partners in this initiative. Their support will enable a special focus on behalf of children with disabilities and will involve a specialized social work training program that is designed to enhance the quality and effectiveness of child welfare-mental health care coordination and service delivery for children and adolescents with disabilities. Through participation in the program, Masters level social work students gain specialized skills and knowledge required for Hawaii's rapidly evolving system of care.

- *Evaluation of CWS Training through the Training Academy*

In SFY 2006, the Training Academy hired a Director of Evaluation and an Evaluator to develop an evaluation plan for trainings for agency staff and to begin evaluating new worker CORE trainings and supervisory training. A draft evaluation plan was developed and reviewed by DHS. Staff began collecting training forms from participants in new worker CORE training provided by SDS and completed an initial analysis.

The following benchmarks from the PIP have been requested to be incorporated into the CFSP effective 7-1-06: finalizing and implementation of the evaluation plan and continuing to receive and incorporate training (evaluation) forms from SDS into a data base for analysis.

Below is the Training Academy's Evaluation Plan for DHS for FY 2007:

Action Steps	Date of Completion
Supervisor Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to revise and finalize evaluation plan for supervisor training 	June 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to develop, administer, and collect self-assessment instruments and training satisfaction surveys for each training module <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Module 1 ○ Module 2 ○ Module 3 	July 2006-April 2007
	July-Oct 2006
	Oct 2006-Jan 2007
	Jan-April 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect follow-up data of supervisor training at 4, 8, 12 months 	June 2007 and thru April 2008
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim reports to DHS after each module 	Sept 2006-May 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Training Evaluation for Modules 1-3 	March-May 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, develop, and obtain instruments to measure individual-level variables (e.g., Learning Benefit Inventory, Maslach Burnout Inventory, Training Transfer Inventory) 	December 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administer instruments (listed above) to supervisors to collect individual-level variables 	Jan-March 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Evaluation Report for FY07 	June 2007
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, administer, and analyze Supervisor Training Needs Assessment survey 	June 2007
New Hire Core Training	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and finalize evaluation plan for New Hire Core Training 	June 2007

Action Steps	Date of Completion
o Define the purpose of the evaluation	Dec 2006
o Identify goals, objectives, and outcomes	Dec 2006
o Develop a logic model that will guide the evaluation for New Hire Core Training	Jan-March 2007
o Identify performance measures for short- and long-term outcomes o Identify data sources o Develop evaluation questionnaires o Identify and obtain instruments to measure outcomes o Develop a data collection plan, timeline, and structure	March-June 2007
Ongoing Training	
• Conduct needs assessment of ongoing training needs of CWS workers. Data on training needs will be collected from several sources: o Worker survey o Case review results and child welfare services data o Training results and training feedback o Review of current research	Jan-March 2007
• Begin developing plan for evaluating ongoing worker training	June 2007
Section Administrator Training	
• Conduct needs assessment of training needs of Section Administrators	Dec 2007
• Begin developing evaluation plan for Section Administrator training	March-June 2007

Allowable IV-E

This training activity falls under the following categories necessary for the administration of the foster care program; referral to services; preparation for and participation in judicial determinations; placement of the child; development of case plans; case reviews; and case management and supervision. Costs will be allocated to all benefiting programs. The evaluation component of the Training Academy will be charged at the administrative rate.

Setting/Venue

Varied. (For example, the CORE supervisory training will include face-to-face training, computer based training and consultations.)

Training Duration

These training activities are short term and vary according to the type of training offered and the audience to be served. (Does not apply to the evaluation component.)

Training Activity Provider

UHSSW.

Approximate Number of Days/Hours of Training Activity

A total of 6 face-to-face trainings (6 hours each) will be provided to each of the 3 cohorts of child welfare supervisors during SFY 2007. Additional computer based/self paced learning will be done between

the first and second part of each of the 3 modules. On-site consultations will be provided related to the topic areas in the supervisory modules and application to the workplace.

Training Audience

Child Welfare Supervisors

(See prior discussions about on-going trainings outside the university for workers, supervisors, managers and others. Please note the plans to begin development of Section Administrators training for pilot testing during the last quarter of the FY.)

Total Cost Estimate

\$1,500, 000

Cost Allocation Methodology

The Federal IV-E enhanced rate funding is matched by SGF and university contributions. For those costs allocated to IV-E, the nonfederal discount will be applied to account for the nonfederal caseload.

Statewide Foster Parent, Adoptive Parent Training

During SFY 2006, a contracted provider recruited, trained and certified/approved foster parents and adoptive parents for children who have been abused, neglected or threatened with harm by their parents. Another provider trained child-specific foster parents (e.g., relatives) with a separately developed curriculum.

Training for foster/adoptive parents (non child-specific) consisted of 18 hours of the Foster PRIDE/Adopt PRIDE curriculum. Training was done by a team consisting of a child welfare professional and an experienced foster or adoptive parent. This pre-service training should be followed with ongoing, in-service training and support.

Beginning in SFY 2007, the recruitment, licensing and training of foster/adoptive parents will be provided through a comprehensive contract. The Child Welfare Services Branch (CWSB) is in final contract negotiations to complete procurement of "A Statewide, All-inclusive, Integrated and Collaborative Initiative for the Identification, Recruitment, Screening, training, Ongoing Support and Retention of Resource Families." Training of both child-specific and general licensed families will be coordinated by a lead/prime contractor and multiple entities.

Target Audience

The Request for Proposal projected an annual provision of approximately 1600 trained/certified resource families (not including the current backlog of some 400 families).

Allowable IV-E

This training activity falls under the recruitment and licensing of foster homes and institutions category necessary for the administration of the foster care program and for facilitation of adoption of special needs children.

Setting/Venue

Varied.

Training Duration

Currently under negotiation via the RFP.

Training Activity Provider

Hawaii Behavioral Health (HBH) provided foster/adoptive parent training during SFY 2006. As of 6/30/06, foster/adoptive parent training is under RFP HMS 301-45. The provider is subject to change during SFY 2007.

Although the child-specific licensed foster home training for relative caregivers and "fictive kin" has been provided by Hawaii Foster Parent Association (HFPA) through SFY 2006, this training will also be provided through the provider selected from the RFP HMS 301-45.

Approximate Number of Days/Hours of Training Activity

18 hours consisting of a 3-hour session each week for 6 weeks was the previous plan under the provider through FY 2006. However, under the RFP HMS-301-45, the training for foster/adoptive parents and child-specific foster parents is currently under negotiation for FY 2007.

Total Cost Estimate

The estimated costs for training foster/adoptive parents for SFY 2006 was \$1,088,000.

Total contract cost has not been finalized for FY 2007 under the integrated plan. Resource family training costs will be computed by analysis of contractor/subcontractor efforts on a quarterly basis, with costs distributed to recruitment, training, screening, case management and retention/support efforts.

Contract negotiations currently indicate that the annual cost of the new integrated system will be in the range of \$4-\$5 million with resource family training constituting a significant portion of the costs, especially in SFY 2007 due to the backlog of child specific families awaiting training.

In addition to funding for foster parent training under the awardee of the RFP, an additional \$69,000 is funded through DHS to other providers for foster parent training, including the annual conference that has been moved to Spring 2007. There was no annual foster care conference in 2006 although there was one held in fall 2005.

Additionally, faith-based specialized recruitment contracts (Kokua `Ohana and Hope, INC, Inc.) have the capacity of providing training on an as needed basis.

Cost Allocation Methodology

Resource family training costs identified in quarterly billings will be allocated by the title IV-E saturation (penetration) rate and charged at the enhanced training rates. Non-training costs will be allocated to benefiting programs and appropriate funding sources in accordance with OMB Circular A-87 and title IV-E regulations and the Federal Child Welfare Policy Manual.

Additional Training Partnerships

During SFY 2006, preliminary planning discussions began between DHS, the UH-SSW and MCC expanding the BSW program at UH Manoa to Maui and potentially other islands to meet the increased need of preparing BSW students to work in DHS. These planning efforts will continue in SFY 2007.

The Child Welfare Services branch is exploring Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with intergovernmental entities, including the Department of Health and Family Court for SFY 2007. There is a need for joint and/or cross training of staff involved in case management of dual jurisdiction cases or cases with multi-agency involvement.

Pending execution of MOU(s), costs cannot be determined at this time. Costs will be allocated to benefiting programs in accordance with OMB Circular A-87, including the use of the IV-E penetration/saturation rate.

The use of community partners and national experts will continue to be utilized in SFY 2007 to provide ongoing training around key issues in child welfare as DHS did during SFY 2006.

Training-Related Partnerships

Although the DHS partnership with MCC is not allocated and charged as title IV-E training, the partnership does have training components, e.g., training for case reviewers for the quarterly quality case reviews in the Continuous Quality Review System. It is being allocated and claimed at the administrative rate since it has been designed to assist in the development of our comprehensive quality assurance system, participation in the QA policy group, technical assistance/training in “best practices” (e.g., case management, working with the court, differential response), logistical assistance in the quality case reviews, e.g., co-leading the reviews, securing the random sample of foster care and in-home cases, recruiting the community reviewers, arranging the location, providing materials for the reviews, scheduling the exit conferences, and writing the Quality Case Review Report of Findings. The university partner also coordinates the Statewide Continuous Quality Improvement Council meetings.

Total Cost Estimate

\$681,900 for FY 2007

Initial discussions have begun with the University of Hawaii, School of Social Work to assist the Department in a collaboration to review and analyze our data for FY 2006 related to the two national standards not met by Hawaii during the PIP (stability and re-entry into foster care). The discussions have also included a review of the relevant literature and development of a methodology to compare the basis for some sections meeting the national standards and some not meeting the national standards to assist the Department in informing practice to move the State toward meeting these 2 permanency national standards during FY 2007.

Training and Technical Assistance Required for PIP and Post-PIP Reform

The PIP details a wide range of initiatives designed to improve the CWS system. A key component involves enhancing the capability of CWS staff and DHS partners through training in mediation and other approaches to alternative dispute resolution to participate in Ohana Conferencing in lieu of more adversarial judicial proceedings that result in an inordinate number of children being placed in foster care.

The success of the PIP and the CFSP has and will continue to depend on the active involvement of the Judiciary as they are responsible for determinations that foster care is in the best interest of the child, that

reasonable efforts have been made to prevent removal, and should the child be removed, that progress is being made to implement the permanency plan for the child. A title IV-E training strategy has been developed to promote collaboration between DHS and the Judiciary and facilitate PIP efforts and subsequent agency activities under the CFSP to help reduce entry into foster and promote timely reunification and permanency.

DHS and the University of Hawaii have reached agreement on strengthening the partnership between the DHS and the wider University system for cross training and promotion of integrated practice.

Target Audience

CWS staff, other agency stakeholders and service providers

Setting/Venue

Varied

Training Duration

Short-term

Training Activity Provider

Tap expertise in School of Law, School of Social Work, School of Nursing, Maui Community College and other experts

Approximate Number of Days/Hours of Training Activity

Varied

Total Cost Estimate

\$600,000

Cost Allocation Methodology

This training is allocated to IV-E at the enhanced rate. SGF is matched. For those costs allocated to IV-E, the nonfederal discount will be applied in order to account for the nonfederal caseload.

2. Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) Plan for SFY 2007

The plan for SFY 2007 is to continue the TTA services of the following National Resource Centers and resource organizations to implement and monitor/evaluate Hawaii's Differential Response System, comprehensive family needs assessment and structured decision-making throughout the life of a case. Technical assistance will be utilized to further clarify kinship and visitation policies/procedures/protocols/practices and for additional recruitment/training of resource

families from faith-based and Native Hawaiian communities in order to preserve cultural connections important to children. Some examples of trainers and providers of technical assistance will include the following:

National Resource Center for Child Protection
National Resource Center for Family Centered Practice and
Permanency Planning
National Child Welfare Resource Center on Organizational
Improvement
AdoptUSKids
National, state, regional and local resource organizations, including
Child Welfare League of America (CWLA), Harvest Family Life, and
others.

3. Quality Assurance Plan for SFY 2007

Progress in SFY 2006

DHS convened a PIP stakeholders meeting in July 2005 to review findings from PIP Year 1 (SFY 2005) quarterly case reviews (sample size = 100 cases each quarter) for all sections conducted in January and April 2005 quarters.

In PIP Year 2 (SFY 2007), CWS modified its case review schedule and sample size – to review 100 cases statewide a year instead of 100 cases a quarter. A review of 13 cases in each section was conducted for the Diamond Head and Central Oahu sections in September 2005. A draft report of findings was prepared by contractor Maui Community College (MCC) in November 2005 for review by consultant Peter Watson from the National Resource Center for Organizational Improvement (NRCOI). The report format was changed based on ongoing consultation with Peter Watson and the final report was disseminated in March 2006 to PIP stakeholders.

Peter Watson identified the interviewing of families by case reviewers as a strength of Hawaii's case review process; not all states have chosen to implement that component of the federal CFSR case review model.

Another round of reviews, this time for Kauai (12 cases) and West Hawaii (12 cases), was conducted in December 2005. A report of findings will be completed by May 30, 2006. A review of Maui and West Hawaii is planned for June 2006 and the report of findings will be completed in SFY 2007.

On November 2, 2005, the State Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) Council was established, convened and oriented as to

membership, purpose structure and tasks. Peter Watson facilitated the initial meeting. Subsequent meetings were held on February 1, 2006 and May 3, 2006. The next meeting is scheduled for September 6, 2006.

The Council has reviewed and discussed the foster care re-entry and placement stability data and has made recommendations to improve data collection and gather more information for analysis. For example, they examined a report on reasons for placement change and found that *“foster parent requested removal”* accounted for a majority of placement changes. The main concern identified in “comments” was that inappropriate matching of child and foster home resulted in placement change. They discussed the difficulty in maintaining children with behavioral concerns needing therapeutic intervention in homes.

It was noted that DHS does not have therapeutic foster homes - only DOH has these home, and they are not always available for DHS kids. The DOH Serous Emotional and Behavior Disturbance (SEBD) referral process has been facilitating better access to therapeutic foster homes, but homes cannot be found soon enough, so children are forced to remain in emergency shelter homes (ESH) or other homes that are not suited to their needs.

Planned Activities for SFY 2007

- Have State Council review reports generated by MCC for tracking the voluntary cases in DRS and assist in evaluation.
- Review monitoring information impacting foster care re-entry and placement stability.
- Have State Council review service utilization and provider performance data and make recommendations to CWS

4. Evaluation Plan for SFY 2007

Planned Activities for SFY 2007

- December 2006 will mark the one year anniversary since inception of DRS. A performance evaluation will be conducted looking at strengths and improvement needs in order to make any needed contracting and other changes for the SFY 2008 period.
- This would include a utilization and performance review of FSS, VCM and other contracted community-based services that are integral to the DRS Initiative.
- Evaluation of the Family Journal Pilot Project in select sections will be conducted in SFY 2007 before anticipated statewide roll out in late SFY 2007.

- See detailed, time-lined evaluation component of training for SFY 2006 and planned for SFY 2007.
- Other evaluations to enhance child welfare services practice will be developed during SFY 2007.

5. Information System Plan for SFY 2007

CWS plans to bring online the comprehensive needs assessment tool in SFY 2007 with technical support and assistance from Maui Community College (MCC).

A

In SFY 2007, the Department of Human Services (DHS) will also engage Maui Community College (MCC) in a partnership for training, technical assistance, server hosting and maintenance required to design, program and produce additional software tools for the Department, specifically child welfare services.

F. Changes in Services or Program Design in SFY 2007

A major service delivery and program design change planned for SFY 2007 is the forging of new partnerships and integration of currently separate and discreet contracts into a consolidated master contract for recruitment, training, licensing/approval and retention (ongoing support) of general-licensed and child-specific licensed foster homes and adoptive homes, including search for kin, assessment/home studies, matching activities. The inclusion of retention services, or ongoing support, along with recruitment and training, is another key feature of this program re-design.

G. Financial Reporting

1. FY 2007 Plan for Allocation of Title IV-B, Subpart 2 Funds

Family Support Services	23.6%
Family Preservation Services	26.9%
Time-Limited Reunification Services	26.9%
Adoption Promotion and Support Services	20.9%
Other Service Related Activities	1.7%
TOTAL	100%

2. Budgeted and Actual Title IV-B, Subpart 2 Expenditures of SFY 2005 Funds

Report on actual IV-B2 expenditures for SFY 2005 for each of the 4 categories under IV-B2 and those costs identified as administrative

with an explanation of any differences between budgeted and actual for the prior fiscal year:

IVB2 Budgeted vs. Actual Expenditures for SFY 2005									
Federal Spending Categories		Budgeted		Budgeted 25% State match		Actual		Actual 25% State match	
		%	\$	State cash	State In-kind	%	\$	State cash	State In-kind
1	Family Support Services	21%	427,349			25%	502,671		
2	Family Preservation Services	27%	543,698			26%	525,929		
3	Time-Limited Family Reunification Services	27%	543,698			28%	571,035		
4	Adoption Promotion & Support Services	21%	434,276			20%	392,309		
5	Other Related Activities (e.g., planning)	4%	75,599			1%	15,530		
6	Admin (e.g. costs charged for procurement services, accounting services, etc.)								
	TOTAL	100%	2,024,620	304,014	202,141	100%	2,007,474	304,014	202,141

Actual CWS expenditures were \$17,146 less than projected.

Resources were re-directed to address the PIP priority of service array expansion to implement community-based differential response. Contract adjustments were also made due to under-utilization of permanency support services.

3. Title IV-B, Subpart 2, Expenditure Comparison of FY 2004 and FY 1992 Allocation to Meet Non-Supplantation Requirement

Provided below is financial information comparing FFY 2004 State share spending for title IV-B2 programs against the FFY 1992 base year amount as required to meet non-supplantation requirements.

Because States have 2 years to spend a Federal allotment, an account of Year 1 and Year 2 spending is provided for the FFY 2004 allotment.

	FFY 2004	
Federal IV-B2 allotment	\$2,024,620	
	Year 1:	Year 2:
IV-B2 funds spent	\$32,451	\$1,992,169
State share of spending (at 25% state match rate):		
Third party (in kind) contributions	\$0	\$220,241
State spending	\$10,817	\$443,815
TOTAL STATE MATCH	\$10,817	\$664,056

FFY 2004 STATE SHARE SPENDING FOR TITLE IV-B2 PROGRAMS:			
	State Cash	State POS Providers In-Kind	IV-B2
Substance Abuse Treatment/ Support Services	\$0	\$76,001	\$812,907
Kauai Family Center Services	\$0	\$29,111	\$243,612
Molokai and Lanai Integrated Services System	\$0	\$18,200	\$182,000
Leeward Kokua Project	\$0	\$13,899	\$125,000
West Hawaii Mental Health and Supportive Living Services	\$0	\$42,222	\$380,000
Post-Permanency Services	\$0	\$30,818	\$422,360
Sex Abuse Treatment Services	\$454,632		
Other			98,525
TOTAL	\$454,632	\$220,241	\$2,264,404

FFY 1992 FAMILY SUPPORT AND FAMILY PRESERVATION NON-SUPPLANTATION BASELINE				
	TOTAL	State	IV-E	OTHER FEDERAL
Intensive Home-based Services	\$962,664	\$962,664		
Individual and Family Counseling	\$313,923	\$313,923		
Mother-Infant Support Teams for Infants at Risk	\$492,066	\$492,066		
Group/Family Treatment	\$287,188	\$287,188		
Sex Abuse Treatment	\$915,902	\$908,002	\$7,900	
Domestic Violence Shelter and Support	\$1,891,784	\$1,891,784		
Family Treatment	\$348,000	\$348,000		
Residential Treatment for Families	\$134,484			\$134,484
Treatment for Children, Ages 3 – 7	\$207,420	\$54,996		\$152,424
TOTAL	\$5,553,431	\$5,258,623	\$7,900	\$286,908

4. Title IV-B, Subpart 1, Expenditure Comparison of FY 2004 and FY 1979 Allocation to Meet Federal Requirement

In November 2003, States were reminded that expenditure of title IV-B1 funds is limited for foster care maintenance payments, adoption assistance and child day care related to employment or training for employment. The maximum IV-B1 amount Hawaii can spend for such purpose is \$265,295.

Provided below is financial information comparing the total amount expended of the FFY 2004 Federal IV-B1 allotment against the FFY 1979 Federal allotment limitation (\$265,295). The State has 2 years to expend the Federal allotment.

FFY 2004 Federal IV-B1 allotment:	\$1,266,921
Amount spent, 10-01-03 to 9-30-04:	\$552,796
Amount spent, 10-01-04 to 9-30-05:	\$714,125
Portion of the FFY 2004 allotment spent for foster care maintenance payments:	\$ -0-
Maximum IV-B1 amount Hawaii can spend for foster care maintenance payments:	\$265,295*
State match, 10-01-03 to 9-30-04	\$184,265
State match, 10-01-04 to 9-30-05	\$238,042

II. Tribal Consultation

CWS procedures are in place and include identification, removal, and adoption guidelines for Indian children, including notification procedures, placement preferences, rights of the tribe and guidance on the legal findings needed. ICWA training is now a regular part of core training for new workers.

Hawaii has no Federally-recognized or State-recognized tribes within its borders. Thus, DHS consulted with the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Portland for assistance in determining a child's Indian tribe. As authorized by Federal policy, the American Indian Center in urban Honolulu was consulted and an understanding was reached that resulted in the procedures. The Center agreed to be the point of contact for assistance. In 2004, there were 25 maltreatment victims identified as American Indian. They represent 0.7% of the total victims.

III. Collaboration

During FY 2006, Hawaii's internal and external stakeholder collaboration for the Child and Family Services Plan primarily focused on the goals, objectives and actions of the Program Improvement Plan that were integrated into the CFSP. Specific partners were involved in the development, piloting, review, evaluation and implementation of new tools, processes, procedures, policies, systems to improve the overall child welfare services delivery system. Examples of the collaborations can be found throughout Hawaii's quarterly, first year and second year (in process) reports in the Program Improvement Plan effective 7-1-04 through 6-30-06.

Although the collaboration between the State agency and the State courts is not required for submittal until 8-1-06, DHS and the State Courts have had a strong partnership throughout the development and implementation of the Program Improvement Plan (PIP). Examples of the collaborations addressing the PIP and the CFSP have included participation in the continuous quality improvement reviews and statewide continuous quality review council; assisting in revising the SFHR; participating in critical joint trainings, e.g., kinship care, visitation; promoting DHS-University training partnerships; participating in pilot testing the DRS; and collaborating with DHS partners at the National Leadership Summit on the Protection of Children and subsequent follow-ups for systems changes to assist improving child welfare delivery.

During SFY 2007, Hawaii will begin to utilize the State Child Welfare Advisory Council to review our progress in implementing our Child and Family Services Plan and provide recommendations for improvements for the APSR and FY 2008 changes in the CFSP. The agency will also consider other ways to expand collaboration and coordination efforts to enhance our child welfare delivery system.

IV. Annual Report for CAPTA State Grant

A. Accomplishments and Progress Achieved in FY 2006

Family Strengthening Services (FSS) and Implementation of the New Differential Response System (DRS)

In SFY 2005 funding for FSS increased by \$300,000 to \$1,071,899, \$95,699 of which was CAPTA funding. FSS was able to serve 1,095 (69%) of the 1,578 families referred by CWS, or 92 more families than the previous year. This is a voluntary community-based outreach, case management and family strengthening program for families referred by CWS. These are families initially referred to but not accepted by CWS for investigation because they are assessed as low risk but in need of

support. Some referred families choose not to participate in services or cannot be located. Of the 1,095 families served, 685 families were provided short-term social services by FSS; others received information and were linked to other community-based services appropriate to their need.

On 12/1/06 (SFY 2006, PIP Year 2), DRS went into statewide implementation. Funding for FSS increased by \$600,039.91 to \$1,371,898.91, to handle the increase in referrals expected with full implementation of DRS.

Department of Health (DOH) Child Death Review (CDR) System

Status of the CDR System in Hawaii

The State CDR Council met quarterly during the past year and the six Local CDR Teams convened a total of 30 reviews. Neighbor Island and military teams worked on 2001-2004 cases while Oahu completed 2001 cases and then skipped 2002 and 2003, moving up to 2004, with 7 cases outstanding.

Trainings were held for the Local Teams and the State Council on June 20, 2005 with follow up on December 1, 2005, which addressed (1) putting reviews into action, and (2) standardization of reporting, utilizing a new multi-state data form, and more timely reporting. DOH staff will receive training on the data form and the web-based data system on June 9, 2006.

Dissemination of Findings and Recommendations from the Review of 1997-2000 Cases

Military Domestic Violence and Child Fatality Review directives have increased interest in the Hawaii CDR system. DOH has asked the Attorney General for recommendations regarding the release of CDR information to satisfy the military requirements.

Efforts continue to finalize a written report on findings and recommendations from the review of 1997-2000 child death cases. Hawaii's small numbers has presented challenges in data analysis.

CDR effort is now focused on migrating existing data to the new web-based data system and entering the data collected over the past year. This has been an important transition year for data collection and dissemination.

Funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Maternal and Child Health Bureau (MCHB), the new web-based data system is a collaboration of DHHS MCHB, the National Center for Child

Death Review, and 18 states. Hawaii is one of the 18 states in the National Data Workgroup. The workgroup has developed standard data elements, a data dictionary and 32 standardized reports.

Local team chairs will convene on August 15, 2006 to review the work of the last year and the aggregated data, and evaluate efforts.

Of the 183 child deaths in 1997-2000 reviewed, 41 had been reported for CAN; 28 were investigated by CWS; and 20 were confirmed.

Preliminary Findings Related to 2004 Cases Known to CWS

Twenty (20) of the 2004 child death cases reviewed had contact with CWS. The new review data form allows for identification of caregiver history of child maltreatment as perpetrator, number of CWS referrals, substantiations, provision of CAN prevention services, family preservation services, or if children were removed, in addition to whether an investigation was done by CWS at the time of death.

B. Planned Activities, New Strategies for Improvement and Methods to Measure Progress in FY 2007

Planned activities in SFY 2007 include: (1) finalize and disseminate report of findings and recommendations from the review of 1997-2000 cases, (2) evaluate 2001-2004 data, (3) continue to participate as a pilot state in the web-based child death case reporting system and evaluate efforts, (4) begin 2005 case reviews, and (5) continue partnership with the military to help them carry out the U.S. Department of Defense directives on oversight of domestic violence in the military, particularly the directives on domestic violence and child abuse fatality reviews.

C. Revisions to the Goals and Objectives

None

D. Program Areas Selected for Improvement

The areas Hawaii has selected for improvement from the 14 CAPTA improvement categories for use of grant funds are:

- To improve intake, assessment, screening and investigation of CAN reports through continued implementation of DRS and FSS.
- To support and enhance collaboration among public health agencies, the child protection system, and private community-based programs to provide CAN prevention and treatment services through review of child death cases, evaluation of findings and recommended prevention strategies.

E. Activities the State Intends to Implement with CAPTA State Grant Funds in FY 2007

Hawaii will continue in FY 2007 to fund (\$113,386) community-based FSS activities on Oahu and the DOH Child Death Review Nurse Coordinator position and activities (\$34,000).

F. Description of Services and Training to Be Provided under CAPTA

Differential response is a process that assesses each report to CWS of suspected CAN to determine the most appropriate, most effective and least intrusive response that can be provided by CWS or our community partners.

To facilitate the implementation of Hawaii's DRS (implemented statewide beginning December 1, 2005), DHS funds FSS, or community-based Family Strengthening Services, for families referred but not accepted for CWS investigation and who are assessed as presenting low risk of harm to a child/children. Services are voluntary, short-term (up to 6 months) and include assessment, service planning, short-term counseling and intervention.

As mandated under State law, DOH conducts a multidisciplinary review of child deaths in Hawaii to reduce the incidence of preventable deaths. CWS staff participate on the reviews and evaluate findings. DOH CDR issues a written report on findings and prevention recommendations.

G. Description of Substantive Changes, If Any, in State Law That Could Affect Eligibility

None

H. Citizen Review Panels

States receiving CAPTA BSG funds are required to establish at least three Citizen Review Panels (CRP) unless a state is a minimum allotment state under the CAPTA Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grant. Hawaii is not a minimum allotment state and is, therefore, required to establish and maintain at least three CRP.

Hawaii has a CRP on Kauai, Maui and West Hawaii. Each CRP is required to prepare and make available to the State and to the public, on an annual basis, a report containing a summary of its activities and recommendations to improve the child protection services system at the State and local levels.

Not less than six months after the date on which the report is submitted by the CRP to the State, DHS must submit a written response to the CRP and to the State and local CWS system. The written response must describe whether or how the State will incorporate the recommendations of the CRP (where appropriate) to make measurable progress in improving the State and local CWS system. Attached (ATTACHMENTS C, D, E, F, G, H) are the DHS responses to the prior year reports from the CRP and also this year's CRP reports.

I. Description of Procedures for Criminal Background Checks for Prospective Foster and Adoptive Parents

In the certification/approval of foster and adoptive homes, the Department conducts CAN registry checks and criminal history clearances on all adult household members.

In conformance with Federal law, DHS policy prohibits the licensing of a foster parent/home if:

- At any time, there has been a felony conviction for CAN; spouse abuse, a crime against a child or children, including child pornography; or a crime involving violence, including rape, sexual assault, or homicide, but not including other physical assault or battery.
- If within the last five years, there has been a felony conviction for physical assault, battery or a drug related offense.

Other situations of confirmed CAN or other criminal convictions would need to be assessed if they pose a risk to children in care.

V. Annual Report for Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) and Education and Training Vouchers (ETV)

A. Accomplishments Achieved in FY 2006 for Each of the 5 Purposes

Help Youth Make the Transition to Self-Sufficiency

In 2005, 168 youth exited CWS care to emancipation, 15% (25) were under 12 years of age at entry, and 22% (37) were identified as having a diagnosed disability. Hawaii does not have reliable data at this time to report how many of the youth exiting to emancipation in 2005 graduated from high school. DHS is working on this in preparation for new federal reporting requirements.

SECTION	NO. OF YOUTH – EXITING FROM FOSTER CARE TO EMANCIPATION, 2005	NO. UNDER AGE 12 AT ENTRY		DIAGNOSED DISABILITY	
		#	%	#	%
East Hawaii	20	1		8	
West Hawaii	15	1		4	
Kauai	10	2		4	
Maui	12	3		1	
Oahu Spec Svc	4	0		0	
Leeward Oahu	44	8		5	
Diamond Head	37	5		12	
Central Oahu	26	5		3	
Statewide Svc	0	0		0	
STATE TOTAL	168	25	15%	37	22%

CWS Policy – Requirement That All Youth Age 16 and Older in Out-of-Home Care Shall Have an Independent Living (IL) Transition Plan to Prepare for Emancipation/Independent Living

CWS policy requires that every foster youth, age 16 and over under DHS placement responsibility must have an IL transition plan and services to help them prepare for and make a successful transition to emancipation.

Because the procedures recognize that youth benefit from problem solving and life skills development and preparation early on, particularly during the critical middle school years, it recommends that planning for independent living begin at age 12 and contracted services be utilized to support the plan.

Community-Based IL Services Through Purchase of Service (POS) Contracts

Contracted IL services are available statewide to assist in IL transition plan development and linkage to services.

Target Group: Age 12 – 15, 16+ under DHS placement responsibility, and former foster youth, age 18 – 21, who exited under DHS placement responsibility.

Service Components:

- For foster youth, age 12 – 15, under DHS placement responsibility, and who are likely to remain in foster care until emancipation, the focus is on age and developmentally appropriate skills
 - Delivery is primarily through group sessions
 - Self image; self esteem
 - Goal setting, problem solving and decision-making skills
 - Communication and interpersonal skills
- For foster youth, age 16 and older under DHS placement responsibility, who are likely to remain in foster care until emancipation, and former foster youth, age 18 – 21, who exited foster

care while under DHS placement responsibility, the focus is on skills needed for daily living

- Delivery is through group and individual sessions
- Individualized assessment and service plan
- Educational support in high school and for higher education
- Employment readiness
- Develop individualized IL plan with youth
- Daily living skills
- Linkage with community resources
- Housing assistance
- Supervised transitional IL apartments

Youth served:	SFY03	SFY04	SFY05	% of Eligible Population Served	Eligible Population
Age 12 – 15	98	68 -30	74 +6	9.2%	806
Age 16+ in foster care	144	150 +6	202 +52	38.8%	520

Youth served in SFY 2005 By Region	Oahu	Maui	East Hawaii	West Hawaii	Kauai	State Total
Age 12 –15	17	7	29	12	9	74
Age 16+ in foster care	107	23	33	27	12	202

- In addition, beginning July 2004, group conferencing and decision-making services, provided by EPIC through community facilitators, became available to help foster youth in developing their transition plan for independent living.

“*E Makua Ana*” (“*Becoming an Adult*”) Youth Circles – a facilitated Ohana Conferencing (family group decision-making) process is available for youth, age 16 or older, about to exit State custody/foster care. The circle’s purpose is to celebrate the teenager’s emancipation and bring together the teenager’s supporters “*family*” and service providers who can help the teen develop a plan for his/her future independence. The circles are solution-focused and youth driven. This service is DHS funded.

Youth circles can help to:

- Reduce homelessness among emancipated youth
- Connect youth to their circle of support, which may include the families from whom they were removed
- Give youth the opportunity to gain more information about further education, training, financial assistance, housing options and other social services
- Encourage youth to dream big while giving them the tools and supports to achieve their dream

In SFY 2005, 75 families were involved through youth circles for transitioning youth. Use of youth circles is growing with 72 families in the first 3 quarters of SFY 2006 involved.

- Family Court judges play an important oversight role. Bode Uale, the lead judge of the Juvenile Division of Oahu Family Court, Judge Paul Murakami, the lead judge of *Project Hookahua*, and researchers Sheri Tanaka, Shanni Tuitele, and Lillian Takaki, Esq. developed in October 2005 a guide for judges faced with the issue of dependent youth aging out of Hawaii's foster care system. Project Hookahua is an effort to help foster youth who are aging out of the State's foster care system plan for themselves, and give the judges and participants in the court system a better idea of how to effectively assist youth in their decision-making. Roughly translated from Hawaiian, Hookahua means "*to build a foundation*" for adulthood.

Consistent with CFCIP, the bench book suggests four major areas judges should focus on: (1) education, (2) health, (3) employment, and (4) housing at dispositional hearings, six month review hearings and permanency planning hearings held for any youth in question, Guidance is also provided on transitioning foster youth with diagnosed disabilities. As noted above, 22% of the foster youth exiting CWS foster care to emancipation had a diagnosed disability. Guidance is also provided on undocumented youth, or Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) youth aging out of foster care.

- In SFY 2005, 24 foster youth, age 16+, were placed with specially trained foster parents to help ready the youth for the transition.
- 30 foster youth were placed in supervised transition apartments.
- Foster youth plan and convene an *annual youth conference* with statewide participation of foster and former foster youth with the focus on transition issues and skills.
- To help foster youth celebrate high school graduation, a major milestone marking emancipation and independent living, an *annual graduates luncheon* is held at the historic Washington Place. This year 22 attending graduates statewide were honored.

Help Youth Receive Education, Training and Services Necessary to Obtain Employment

- 121 youth were provided by contracted IL providers with assistance, information, referral, or linkage to services to assist in the completion of high school in SFY 2005

- 48 were referred/linked to employment readiness programs
- 126 were assisted by the IL provider with development and exploration of vocational/employment options
- 9 former foster youth in post-secondary vocational/employment training programs in SFY 2005 received IL case management and support services to help them manage successful completion.

Help Youth Prepare for and Enter Post-Secondary Training and Educational Institutions

- 167 (50 male and 117 female) former CWS foster youth, age 18-21, were provided State-funded higher education board payment (up to \$529 a month) in SFY 2005. This was up (+23) from 144 (43 male; 101 female) in SFY 2004.
- 40 are receiving Federal, State or private grants, loans or scholarships

Provide Personal and Emotional Support Through Mentors and the Promotion of Interaction with Dedicated Adults

Hawaii Foster Youth Coalition (HFYC) is a youth designed and youth run organization providing a voice for youth currently and formerly in foster care. This organization is the youth advisory board for DHS. Their active components include (1) youth helping youth (being a mentor for a younger youth in care, networking and support), (2) youth leadership development, (3) youth advocacy, and (4) serving as advisors to the CWS system. DHS uses CFCIP funds for an executive director and for activities that facilitate youth development and peer mentoring, and promotes development of interpersonal and problem solving skills. There are established chapters in each county statewide.

Provide Financial, Housing, Counseling, Employment, Education and Other Appropriate Support and Services to Former Foster Care Recipients Between Age 18 - 21

Youth served:	SFY03	SFY04	SFY05
Age 18 – 21, on employment track served	13	49 +36	114 +65
Age 18 – 21, on higher education track served	57	55 -2	96 +41
Total age 18 – 21 served	70	104 +34	210 +106

- The State provides a *higher education board allowance* to former foster youth pursuing higher education.
Benefit - \$529 per month until age 22, if eligibility criteria are met.
Criteria - Apply within 1 year after completing high school; attend an accredited institution of higher learning (academic or vocational); sign an application/agreement and provide documentation of enrollment, attendance and grades; attend school and make progress to completing the program. After the end of each session the youth must

provide grade reports and sign an agreement for the next session. Youth must also apply for scholarships and grants including the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and Bradley & Victoria Geist Scholarship.

SFY 05: 167 participants
\$703,882

SFY 04: 144 participants
\$620,448

- 46 of the former foster youth in colleges/universities are *receiving IL case management and support services* to help them manage for successful completion.
- In addition, *Education and Training Voucher (ETV)* funding is also available to assist former foster youth pursuing higher education. *Benefit* – Federal guidelines allow up to \$5,000 per year toward the cost of attendance at an accredited institution of higher learning. This can include tuition, room & board, books, clothing, transportation and other expenses directly related to the cost of attendance. If youth is receiving ETV on 21st birthday may continue to be eligible until age 23. *Criteria* - Meet eligibility criteria for DHS higher education board allowance program, with the following exception, youth who would have been eligible but did not apply for the higher education board allowance within one year of completing high school may apply for ETV. Complete an application that includes documentation of the “cost of attendance”, enrollment, financial awards, grants and loans, and a personalized independent living transition plan that includes a budget and plan for successful completion of the planned education.
FFY05: \$260,747
Funds have not been awarded to former foster youth yet
FFY04: \$229,526
Awarded to 76 former foster youth
FFY03: \$203,392
Awarded to 60 former foster youth
- *Assistance with continued medical coverage through Medicaid and Medicaid managed care for transitioning foster youth:*
After leaving foster care the youth is generally eligible to receive individual Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) coverage, up to age 21, in accordance with Hawaii’s Medicaid or Medicaid managed care requirements. In preparation for the youth’s exit from foster care, the youth’s name, address and employment information is provided to the MedQUEST Division (MQD). MQD then sends the youth an application for continued medical coverage. Hawaii chose to retain the process of applying for continued coverage

to reinforce the life skills development process of choice, decision-making and action.

- *Housing assistance:*
 - 42 former foster youth were assisted in obtaining housing after exiting foster care in SFY 2005.
 - 1 former foster youth was provided rental payment assistance.

B. Planned Activities and Budgetary Levels for FY 2007 for Each of the 5 Purposes

Planned IL Program Activities:	Estimated CFCIP Budget for FFY 2007	Estimated State General Funds Budget for FFY 2007
Estimated FFY 2007 CFCIP allocation	\$759,618	
Estimated FFY 2007 ETV allocation	\$255,566	
<hr/>		
Contracted community-based IL services to fulfill all 5 CFCIP purposes	\$500,000 CFCIP	
Contracted Hawaii Foster Youth Coalition services, including mentoring by former foster youth/adults	\$66,000 CFCIP	
Higher education board payments for former foster youth	\$-0-	\$1,268,491 (projection)
Funds held by DHS to pay for a range of IL services, e.g., Annual Youth Conference, Annual Graduates Luncheon and other costs	\$193,618 CFCIP	
ETV awards	\$255,566 ETV	
TOTAL	\$1,015,184	\$1,268,491

C. Collaboration Activities Achieved in FY 2006 and Planned for FY 2007

Collaborated with the Department of Education (DOE), Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR), the Vocational Rehabilitation Division (VRD), the Benefits and Support Services Division (BESSD) and Family Court in promoting awareness and coordination of resources available to prepare and assist transitioning foster youth.

D. Training Conducted in FY 2006 and Planned for FY 2007

Provided training through conferences to educators, housing advocates and foster youth on the CWS IL program and free resources available to help foster youth transition to adulthood.

E. Trust Fund

Hawaii has chosen not to establish a trust fund program for youth receiving IL services or transition assistance at this time. Among the issues to be resolved before undertaking this project include difficulties in trust management with the requirement that CFCIP funds placed in a trust must be spent during the grant period for which it was received.

F. Youth Involvement

Youth Circles:

Facilitated Ohana conferencing is available for youth about to exit foster care to bring together important people and support services to develop a pragmatic transitional plan for the youth.

Hawaii Foster Youth Coalition (HFYC) is a youth designed and youth run organization providing a voice for youth currently and formerly in foster care. This organization is the youth advisory board for DHS. There are youth chapters statewide in each county.

G. Results of Indian Tribe Consultation

There were 168 Native American Indian/Native Alaskan youth in foster care FFY 2005. Hawaii has no recognized tribal entities in the State. It is Hawaii's policy to ensure fair and equitable treatment for Indian youth in care as it relates to Chafee benefits and services. Procedures are in place and training is provided to promote family, youth and tribal involvement in decisions affecting Native American youth.

As noted under the Tribal Consultation Section, DHS has consulted with the American Indian Center in urban Honolulu, the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Portland, and has in place agreed upon procedures for tribal notification and involvement.

H. Education and Training Vouchers (ETV)

In July 2004, Education and Training Vouchers (ETV) of up to \$5,000 a year towards the total cost of attendance at an accredited institution of higher education became available to approved former CWS foster youth applicants.

Applicant must be a former CWS foster youth who is currently participating in the State-funded CWS higher education board payment program or would have been eligible for the program but did not apply within 1 year of high school completion.

For continuing eligibility, the youth must maintain a satisfactory level of performance and be making progress towards completion of the postsecondary education or training program.

Youth who are participating in the ETV program on their 21st birthday shall remain eligible to continue receiving ETV assistance up to age 23, provided they remain enrolled in a full-time postsecondary education or training program and are making satisfactory progress.

I. Financial Information

1. Actual Chafee Expenditures for FY 2004 (Final) and FY 2005 (Year-to-Date) Allocation

FFY 2004 Allocation	\$703,523
Spent in Year 1	\$177,140
Spent in Year 2	\$526,383

FFY 2005 Allocation	\$763,027
Spent in Year 1	\$2,058

2. Breakdown (New Recipient; Continuing Recipient) of ETV Awards in FY 2005 and FY 2006 (Year-to-Date)

FFY 2005 ETV awards

49 new recipients
21 continuing recipients

FFY 2006 ETV awards

Awards have not yet been made.

3. Estimated ETV Awards in FY 2007 (New; Ongoing)

Estimates are based on FFY 2005 awards, the only year for which information is available:

49 new recipients
21 continuing recipients

4. ETV Expenditures of FY 2004 (Final) Allocation

\$193,904

VI. Additional Supporting Information

A. Juvenile Justice Transfer

In SFY 2006, there were 28 CWS youth whose placement settings were coded as "Detention Home (DH)" and 17 as "Jail", or the youth

correctional facility; 2 youth were counted in both the DH count and the Jail count. Some have been in and out multiple times but are counted only once to unduplicate the count in each category.

SFY 2006	Jail	Detention Home (DH)
East Hawaii	2	7
West Hawaii	6	2
Kauai	0	2
Maui	0	0
Leeward Oahu	4	10
Diamond Head	1	5
Central Oahu	4	2
STATE	17	28

SFY 2006	Permanent Custody (PC) to DHS		Co - PC		Foster Custody (FC)		Temporary Custody (TC)	
	Jail	DH	Jail	DH	Jail	DH	Jail	DH
STATE	11	14	0	1	6	11	0	1

- 1 CWS youth in jail was an adopted youth returned to foster care.
- 1 CWS youth in DH was an adopted youth in temporary foster custody.

B. Inter-Country Adoptions

Families with children adopted from other countries can receive post-adoption support services, e.g., support groups, workshops, information and referral services through community-based programs funded by CWS. In SFY 2005, there were five international adoption families (two on Oahu and three on Kauai) participating in a community-based pre- and post permanency support program. Of the five, three attended support groups (two Oahu, one Kauai).

CWS procedural instructions direct Intake to enter DIA – Disrupted/Dissolved International Adoption, as a problem area in the IA24 or CA24 Child Data Screen of the electronic information system, CPSS. Workers are also instructed to document in the intake narrative or in the log of contacts (CA52) the name of the agency that handled the adoption, the plans for the child, and the reason for the disruption/dissolution.

CWS has generated a report on a Federal fiscal year basis identifying CWS clients with the problem area code “DIA”. The FFY 2003 report showed no DIA intakes. In that year, there were 86 immigrant-orphans adopted by U.S. citizens with Hawaii as the state of intended residence.

The FFY 2004 and FFY 2005 reports showed no DIA intakes. Data is not available for FFY 2004 and FFY 2005 on the number of immigrant-orphan adopted with Hawaii as the state of intended residence.

C. Foster and Adoptive Parent Recruitment

HOMES LICENSED BY DHS					
	6-30-04	6-30-05		3-31-06	
	Baseline	PIP Year 1		PIP Year 2, Partial	
General Licensed Homes	725	718	-7	717	-1
Special Licensed Homes – Relatives & Fictive Kin	1,173	1,151	-22	996	-155
Adoptive Homes	84	99	+15	116	+17

The Department contracts with a private agency, Hawaii Behavioral Health, to recruit, train and license/approve general-licensed foster and adoptive parents. The number of general-licensed homes has not increased.

The agency is to identify the Department's needs and develop a plan to recruit and find suitable families for children needing care. This would include recruiting families to preserve cultural connections and heritage.

Because almost half of the children in care are Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian, DHS has encouraged the provider to develop a recruitment strategy/plan to increase the number of families of Hawaiian heritage available for match.

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), in its 2002 Native Hawaiian Data Book, provides data showing 34.2% (100,428 of 293,102) of children, age 0 – 17, in the State in 2000 was Native Hawaiian (source: Office of Health Status Monitoring, Hawaii Department of Health).

Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian children are over-represented in foster care; 48.8% (2,358 or 4,834) of all children under DHS placement responsibility in SFY 2005 were Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian. This is down from SFY 2004 when Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian children comprised 49.7% of all children under DHS placement responsibility. It appears that progress is being made on the Department's family preservation strategy for this over-represented target group.

Almost half (49.9%) of the Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian children under DHS placement responsibility were placed with Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian foster parents in SFY 2005, the first year of the PIP, up from 48.3% in SFY 2004. Influencing factors include the decreasing number of kids

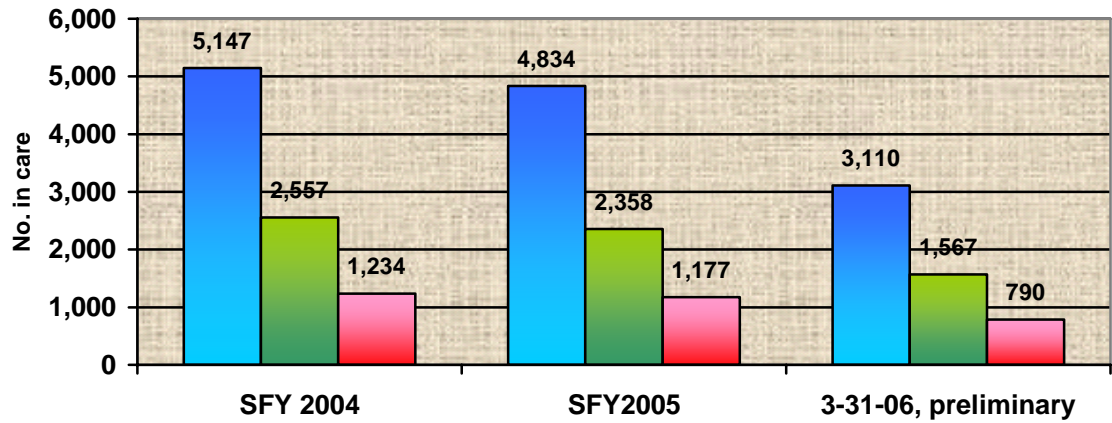
in out-of-home care, efforts to increase relative placement and promote cultural connections.

About 80.1% (943 of 1,177) of those Hawaiian/part-Hawaiian foster parents were specially licensed relatives or “fictive kin” (e.g., friends, neighbors). In SFY 2004, 78% (963 of 1,234) were specially licensed relatives or fictive kin.

A breakdown of the data for SFY 2004 and SFY 2005 is provided in the tables and chart below.

SFY 2005: PIP Year 1	Total number of Hawaiian/ part-Hawaiian (PH) children in foster care under DHS placement responsibility		Total number of Hawaiian/ PH children in foster care under DHS placement responsibility placed with Hawaiian/PH foster parents		# placed in Hawaiian/ PH general-licensed foster homes	# placed in Hawaiian/ PH child-specific licensed homes – friends, non-relatives (“fictive kin”)	# placed in Hawaiian/ PH child-specific licensed relative homes
	And as a % of all children in foster care under DHS placement responsibility = 4,834						
	#	%	#	%	#	#	#
Oahu	1,702	NA	858	50.4%	130	151	577
East Hawaii	231	NA	108	46.8%	38	10	60
West Hawaii	176	NA	88	50%	31	13	44
Maui	86	NA	47	54.7%	8	1	38
Molokai	27	NA	23	85.2%	20	2	1
Lanai	3	NA	3	100%	0	0	3
Kauai	87	NA	49	56.3%	7	8	34
Out-of-State	46	NA	1	2.2%	0	0	1
STATE TOTAL	2,358	48.8%	1,177	49.9%	234	185	758
Difference from SFY 2004	-199	- 0.9%	-57	+1.6%	-37	-25	+5

- Children under DHS placement responsibility - all ethnicity
- Hawn/Part-Hawn children in CWS foster care
- Hawn/Part-Hawn children in CWS foster care placed with Hawn-Part-Hawn foster families



SFY 2004:	Total number of Hawaiian/ part-Hawaiian (PH) children in foster care under DHS placement responsibility		Total number of Hawaiian/ PH children in foster care under DHS placement responsibility placed with Hawaiian/PH foster parents		# placed in Hawaiian/PH general-licensed foster homes	# placed in Hawaiian/PH child-specific licensed homes – friends, non-relatives (“fictive kin”)	# placed in Hawaiian/PH child-specific licensed relative homes
	#	%	#	%	#	#	#
Oahu	1,777	NA	865	48.7%	127	171	567
East Hawaii	249	NA	111	44.6%	48	10	53
West Hawaii	251	NA	124	49.4%%	46	21	57
Maui	91	NA	48	52.7%	10	3	35
Molokai	36	NA	32	88.9%	23	1	8
Lanai	6	NA	3	50%	0	0	3
Kauai	108	NA	51	47.2%	17	4	30
Out-of-State	39	NA	0	0%	0	0	0
STATE TOTAL	2,557	49.7%	1,234	48.3%	271	210	753

D. Adoption Incentive Payment

On September 20, 2005, Hawaii was awarded an adoption incentive payment of \$54,000 for increasing the number of CWS children adopted, the number of Title IV-E children adopted who are under age 9, and the number of IV-E and non-IV-E children adopted who are age 9 and older. The funds have been used for adoption assistance payments.

	No. of CWS children adopted	No. of IV-E children adopted, under age 9	No. of IV-E and non-IV-E children adopted, age 9 and older	Award
Baseline	349	148	78	
FFY 2004	354	165	67	\$54,000

E. IV-B Funded Healthy Marriage, Fatherhood, Rural Development, Positive Youth Development, Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

Hawaii uses Title IV-B Subpart 2 funds for a special Fatherhood Initiative in East Hawaii called the Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC) *Hale Ohana Mana*, or the Fathers and Kids Therapeutic Living Program. This family preservation-substance abuse treatment program enables fathers and their children, age 5 – 12, to live together while fathers obtain substance abuse treatment, and the parenting, vocational and life skills development needed for the father to role model a productive and healthy lifestyle for his children. The family lives in a safe and sober home setting; transportation is provided. In SFY 2006, 12 families/12 children were served. The program is a nationally recognized fatherhood-family preservation program.