



**State of Oregon  
Department of Human Services  
Office of Child Welfare Programs**

**Annual Progress & Service Report 2019  
Covering activities from  
July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018**

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<https://www.oregon.gov/dhs/children/Pages/data-publications.aspx>

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# 1. General Information

## *Introduction*

**Mission:** Oregon's child welfare services are embedded in the greater mission of the Department of Human Services: to improve family capacity to provide safe and permanent living environments.

**Goal:** Child welfare has one overarching goal: the safety of children throughout the life of a case.

**Strategies:** Child welfare seeks to achieve this goal through the specific strategies identified in the Program Improvement Plan subsequent to the Round 3 Child and Family Services Review embedded in the following five goals of the five-year plan:

**Safety:** Children in Oregon who come to the attention of child welfare will be protected from abuse and neglect and will be safely maintained in their home whenever possible and appropriate.

**Permanency:** Children in Oregon have permanency and stability in their living situations: family and sibling connections are preserved during the course of a child welfare intervention in the family and children achieve timely permanency.

**Well Being:** Children in foster care are well cared for, remain connected to their family, siblings, and community, receive services appropriate to their identified needs, and older youth in care are involved in youth driven, comprehensive transition planning.

**Service Equity:** Oregon will provide equal access, excellent service and equitable treatment for all children and families in Oregon.

**Quality Assurance/Continuous Quality Improvement:** Oregon will continue development of integrated practice of comprehensive quality assurance and continuous quality improvement.

Child welfare is an interdependent system within the Department of Human Services, working with Self-Sufficiency, Adults and People with Disabilities, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Services and with the Office of Developmental Disability Services. Additionally, child welfare and its local offices work with the Oregon Judicial Department, the Oregon Department of Education, the Oregon Health Authority, the Oregon Housing Authority, Oregon's federally recognized tribes, juvenile justice programs, advocacy organizations, law enforcement, contracted providers, foster parents, and faith, business and community partners.

Over the past 2 years, child welfare has undergone significant change with changes in leadership, and organizational structure. The Department has been impacted by extensive media attention on high profile cases, reporting on both internal and external reviews, high staff turnover, an increase in caseload, and the ongoing urgency to ensure child safety with limited resources. Program initiatives have been stopped, such as differential response, resulting in the need to divert staff, system and training supports to initiate a change in statewide practice.

Oregon's Child Welfare Program and the DHS Director's Office are cooperatively executing a set of priority projects related to child safety, permanency, and well-being. Collectively, this is the Unified Child and Youth Safety Implementation Plan. The planning began in late November 2016 and all projects are expected to be completed by July 2019. This plan is different than past improvement efforts for several reasons. First, a community-based steering team was recruited and empowered to identify and prioritize 10 projects out of nearly 80 possible projects. Second, project management is being used to ensure rigor, accountability, timeliness and quality of completion of each of the projects. Lastly, the work is led out of the Director's Office and each project manager is paired with a Child Welfare Program Manager to ensure the project changes can be sustained when the project implementation ends. The work in this plan is aligned, where relevant, with the Program Improvement Plan and ensures there is no duplication of effort around priority improvements. Please see attachment #2, Appendices A, B, and C for more information. At this time, all projects are reported to be on schedule. Project management documentation and past status reports are available here: [www.oregonchildsafetyplan.org](http://www.oregonchildsafetyplan.org).

The Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics and Implementation (ORRAI) compiles reports, conducts research, analyzes data, implements research, and provides caseload/workload estimates for all five DHS programs. ORRAI decisions are data informed, and are reliant on predictive analytics to improve outcomes for children and families.

The priorities within the Research and Office of Enterprise Data Analytics (OEDA) teams are to develop and conduct research for the five program areas within DHS as well as cross systems research analyses. The first area of focus is Child Welfare where the research agenda is in a final state with the understanding that research is an iterative process, and the Agenda will need to be fluid in response to that process over time. Please see attachment #3, Research Agenda for details.

The priority within research implementation is to develop the plan for the implementation of research for all program areas, with the initial focus in child welfare. The first projects prioritized are safety equations at screening and along the life of a case. Secondly, the implementation team is conducting research to identify the capacity needs of the child welfare system and to determine placement matching of children in care or entering care. The ORRAI implementation team is the conduit between research and operations. The goal is to create a data-informed culture where all staff have tools to support their professional discretion in decision-making.

The implementation team is currently in a qualitative data gathering phase to determine organizational and program readiness. This process includes one-on-one conversations, large group presentations, and smaller focus groups. These data collecting interactions will include executive leadership, local leadership, front line staff and clients. Information gathered will support and inform future policy, procedures, training and education. Additionally, this will begin the development of training for all staff and guided training to support leaders in leading through organizational change.

### ***Collaboration***

The following individuals provided administrative data and other information in this report and/or reviewed a draft of this report or specific sections of this report, and provided input into the specific sections. The DHS Tribal Affairs Director authored the ICWA section of this report.

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Oregon Child Welfare Department has created the Child Welfare Action Plan. This document describes how DHS is aligning child safety systems, with our vision, mission and goals. This plan lines up with our Child Welfare Strategic Framework of; Child/Family Safety and Well-being, System Alignment, Services and Intervention Effectiveness and Community Engagement and is inclusive of:

- The Secretary of State Audit
- Child and Family Services Review Program
- The Program Improvement Plan
- Child Welfare Research Agenda
- Unified Child and Youth Safety Implementation Plan
- The 90 Day Plan
- Governor's Foster Care Plan
- The Three Branch Initiative
- Department-wide Transformation Project

This allows our staff and partners statewide to understand how each of these initiatives fit within our strategic planning and our desired goals and outcomes. We also have a Child Welfare Reform Timeline so we can track our progress.

Additionally, Oregon has actively engaged staff throughout the Department, Tribes, parents, youth, and community stakeholders in the development of the Program Improvement Plan (PIP) last submitted on June 8, 2018, and attached to this document. (Attachment #1)

The Department has quarterly meetings with the following Committees and Councils, where on-going updates are provided on everything in the Child Welfare Action Plan (as described above):

- Child Welfare Advisory Committee
- Indian Child Welfare Advisory Committee
- Parent Advisory Council
- Racial Equity Advisory Committee -Tillicum
- Juvenile Court Improvement Program
- Oregon Foster Youth Connections

The quarterly updates allow for the different committees and councils to provide an opportunity for on-going collaboration on all of the goals and objectives in the CFSP, APSR and the implementation of the Departments PIP. The Department also provides a draft of the Annual Progress and Services Report (APSR), to each of the child welfare field

management groups (District Managers and Program Managers), and each of the child welfare advisory committees and partners to ensure the Department accurately reflects the information provided throughout the year.

Oregon is including District and Child Welfare Program Managers in the ongoing review of progress in the coming year as a strategic action in the PIP. These managers, which meet quarterly, will review the PIP progress measures, the status of the Quarterly Business Review data measures, and status of program improvements in the Districts and branch offices. These quarterly meetings will provide the opportunity to share successes, lessons learned, and to make program adjustments as necessary.

Oregon is also including each of the Advisory Committees in a review of the quarterly progress reports in order to have ongoing, relevant, and timely input into the implementation of the PIP strategies and key activities to assist in monitoring the progress of the child welfare system.

The Child Welfare Advisory Committee is serving as the Steering Committee for the PIP. This oversight provides another unique opportunity for stakeholders from the various state agencies and stakeholder groups who are members of the Advisory Committee to align inter-governmental state agency efforts to improve outcomes for children and families in Oregon.

The Parent Advisory Council (PAC) meet with the Oregon Child Welfare Director quarterly. PAC has gone through our Child Welfare Action plan line by line and have offered the Department obtains feedback and guidance, from the parent's perspective, on how to implement all of the plans outlined in the Child Welfare Action plan.

The Oregon Foster Youth Connections meet with the Child Welfare Director quarterly and they provide policy recommendations that fit within our strategic plan that we are currently working on to put into practice.

## **2. Update on Assessment of Performance**

Oregon continues to improve the number and quality of reports designed to inform practice. The data and reporting capabilities continue to evolve to better meet the needs of field staff and program managers. The 2019 reports contain the most up to date metrics, including data from the 2016 Round 3 CFSR, PIP baseline case reviews, OR-Kids and ROM reports. While creating reports for 2019, some small discrepancies were found in a few reports provided for the 2018 APSR. The information reported for this year's update is the most accurate and easily traced back to our data and reporting sources.

CFSR Items 1 and 2 - Round 3 (96 cases) and PIP Baseline (220 cases)	Round 3 # of applicable cases	Round 3 Rated as Strength	PIP Baseline # of applicable cases	PIP Baseline Rated as Strength
Item #1 "Timeliness to investigation"	40	58%	110	59%
Item #2 "Services to prevent removal"	21	81%	59	88%

**Safety Outcome 1: Children are first and foremost protected from abuse and neglect**

**Item 1: Timeliness of initial investigations of reports of child maltreatment**

The table below, from the Results Oriented Management (ROM) data system, shows the number of allegations of abuse or neglect that were assigned for assessment within either 24-Hour or 5-Day response times for federal fiscal years (FFY) 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Timeliness of Initial Contact by Federal Fiscal Year									
FFY	24-Hour Responses			5-Day Responses			Total Investigations		
	Number Timely	Total Responses	Percent Timely	Number Timely	Total Responses	Percent Timely	Number Timely	Total Responses	Percent Timely
2015	13,754	21,236	64.8%	4,791	6,727	71.2%	18,545	27,963	66.3%
2016	15,401	22,950	67.1%	6,821	9,585	71.2%	22,222	32,535	68.3%
2017	21,201	27,955	75.8%	7,779	9,768	79.6%	28,980	37,723	76.8%
<b>Three-Year Total</b>	<b>50,356</b>	<b>72,141</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>19,391</b>	<b>26,080</b>	<b>74.4%</b>	<b>69,747</b>	<b>98,221</b>	<b>71.0%</b>

Source: ROM CPS.03 Time to Initial Contact -data pulled 4-23/18.

Oregon has shown marked improvement on the timeliness of initial response. In 2017, Oregon saw an increase of over 5,000 referrals assigned for assessment and still managed to generate an 8.5% improvement over the past three FFY's. Child Safety program consultants now provide a monthly analysis of key performance measures including Timeliness of Initial Contact. This data point is analyzed to determine root causes including practice and systemic issues. Each month, these reports are provided to district leadership and reviewed to develop ongoing and sustainable practice improvements.

In an analysis of this measure, it was determined there were insignificant differences in responses by type of allegation or type of response (Traditional Response vs. Alternative Response, under Differential Response), nor was there significant difference in the category of response (24-Hour vs. 5-Day). It is important to note that since the March 2016 submission of the Statewide Assessment (SWA), an error was identified in the reporting methodology resulting in a substantial improvement (51.7%) to the 5-Day Response category in 2015 and a significant improvement to the Percent Achieved in the Total Investigations (13.9%). The error was caused by inaccurate programming codes when screening extensions were in place. The coding error resulted in inaccurate due dates for cases containing screening extensions.

Upon further analysis, it became apparent that there are two primary areas that are impacting Oregon's performance. The first, and most relevant, is the prevalence of data entry errors. In a sampling of cases, it appeared data entry errors were present in more than 15% of the cases where Oregon did not meet the identified timelines, meaning Oregon is likely performing better than the administrative data would represent. The second was that greater than 10% of the initial responses where the timelines were not met had contact on the date the contact was due but outside of the hours associated with the response time. Some of these contacts were literally documented to have occurred within minutes of the 24 or 120 (5-Day) hours from receipt of the allegation, which means with a slight adjustment Oregon could achieve significant improvements in this measure. Oregon is addressing these issues in the PIP with the utilization of the monthly debriefs mentioned above and additional training regarding data entry.

In the CFSR Round 3 ratings, there were 40 cases reviewed where the review of Timeliness to Investigation applied. Of the 40 cases, 23 (58%) were rated as a "Strength" and 17 as "Area Needing Improvement (ANI)". From February 2017 to January 2018, PIP baseline CSFR had 110 applicable cases and 65 (59%) were rated as strength showing this continues to be an area needing improvement.

## **Safety Outcome 2: Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate**

### Item 2: Services to the family to protect child/ren in the home and prevent removal or re-entry into foster care.

This outcome measures the efforts of the agency, through service provision, to prevent removal of child(ren) or re-entry after a reunification. This measure is considered met when the agency has made concerted efforts to provide appropriate and relevant services to the family to address the safety issues, so their child(ren) can remain safely at home or would not re-enter foster care. The CFSR rating criteria for this item also considers whether the removal of the child was necessary to ensure the safety of the child.

#### Children Served In-Home

Oregon's Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics and Implementation (ORRAI) developed a temporary report (which has recently been incorporated into ROM reports under the IC series of reports) of children served in home. This is a point in time report indicating a child has been identified as unsafe, however safety can be managed in the family home, or a Family Support Services (FSS) case has been opened so services can be offered to a family.

Two Case Types are included for the Children Served In Home population, with children on a CPS Case Type being the larger of the two groups.

- A child on a **CPS case** will be included if there is an open Protective Action, Initial Safety Plan, or Ongoing Safety Plan entered and the child(ren) are remaining in the family home.
- A child on an **FSS case** will be included if an FSS Assessment is approved and all children identified on the FSS case will remain in the family home.

<b>Count of Children Served In Home</b>			
<b>Federal Fiscal Year</b>	<b>In-Home Caseload First Day of Period <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Ending Caseload Last Day of Period <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>In-Home Total Served During Period <sup>3</sup></b>
<b>FFY 2015</b>	1,360	1,335	5,437
<b>FFY 2016</b>	1,334	1,337	6,737
<b>FFY 2017</b>	1,337	1,318	8,229

Source: ROM IC.01Count of Children Served In Home - data pulled 4/25/18  
<sup>1</sup> for children under age 18 on first day of period, <sup>2</sup> for children under age 18 on last day of period; <sup>3</sup> for children under age 18 on last day of FFY or last day of FC Episode, if sooner.

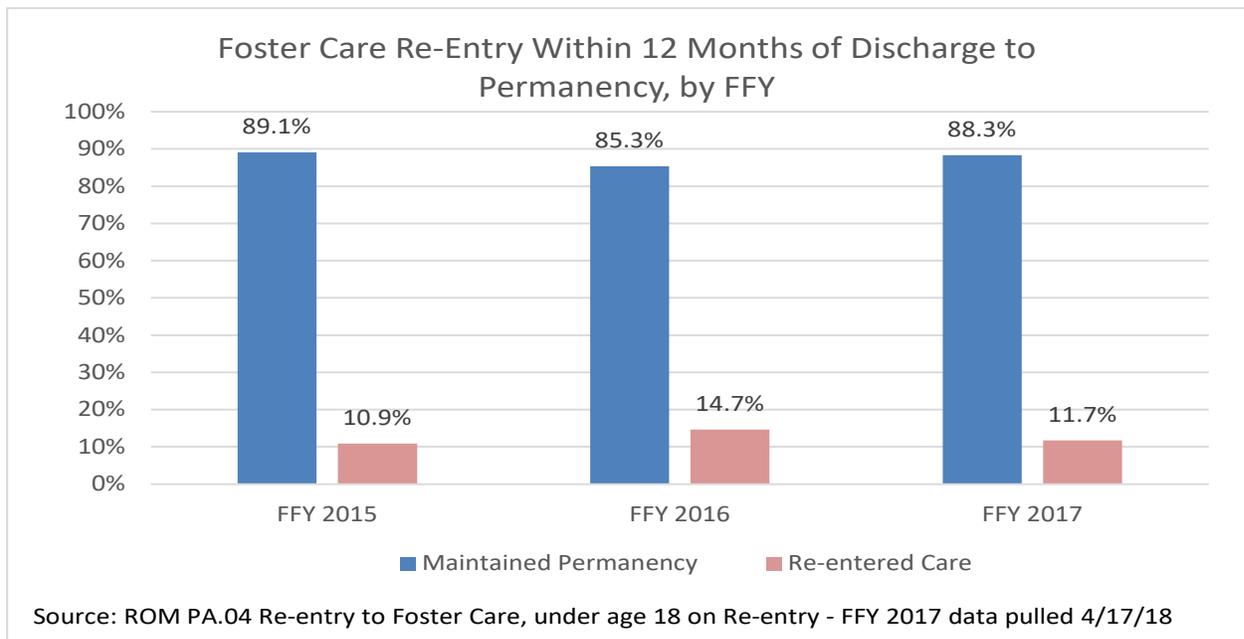
The 22.1% increase of children served during the past FFY (while Oregon has seen a slight decrease in caseload count) is believed to be associated with efforts to ensure that safety management and services are accurately documented within CPS assessments. This is significant because for the first time in many years, Oregon has a number that may more accurately represent the volume of work completed in the first 60 to 90 days of a case to manage safety of children in a way that prevents placement and long-term involvement with families.

In addition, Oregon now has performance outcome measures for services provided to families under contracts with community agencies for both the Strengthening, Preserving, and Reunifying Families (SPRF) and In-Home Safety and Reunification Services (ISRS) service types for an entire year. ISRS is the primary service category to support the prevention of removal and the reunification efforts of children with a parent. The table below represents criteria used to support the outcomes captured at the conclusion of services.

<b>Service Category</b>	<b>Service Type</b>	<b>Client Outcome Achieved</b>	<b>Client Outcome Partially Achieved</b>	<b>Client Outcome Not Achieved</b>
ISRS	Stabilization	Child(ren) remained In-Home with a parent.	Child(ren) reunified with other parent	Child(ren) removed from home and placed in foster care.
ISRS	Reunification	Child(ren) was/were reunified with a parent.	Child(ren) reunified with other parent	Child(ren) did not reunify with a parent and remained in foster care.

SPRF services are primarily purposed to improve the protective capacities of parents; some also serve to prevent removal or support reunification efforts. The table below demonstrates performance outcome measures for both SPRF and ISRS services by District. These outcomes are captured as a disposition in the OR-Kids system at the close of service.

District	CY 2017 SPRF Breakdown			CY 2017 ISRS Breakdown		
	% Achieved	% Partially Achieved	% Not Achieved	% Achieved	% Partially Achieved	% Not Achieved
District 01	70.8%	4.2%	25.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
District 02	91.3%	3.1%	5.7%	87.6%	5.5%	6.9%
District 03	73.7%	10.7%	15.6%	72.3%	11.5%	16.3%
District 04	54.6%	23.1%	22.3%	80.5%	11.2%	8.3%
District 05	57.1%	21.6%	21.4%	78.7%	5.2%	16.1%
District 06	83.7%	13.3%	3.0%	73.0%	3.1%	23.9%
District 07	57.3%	16.9%	25.8%	72.7%	0.0%	27.3%
District 08	64.5%	9.1%	26.4%	80.9%	1.0%	18.2%
District 09	45.5%	0.0%	54.5%	63.1%	32.3%	4.6%
District 10	61.8%	2.9%	35.3%	74.0%	5.8%	20.1%
District 11	44.9%	24.4%	30.8%	78.8%	15.4%	5.8%
District 12	30.4%	12.5%	57.1%	67.5%	0.0%	32.5%
District 13	52.9%	30.0%	17.1%	83.7%	14.0%	2.3%
District 14	47.8%	4.3%	47.8%	95.1%	0.0%	4.9%
District 15	50.7%	25.0%	24.3%	55.7%	32.9%	11.4%
District 16	72.7%	5.6%	21.7%	62.2%	11.4%	26.4%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>76.4%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>



Percent of Children who Re-Entered Foster Care Within 12 Months of Discharge to Permanency, by Age at Removal and FFY							
Federal Fiscal Year	Age 0 - 2	Age 3 - 5	Age 6 - 8	Age 9 - 11	Age 12 - 14	Age 15 - 17	Total
FFY2015	14.2%	11.4%	9.2%	8.2%	8.4%	5.6%	10.9%
FFY2016	17.4%	12.8%	14.9%	12.6%	13.5%	13.0%	14.7%
FFY2017	14.3%	12.0%	9.5%	8.6%	12.4%	7.0%	11.7%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	4.0%	1.4%	0.8%

Source: ROM PA.04 Re-entry to Foster Care, under age 18 on Re-entry - FFY 2017 data pulled 4/17/18

The outcomes of these services, which represent approximately 80% of service outcomes as achieved or partially achieved, along with the substantial increase in the number of children served in home during this reporting period demonstrates Oregon's efforts in preventing the placement of children in out-of-home care, and long-term involvement with the family through the provision of these services.

Round 3 of the CFSR Case Reviews had 21 applicable cases and 17 (81%) were rated as a strength, which reinforces this as one of the stronger areas within Oregon's Child Welfare system. From February 2017 to January 2018, PIP baseline had 59 applicable cases and 52 (88%) were rated as strength showing this continues to be an area of continued strength in Oregon.

### Foster care re-entry

The national data indicator for foster care re-entry has a national standard of 8.6% or less children experiencing re-entry within 12 months of discharge from foster care. Oregon's ROM report PA.04 (Fed) Re-entry into Custody measures the number of children entering foster care in the 12-month target period (2-3 years prior to report) and discharged from foster care within 12 months to reunification, living with a relative(s), or guardianship, and did not re-enter foster care for a period of at least 12 months. Although this report does not yet perfectly align with the federal data measure, its use enables a better understanding of what populations are most likely to experience foster care re-entry. The graph below demonstrates the performance over the past 3 FFY's.

The ROM data shows this as an area that Oregon has seen a 3.0% improvement in performance from 2016 to 2017 for this measure. In analysis of this measure, Oregon examined the breakdown of this data by age, gender, race code, and District performance. Although the gender analysis did not demonstrate a substantial difference, the look at age, race codes, and District provides a very insightful understanding of what is driving performance on this measure.

When Oregon looked at the age for all three years, analysis the population at greatest risk of re-entry are ages 0 to 5.

Percent of Children who Re-Entered Foster Care Within 12 Months of Discharge to Permanency, by Race and FFY							
Federal Fiscal Year	AI/AN	Asian/Pac Islander	Black/AA	Hispanic	Unk./Declined/Unable to Det.	White	Total
FFY2015	16.0%	21.7%	12.8%	10.4%	2.8%	10.5%	10.9%
FFY2016	22.1%	14.3%	17.6%	14.4%	0.0%	14.2%	14.7%
FFY2017	10.8%	6.7%	12.2%	9.3%	0.0%	12.7%	11.7%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-5.2%	-15.1%	-0.7%	-1.1%	-2.8%	2.2%	0.8%

Source: ROM PA.04 Re-entry to Foster Care, under age 18 on Re-entry - FFY 2017 data pulled 4/17/18

For FFY 2017, Oregon has seen an improvement regarding the re-entry rates for minority children. Compared to FFY2016, a decrease of 11.3% and 5.4% for Native American/Alaskan Native and Black/African American children respectively. This decrease is a result of the agency's effort to find ways to safely reduce disproportionality in foster care. However, Native American/Alaskan Native children for FFY 2017, (10.8%) and Black/African American children (12.2%) continue to be at greatest risk of re-entry. The graph above demonstrates the breakdown of children at re-entry by race.

The most insightful review regarding the performance of this measure comes from the District level look at the data where 6 of 16 Districts perform better than the national standard. Oregon has developed strategies to reduce the re-entry rate, PIP Goal 2, strategy D, and is currently utilizing the field nurses to provide home visits to children during trial reunifications. The nurses are working closely with caseworkers and caregivers providing training and assistance to safely maintain the children at home.

### Item 3: Risk and Safety Assessment and Management

CFSR Item 3 - Round 3 (96 cases) and PIP Baseline (220 cases)	Round 3 # of applicable cases	Round 3 Rated as Strength	PIP Baseline # of applicable cases	PIP Baseline Rated as Strength
Item #3 "Risk and Safety Management"	96	60%	220	64%

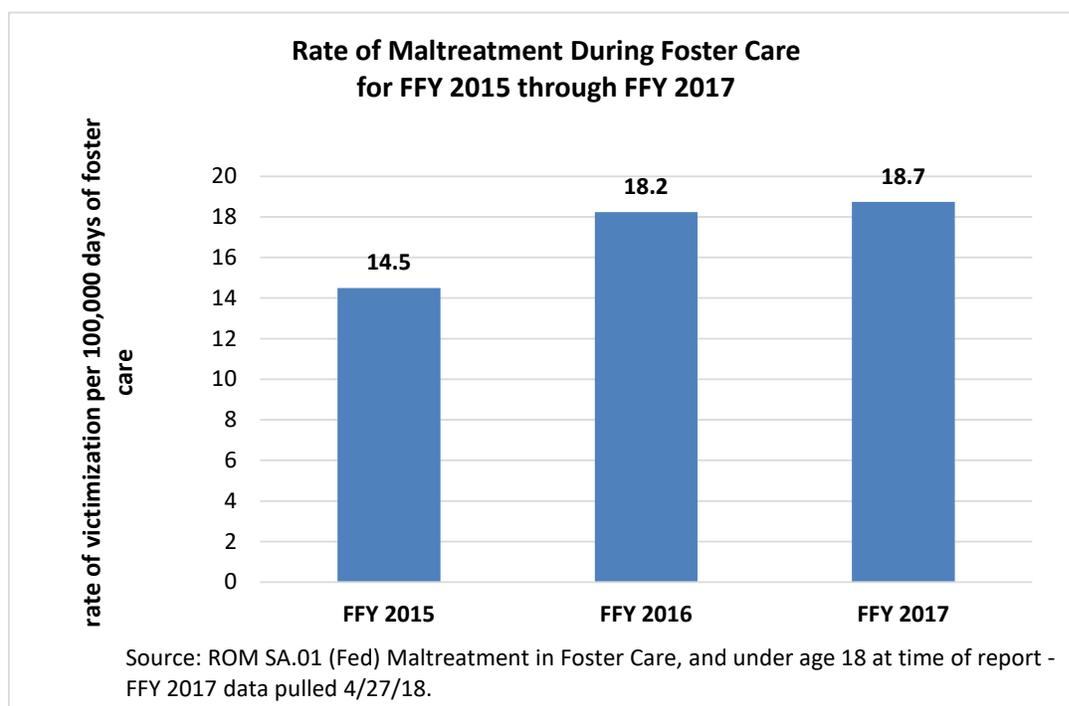
The risk and safety assessment and management measure in the CFSR case review is a combination of factors that need to be met in order to be considered an area of strength. In this item the agency must:

- Conduct an initial assessment that accurately assessed all risk and safety concerns for the target child in foster care and/or any child in the family remaining in the home (3A)
- Conduct accurate ongoing assessments of safety concerns for the target child and any/or any child(ren) in the family remaining in the home (3B)
- Develop appropriate safety plans and monitor and update the plans, including the monitoring of engagement in safety-related services (3C)
- Prevent the recurrence of maltreatment of another report within a 12-month period before or after the report that involved the same or similar circumstances (3D)
- Provide an appropriate level of monitoring of visitation in relationship to the known safety concerns (3E)

- Prevent the maltreatment of a child by a foster parent or a child remaining in a placement setting that puts the child at risk, due to inadequate monitoring, that goes unaddressed or is inadequately addressed (3F)

The Round 3 CFSR case reviews had 58 applicable cases, of which 38 (60%) were rated as a Strength. Trends within this item included four primary concerns. The first is the lack of comprehensive assessments. The second was the lack of consistent visitation in Foster Homes. The third was the lack of appropriate monitoring of Safety Plans, and the fourth was related to appropriate follow-up on allegations of abuse or neglect in foster homes that were closed at screening. From February 2017 to January 2018, PIP baseline CSFR had 220 applicable cases and 140 (64%) were rated as strength. This shows the state has improved in this measure.

The national data indicator for maltreatment in foster care has a national standard of 8.5. This data indicator measures the following: of all children in a foster care episode during a 12-month period, what is the rate of victimization, per 100,000 days of care. The rate of maltreatment during the foster care episode over the past 3 FFYs has shown a steady increase in the rate of maltreatment, with the most significant increase (from 14.5 to 18.2) occurring in the FFY 2016. The graph below shows the rates over the past 3 FFYs.

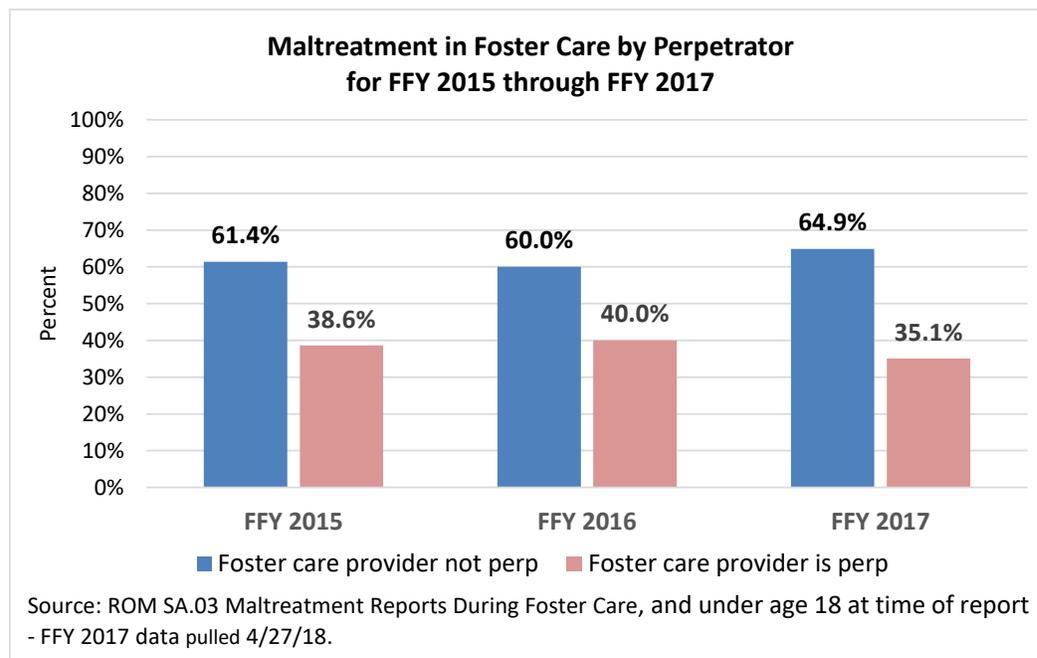


The safety of every child is the primary and foremost goal of the Department and as a result, it is important to understand where and how abuse is occurring to allow for a strategic response to improve the safety of children.

The measure of Maltreatment in Foster Care is a complex measure that not only constitutes the period of time a child is in a substitute care placement, but also the time the child resides with a parent during the Trial Home Visit period (183 days post departure from substitute care placement). In addition, this measure captures any abuse that occurs during the period a child is considered to be in substitute care, not just abuse that is perpetrated by a substitute

care provider. As such, it was important to look at this measure with a focus on the perpetrator type to better understand what area of the work is driving Oregon’s performance related to this measure.

The graphic below demonstrates a Data Analysis Map that represents the method in which Oregon uses to analyze performance on this measure.



The analysis of this measure for FFY 2017 showed a distribution of approximately 35% of the maltreatment where a perpetrator is a Foster Care Provider, and 65% of the maltreatment where a perpetrator is someone other than the Foster Care Provider. The three-year trend shows that after a small increase in FFY 2016, the number maltreatment episodes caused in foster care, has decrease to the lowest rate this year. It is important to note that in the past, the “Incident Date” data field had not been properly used, which resulted in incidents of past abuse reported after the child entered a substitute care setting, defaulting to the date of report rather than the “Incident Date” the abuse occurred and, as such, is captured as maltreatment in Foster Care.

As Oregon further analyzed the subset of data of Foster Care Provider as the perpetrator of maltreatment, Oregon sorted the data by “Agency Certified Providers” and “Not Agency Certified Providers”. The “Not Agency Certified Providers” are comprised primarily of the licensed Child Caring Agencies (CCA) and Foster Parents certified by County administered Developmental Disability programs. The data for FFY 2017 showed that approximately 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the incidents of Maltreatment with the Foster Care Provider as the Perpetrator were “Not Agency Certified Providers”. This represents approximately 12% of the total incidents of maltreatment that occur during a foster care episode leaving approximately 23% of the incidents occurring in Agency Certified Providers. This is particularly significant in that the population of children in substitute care with “Not Agency Certified Providers” represents 10% or less of Oregon’s total substitute care population.

Further analysis over time will demonstrate if this is related to recent changes, first, an expanded definition of abuse for children residing in licensed child caring agencies, second, a shift in the Department's approach to managing allegations in CCA's or whether this is an accurate representation of the ongoing risk of maltreatment to Oregon's highest need children placed in the licensed child caring agencies and Developmental Disability program homes and facilities.

Oregon also looked at the distribution of perpetrator type by age, gender, race, and District to better understand where our efforts may have the greatest impact.

The analysis of age groups shows a decrease in maltreatment during FFY 2017 across the board for all ages groups, except for children ages 6 to 8. The analysis also shows that those most likely to experience maltreatment by a Foster Care Provider are children between ages 8 to 17 and those most likely to experience maltreatment by someone other than the Foster Care Provider between the ages of 0 to 8.

The graph below represents a distribution of abuse perpetrated by Foster Care Provider, and age group.

Percent of Maltreatment in Foster Care where Foster Care Provider was the Perpetrator, By Age and Federal Fiscal Year							
Federal Fiscal Year	Age 0 - 2	Age 3 - 5	Age 6 - 8	Age 9 - 11	Age 12 - 14	Age 15 - 17	Total
FFY 2015	24.4%	33.3%	49.1%	34.8%	45.9%	40.4%	38.6%
FFY 2016	21.5%	29.4%	28.0%	39.6%	52.1%	60.0%	40.0%
FFY 2017	21.3%	31.5%	42.9%	29.9%	44.9%	41.8%	35.1%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-3.2%	-1.8%	-6.2%	-4.9%	-1.0%	1.4%	-3.5%

Source: ROM SA.03 Maltreatment Reports During Foster Care - Under age 18 at time of report. data pulled 4/27/18.

Reviewing the gender distribution, both males and females experience maltreatment during the foster care episode proportionate to their representation in the system. The distribution by perpetrator type shows males are more likely to experience maltreatment by a Foster Care Provider, whereas females are more likely to experience maltreatment by someone other than a Foster Care Provider.

The graph below represents the distribution by gender and perpetrator type.

Percent of Maltreatment in Foster Care where Foster Care Provider was the Perpetrator, By Child Gender and Federal Fiscal Year			
Federal Fiscal Year	Female	Male	Total
FFY 2015	34.9%	42.4%	38.6%
FFY 2016	32.3%	46.7%	40.0%
FFY 2017	33.5%	36.6%	35.1%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-1.4%	-5.8%	-3.5%

Source: ROM SA.03 Maltreatment Reports During Foster Care - Under age 18 at time of report. data pulled 4/27/18.

Reviewing two measures together displays where maltreatment by specific perpetrator type becomes most prevalent. For example, males are most likely to experience abuse by someone other than a Foster Care Provider between the ages of 0 to 2. Older female children, ages 12 to 17, are most likely to experience abuse by a Foster Care Provider.

The graphs below show the distribution of maltreatment during a foster care episode by age, gender, and perpetrator type.

Percent of Maltreatment in Foster Care where Foster Care Provider was the Perpetrator, By Age and Federal Fiscal Year for Female Children							
Federal Fiscal Year	Age 0 - 2	Age 3 - 5	Age 6 - 8	Age 9 - 11	Age 12 - 14	Age 15 - 17	Total
FFY 2015	24.4%	33.3%	49.1%	34.8%	45.9%	40.4%	34.9%
FFY 2016	21.5%	29.4%	28.0%	39.6%	52.1%	60.0%	32.3%
FFY 2017	21.3%	31.5%	42.9%	29.9%	44.9%	41.8%	33.5%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-3.2%	-1.8%	-6.2%	-4.9%	-1.0%	1.4%	-1.4%

Source: ROM SA.03 Maltreatment Reports During Foster Care - Under age 18 at time of report. data pulled 4/27/18.

Percent of Maltreatment in Foster Care where Foster Care Provider was the Perpetrator, By Age and Federal Fiscal Year for Male Children							
Federal Fiscal Year	Age 0 - 2	Age 3 - 5	Age 6 - 8	Age 9 - 11	Age 12 - 14	Age 15 - 17	Total
FFY 2015	24.4%	33.3%	49.1%	34.8%	45.9%	40.4%	42.4%
FFY 2016	21.5%	29.4%	28.0%	39.6%	52.1%	60.0%	46.7%
FFY 2017	21.3%	31.5%	42.9%	29.9%	44.9%	41.8%	36.6%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-3.2%	-1.8%	-6.2%	-4.9%	-1.0%	1.4%	-5.8%

Source: ROM SA.03 Maltreatment Reports During Foster Care - Under age 18 at time of report. data pulled 4/27/18.

The analysis of race code distribution, shows a small increase in maltreatment during FFY 2017 for American Indian/Alaskan Native, and Black/African American children. Asian/Pacific Islanders and children whose race category are unknown or unable to determine showed the most improvement. The maltreatment rate for Hispanic and White children also decreased.

Percent of Maltreatment in Foster Care where Foster Care Provider was the Perpetrator, By Race and Federal Fiscal Year							
Federal Fiscal Year	AI/AN	Asian/Pac Islander	Black/AA	Hispanic	Unk./Decl/Unable to Det.	White	Total
FFY 2015	56.1%	66.7%	29.2%	26.3%	0.0%	38.1%	38.6%
FFY 2016	24.0%	100.0%	44.4%	46.4%	33.3%	39.6%	40.0%
FFY 2017	24.4%	0.0%	46.2%	37.7%	0.0%	35.8%	35.1%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-31.7%	-66.7%	17.0%	11.4%	0.0%	-2.3%	-3.5%

Source: ROM SA.03 Maltreatment Reports During Foster Care - Under age 18 at time of report. data pulled 4/27/18.

Analyzing the information in this way allows Oregon to design a more culturally or age appropriate response to each population at the highest risk of abuse during their foster care episode.

## Recurrence of Maltreatment

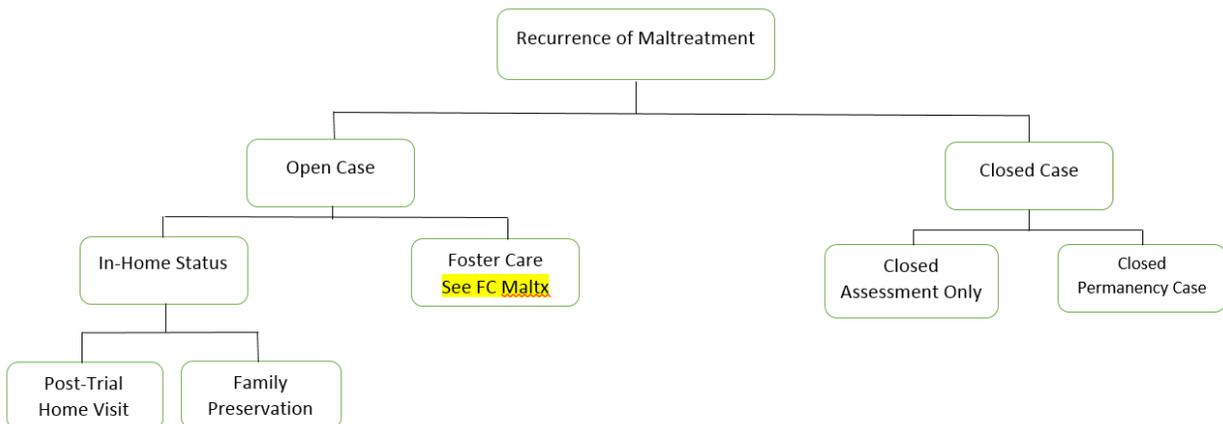
The national data indicator measures the following: of all children who were victims of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment report during a 12-month period, what percent were victims of another substantiated or indicated maltreatment report within 12 months. Oregon does not meet the national standard of 9.1%.

Oregon ROM report SA.02 measures recurrence of maltreatment by the total child victims in the cohort, the number/percent of these children who had another substantiated or indicated (recurrence) that occurred within 12 months. The table displays the last 3 FFYs of this measure and demonstrates a 1.8% increase in the recurrence percentage during the most recent FFY. Although this report does not yet perfectly align with the federal data, it does allow Oregon to track this measure for incremental improvements. The chart also shows an increase in the overall number of child victims in each of the last three years.

Number and Percent of Children who had Another Substantiated Report within 12 months of the Initial Report, by Federal Fiscal Year						
Federal Fiscal Year	FFY2015		FFY 2016		FFY 2017	
Safe	9,079	90.3%	9,669	90.8%	9,648	89.0%
Recurrence	971	9.7%	981	9.2%	1,192	11.0%
<b>Total Child Victims</b>	10,050	100.0%	10,650	100.0%	10,840	100.0%
<b>Initial maltreatment during</b>	<b>FFY 2014</b>		<b>FFY 2015</b>		<b>FFY 2016</b>	

Source: ROM SA.02 Recurrence of Maltreatment- data pulled 4/18/18.

This measure includes all incidents of recurrence of maltreatment, regardless of case status. As such it is important to understand what the status of the case is to better understand the strategic approach to improve the safety of children. The graphic below is an analysis map of Recurrence of Maltreatment. This map first sorts the data by the statuses of In-Home, Foster Care, and Closed Case. Each of these statuses have aggregates of more detailed case status information.



When the data is analyzed through the lens of case status types within the categories of open and closed cases, it shows that 31.9% of the incidents of recurrence happened on an open case versus the 68.1% occurring on closed cases. The 31.9% that occurs on open cases is

then further broken down into children in their Foster Care Episode (23.2%) and children on In-Home Status (8.6%).

The remaining 68.1% of the incidents of recurrence of maltreatment occurring on closed cases is comprised of cases in which children were determined safe and the CPS Assessment was closed with a founded disposition, identified as an “Assessment Only” case (54.8%) and closed cases that had prior In-Home or Foster Care status (13.3%). The statewide distribution of incidents as referenced above for FFY 2017 is displayed in the table below.

Children who were victims of a substantiated report of maltreatment during a 12-month target period, and were victims of another substantiated maltreatment allegation within 12 months of their initial report, by child's status with the state (FC, Served In Home, or None of these) by Open or Closed Case Status Report Time Period: October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017												
Open Cases						Closed Cases						Total Children
Foster Care		In Home		In CW (FC+ INHOME)		Closed Assessment Only		Closed in FC or Inhome		Not Served In FC or In Home		
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
277	23.2%	103	8.6%	380	31.9%	654	54.8%	159	13.3%	813	68.1%	1,193

Source: ORRAI Query, data pulled 5/2/2018

The above data indicates that areas of primary concern are Closed Cases Assessment Only and those cases where children are still in their foster care episode. It is important to note, and as is demonstrated in the above map, all of the incidents of recurrence while a child is in a foster care episode is also captured in the Maltreatment in Foster Care data and as such the analysis for this portion of the measure is also included in the Maltreatment in Foster Care data analysis. In the analysis of the 654 incidents of maltreatment that occurred on Assessment Only Cases, it is important to understand the volume in which these types of cases occur. In FFY 2017, there were 11,077 unduplicated victims, of which approximately 6,358 were closed as assessment only. Oregon is within 2.5% of meeting the National standard at this time, and a reduction of 271 incidents of abuse within the FFY 2017 would have resulted in Oregon achieving this measure.

With an understanding that Child Welfare systems are designed to be responsive to allegations of abuse and neglect, Recurrence of Maltreatment is one of the most telling measures for the success of a Child Welfare system.

Items 2 and 3 of the CFSR appear to align well with the administrative data in that in Round 3 Item 2 Services to Prevent Removal was rated a strength in 81% of the 21 cases where it applied. The PIP baseline shows an increase for this item, with a strength of 88% of the 59 cases where it applied. Item 3 Risk and Safety Management only rated as a Strength in 60% of the 96 cases where it applied, but also increased during the PIP baseline to 64%. Despite the increase, some of the same themes persist, such as lack of comprehensive assessments and lack of visits in the foster home. In addition, reviewers found that there were a number of cases where Safety Plans were developed but not monitored appropriately. All three of these themes impact our ability to assure safety and are being addressed in activities in both the PIP and the Unified Child and Youth Safety Implementation Plan.

## B. Permanency

Permanency outcomes include: (A) children have permanency and stability in their living situations; and (B) the continuity of family relationships is preserved for children.

### Permanency Outcome 1

#### CFSR Item 4: Stability of Foster Care Placement

CFSR Item 4 - Round 3 (96 cases) and PIP Baseline (220 cases)	Round 3 # of applicable cases	Round 3 Rated as Strength	PIP Baseline # of applicable cases	PIP Baseline Rated as Strength
Item #4 "Placement Stability"	64	78%	160	74%

In the Round 3 CSFR Case Reviews, Oregon had 50 of the 64 (78%) applicable cases rate as a strength. This percentage of strength declined slightly to 74% during the PIP baseline. The federal measure shows the rate of placement moves per day for all children who enter care in a 12-month period. Over the past 3 FFYs, Oregon has seen an increase in the number of moves from 4.4 in FFY 15, to 5.0 in FFY 16, and 5.1 during the most recent FFY. It is reasonable that the performance in this measure for this period is less than may have been expected due to the substantial placement crisis in Oregon at this time. It is also likely that without the incredible efforts of the field staff to minimize the impact of the crisis on children, this measure would be worse.

The table below, from ROM report PA.05, shows the trend of Count, Moves, Days, and Rate over the past 3 FFYs.

Rate of Placement Moves per 1000 days in Foster Care for Children entering Foster Care in a 12-month Period by Federal Fiscal Year												
Rolling 12 Month Period	FFY 2015				FFY 2016				FFY 2017			
	Count	Moves	Days	Rate	Count	Moves	Days	Rate	Count	Moves	Days	Rate
Placement Stability Rate	3,757	2,711	619,413	4.4	3,725	3,091	612,924	5.0	3,940	3,317	649,003	5.1

Source: ROM PA.05 Placement Stability, excludes days when child was age 18 or older - data pulled 4/18/18.

In understanding this measure, it is important to understand what is driving the performance in Oregon. As a result, Oregon looked at basic demographics like age and race. In addition, relative placements were analyzed for impact on stability.

When looking at the age of the child when removed from the home, a child who entered foster care between the ages of 12 and 16 were about twice as likely to have more than 5 placements in the episode. (6.8% -9.4% vs 3.38% for statewide, all ages). See table below.

<b>Percent of Children who Entered Care between 10/1/2014 - 9/30/2017 by number of placements in Episode</b>				
<b>Age at Removal</b>	<b>1 Placement</b>	<b>2 Placements</b>	<b>3-4 Placements</b>	<b>5+ Placements</b>
0	48.9%	36.6%	13.4%	1.0%
1	51.7%	33.4%	13.4%	1.5%
2	51.1%	31.4%	15.3%	2.3%
3	54.9%	28.3%	14.0%	2.7%
4	56.2%	26.8%	14.7%	2.3%
5	55.3%	26.8%	15.0%	3.0%
6	55.9%	28.0%	13.3%	2.8%
7	55.3%	27.0%	13.9%	3.9%
8	54.4%	28.5%	15.2%	1.9%
9	57.6%	25.0%	13.0%	4.3%
10	64.0%	21.4%	11.4%	3.1%
11	57.2%	25.4%	12.2%	5.3%
12	51.7%	27.5%	14.0%	6.8%
13	49.7%	25.7%	18.1%	6.5%
14	46.1%	24.5%	20.0%	9.4%
15	49.4%	27.0%	17.5%	6.1%
16	53.1%	23.7%	16.4%	6.8%
17	60.2%	21.2%	13.7%	4.9%
<b>Three Year Average of All Ages</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>

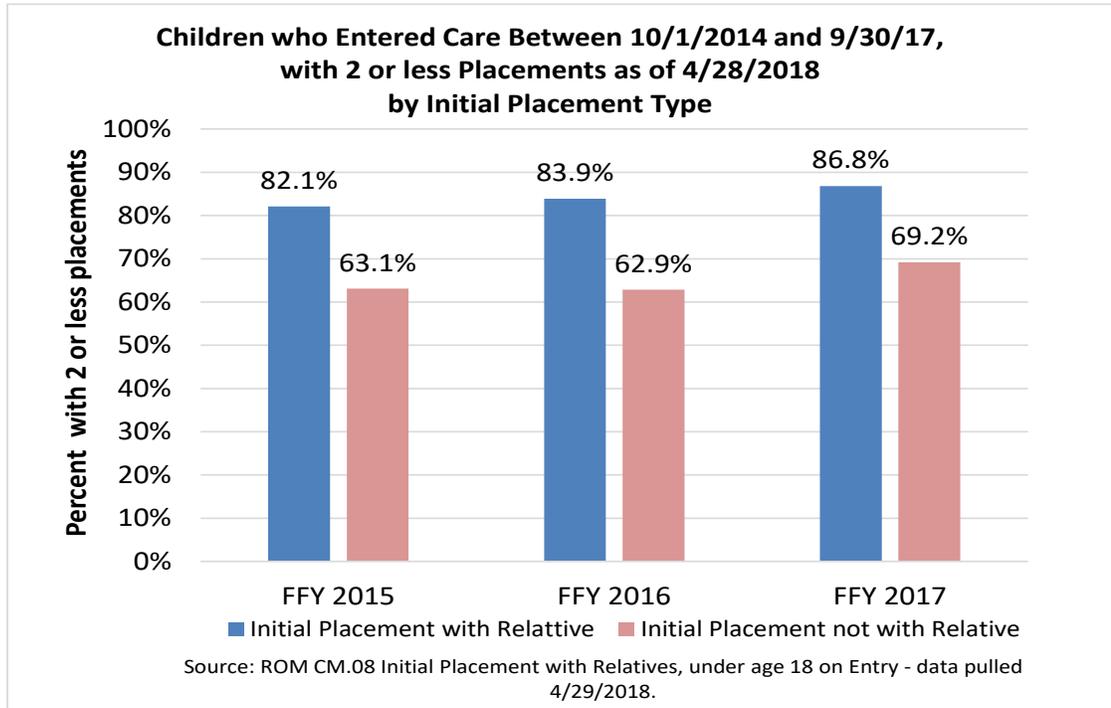
Source: ROM PA.05 Placement Stability - data pulled 4/18/18.

When analyzing the primary race of the child entering foster care, it appears there are no remarkable differences between the child's primary race and the number of placements during the foster care episode. See table below.

Children Entering Care Between 10/1/2014 and 9/30/2017 by Federal Fiscal year, Placement Count, and Race															
FFY	Placement Count	AI/AN		Asian/Pac Islander		Black/AA		Hispanic		Unk/Declined/Unable to Determine		White		Total	
		Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<b>FFY 2015</b>	1 Placement	104	55.3%	21	65.6%	90	43.1%	353	56.2%	22	68.8%	1486	55.7%	2076	55.2%
	2 Placements	59	31.4%	9	28.1%	73	34.9%	164	26.1%	8	25.0%	752	28.2%	1065	28.3%
	3-4 Placements	21	11.2%	2	6.3%	39	18.7%	95	15.1%	2	6.3%	369	13.8%	528	14.1%
	5+ Placements	4	2.1%	0	0.0%	7	3.3%	16	2.5%	0	0.0%	62	2.3%	89	2.4%
	<b>FFY 2015 Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2669</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3758</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>FFY 2016</b>	1 Placement	100	46.5%	34	51.5%	81	47.1%	334	55.3%	29	50.0%	1373	52.6%	1951	52.4%
	2 Placements	64	29.8%	23	34.8%	46	26.7%	161	26.7%	20	34.5%	770	29.5%	1084	29.1%
	3-4 Placements	46	21.4%	6	9.1%	33	19.2%	93	15.4%	6	10.3%	374	14.3%	558	15.0%
	5+ Placements	5	2.3%	3	4.5%	12	7.0%	16	2.6%	3	5.2%	92	3.5%	131	3.5%
	<b>FFY 2016 Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2609</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3724</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>FFY 2017</b>	1 Placement	97	51.9%	21	45.7%	89	48.4%	327	49.9%	92	53.5%	1415	52.4%	2041	51.8%
	2 Placements	48	25.7%	16	34.8%	49	26.6%	206	31.5%	68	39.5%	791	29.3%	1178	29.9%
	3-4 Placements	30	16.0%	7	15.2%	28	15.2%	96	14.7%	11	6.4%	392	14.5%	564	14.3%
	5+ Placements	12	6.4%	2	4.3%	18	9.8%	26	4.0%	1	0.6%	100	3.7%	159	4.0%
	<b>FFY 2017 Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2698</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3942</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: PA.05 Placement Stability - data pulled 4/18/18

Relative placement continues to have the largest impact on placement stability. The graph below shows that 86.8% of all children who were initially placed with a relative had 2 or less placements within the episode.



The table below shows that of those in care 36 months or more on 5/2/2018, 31.6% of those initially placed with a relative were still in their initial placement, where only 11.7% of those not placed with a relative were still in their initial placement.

Percent of Children who Entered Foster Care during the FFY and are Still in First Placement by Time in Care at Discharge or up to 5/2/2018 if still in care, by Met or Not Met for Initial Placement with Relative <sup>1</sup>						
Federal Fiscal Year	First Placement with Relative	less 12 months	12 - 23 months	24 - 35 months	36 months or more	Total Length of Stay Percent
FFY 2015	Met and Still in 1st Placement	86.8%	69.3%	52.6%	31.6%	67.3%
	Not Met and Still in 1st Placement	55.5%	25.3%	16.6%	11.7%	33.2%
FFY 2016	Met and Still in 1st Placement	88.8%	68.4%	48.7%	N/A	69.8%
	Not Met and Still in 1st Placement	51.6%	20.2%	18.9%	N/A	31.3%
FFY 2017	Met and Still in 1st Placement	78.1%	60.7%	N/A	N/A	71.0%
	Not Met and Still in 1st Placement	41.2%	22.8%	N/A	N/A	34.6%

Source: ROM CM.08 Initial Placement with Relative - data pulled 4-29-2018

<sup>1</sup> Percents are within the Met or Not Met Category exclusively.

The table below shows all the Placement Groups that create the 100% within the Met or Not Met Categories exclusively.

Percent			Length of Stay Group				
FFY	Placement with Relative	Number of Fed Placements (Cat)	less 12 months	12 - 23+ months	24 - 35+ months	36 months or more	Grand Total
FFY 2015	Met	0 placements	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%
		1 placement	86.8%	69.3%	52.6%	31.6%	67.27%
		2 placements	10.9%	16.2%	17.6%	14.3%	14.82%
		3 - 4 placements	2.3%	11.9%	19.1%	24.5%	11.89%
		5 - 7 placements	0.0%	2.3%	7.9%	23.5%	4.75%
		8+ placements	0.0%	0.2%	2.6%	6.1%	1.27%
	Not Met	0 placements	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.22%
		1 placement	55.5%	25.3%	16.6%	11.7%	33.16%
		2 placements	31.5%	31.7%	28.6%	22.1%	29.71%
		3 - 4 placements	11.2%	31.8%	31.6%	34.5%	24.05%
		5 - 7 placements	0.7%	9.6%	16.1%	19.3%	8.95%
		8+ placements	0.6%	1.6%	7.1%	12.4%	3.90%
FFY 2016	Met	0 placements	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.00%
		1 placement	88.8%	68.4%	48.7%		69.79%
		2 placements	7.8%	13.3%	24.0%		14.12%
		3 - 4 placements	3.4%	13.4%	16.4%		11.25%
		5 - 7 placements	0.0%	4.2%	9.1%		4.11%
		8+ placements	0.0%	0.7%	1.8%		0.74%
	Not Met	0 placements	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%		0.22%
		1 placement	51.6%	20.2%	18.9%		31.29%
		2 placements	29.8%	35.0%	27.1%		31.36%
		3 - 4 placements	14.4%	30.1%	32.1%		24.86%
		5 - 7 placements	3.1%	10.6%	12.8%		8.35%
		8+ placements	0.6%	4.0%	9.1%		3.92%
FFY 2017	Met	0 placements	0.0%	0.0%			0.00%
		1 placement	78.1%	60.7%			71.03%
		2 placements	12.6%	20.5%			15.80%
		3 - 4 placements	7.7%	13.3%			9.96%
		5 - 7 placements	1.6%	4.7%			2.85%
		8+ placements	0.1%	0.7%			0.36%
	Not Met	0 placements	0.5%	0.1%			0.36%
		1 placement	41.2%	22.8%			34.61%
		2 placements	33.8%	35.0%			34.22%
		3 - 4 placements	18.7%	28.2%			22.11%
		5 - 7 placements	4.5%	10.1%			6.52%
		8+ placements	1.2%	3.8%			2.17%
Grand Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.00%

This table below shows the placement stability of children not ever placed with relative and only one placement and children placed with relatives as a second placement. The data indicates relatives provide more placement stability for children, 12-36 months later.

Percent of Children who Entered Foster Care during the FFY and In First Placement Not with Relative or In Second Placement with Relative, by Time in Care at Discharge or up to 5/2/2018 if still in care						
Federal Fiscal Year	Placement status	less 12 months	12 - 23+ months	24 - 35+ months	36 months or more	Total
FFY2015	Never Placed with relative and in 1st placement	60.2%	38.4%	29.0%	21.5%	44.4%
	Placed with Relative on 2nd placement and in 2nd placement	75.8%	44.4%	31.2%	23.4%	41.5%
FFY2016	Never Placed with relative and in 1st placement	51.9%	33.3%	30.9%	N/A	40.2%
	Placed with Relative on 2nd placement and in 2nd placement	58.4%	43.9%	32.9%	N/A	43.5%
FFY2017	Never Placed with relative and in 1st placement	47.7%	36.2%	N/A	N/A	43.8%
	Placed with Relative on 2nd placement and in 2nd placement	58.8%	44.5%	N/A	N/A	52.0%

Source: ORRAI Query, data pulled on 5/2/2018

Capacity in Oregon’s substitute care system is reported to be a driver in the stability of children in foster care, most specifically those who enter care at age 13 or older. Currently, Oregon is unable to measure the capacity of their foster care system due to the inaccuracy of data regarding the number of available beds in a certified family. When staff enter information into OR-Kids, provider home capacity is most often recorded as the maximum number possible within certification standards, rather than the actual capacity of the family. This data entry is completed to ease the burden should a foster home agree to urgent placement needs, but is not an accurate reflection of the state’s foster home capacity. The system must have data that clearly articulates age, gender, and capacity of every foster home certified in Oregon.

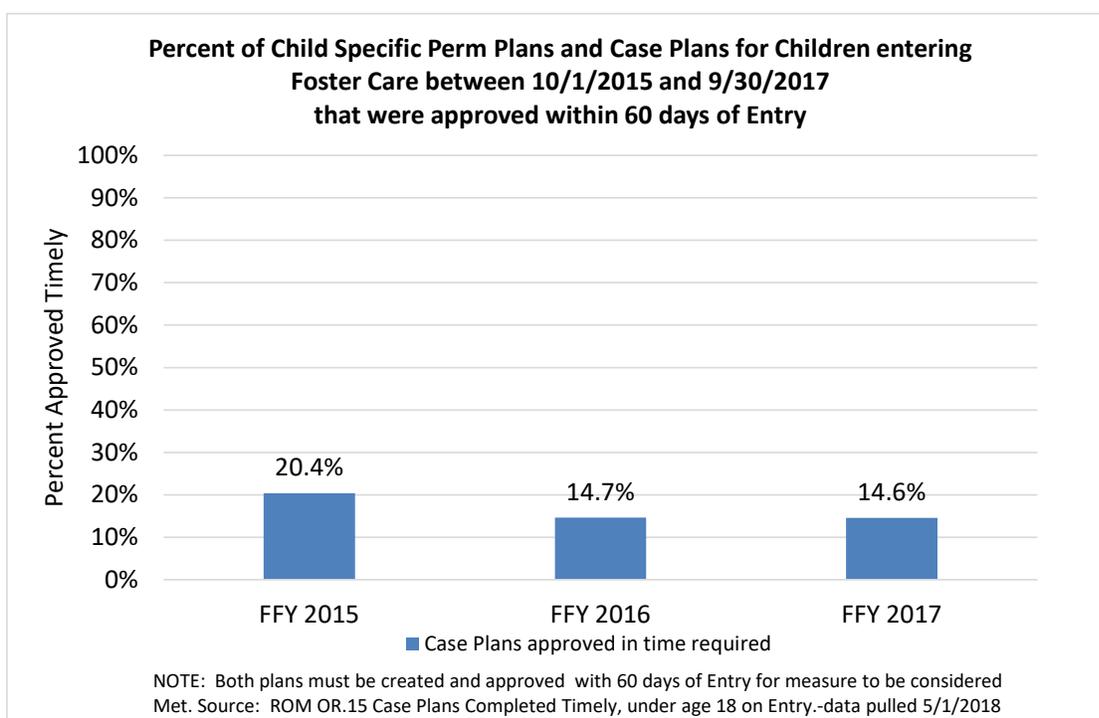
The issues resulting in inaccurate data have been diagnosed and are being addressed as part of the PIP Goal 2, strategy E., Increase the placement resource capacity for all children. Capacity accuracy is also being addressed by ORRAI, by developing research tools to accurately estimated Oregon’s foster care capacity and needs.

It is also important that Oregon has the ability to understand the needs for the population of children who are in need of higher levels of care. Oregon’s system is comprised of Behavioral Rehabilitation Services, Psychiatric Residential Treatment Services, and Intellectual and Developmental Disability Care. In this system, it is possible to measure the capacity, but due to the lack of capacity it is not possible to measure the actual need at this time. A symptom of this has been the volume of children who have been left at the end of any given day in need of a placement. These children had been kept in hotels, as a short-term solution.

CFSR Items 5 and 6 - Round 3 (96 cases) and PIP Baseline (220 cases)	Round 3 # of applicable cases	Round 3 Rated as Strength	PIP Baseline # of applicable cases	PIP Baseline Rated as Strength
Item #5 "Appropriate and Timely Permanency Goals"	64	48%	160	46%
Item #6 "Achieving Permanency"	64	41%	160	46%

### CFSR Item 5: Permanency Goal for the Child

Item 5 of the CSFR measures whether appropriate permanency goals were established for the child in a timely manner.



In the Round 3 CSFR reviews of Item 5 “Appropriate and Timely Permanency Plan” applied on 64 of the 96 cases reviewed. Of the 64 cases, only 31 (48%) rated as a Strength. During the PIP baseline, the rating for this item declined to 46%, from 160 applicable cases. The rating takes into consideration whether established permanency plans were timely, appropriate and documented somewhere in the case record. In addition to timeliness of establishing the permanency goals, reviewers will determine whether the permanency goals are appropriate. Also included is whether the child has been in care at least 15 of the most recent 22 months, and if so, did the Department either file a petition to terminate parental rights or receive an exception required by the Court.

CFSR case reviews rate this measure as a strength if permanency goals are identified in the case plan in OR-Kids or other documents such as court reports, meeting notes etc. In a review of the comments for both, Round 3 and PIP baseline case reviews, the most common theme to this rating was the case plan was not established in a timely manner. Additionally, cases rated

as an area needing improvement when the primary permanency goal was not changed in a timely manner, was not appropriate for the child, or the concurrent goal was either not established or pursued in a timely manner.

In the analysis of this item, it appears there are a number of internal factors that contribute to the lack of performance in this area. The first is the number of CPS Assessments that are not completed within the designated timeframes. The OR-Kids system has a dependency factor built into the relationship between the launching and approving Initial Safety Plan in OR-Kids which then prefills the Case Plan. The completion of the CPS Assessment also has a practice model dependency pertaining to the identified Safety Threats which are then used to assess the Protective Capacities of a parent/caregiver. And finally, this is not an area that has been measured by the agency over the years, and as such has not gotten the attention needed to move the performance of this item in the right direction. However, PIP strategies have been developed to address these issues, and the agency has developed a report in ROM to measure this item so that strategic plans can be developed to support and monitor improved performance.

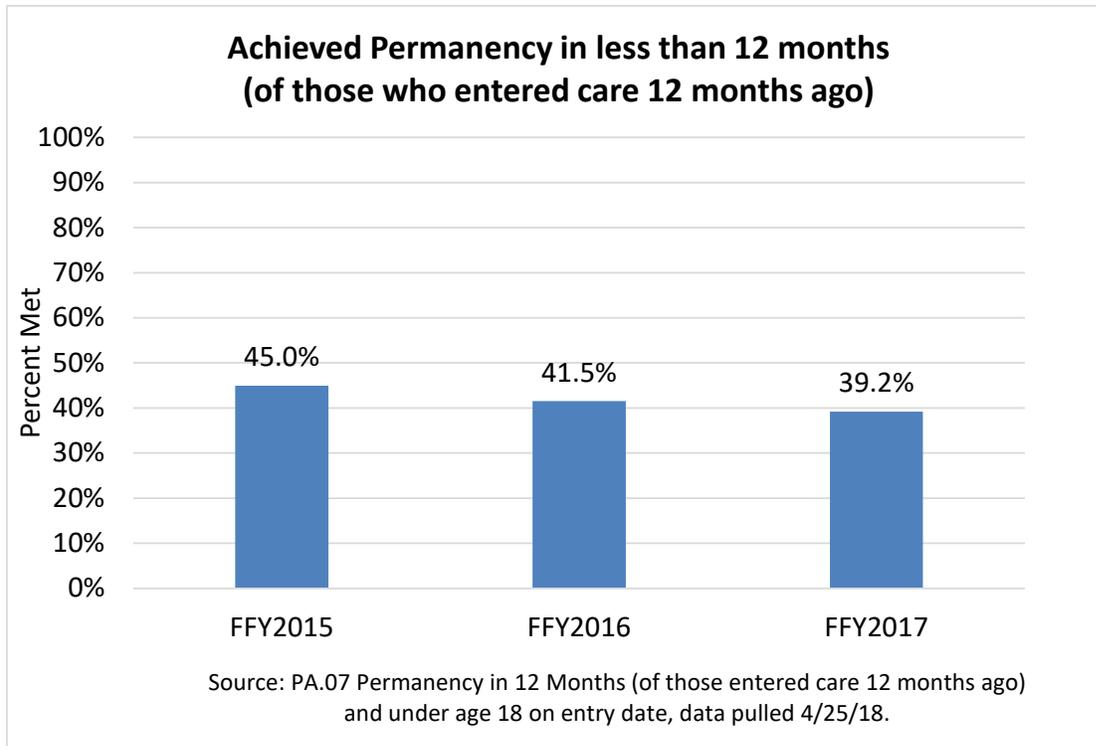
In addition to the internal factors is the external factor of the court. Case planning is dependent upon adjudication of the allegations on the petition in which services identified in the Case Plan must bear a rational relationship to the behaviors, conditions, or circumstances of the parent and the impact on the safety of the child. The agency is partnering with the court to jointly develop strategies and interventions which aim at timely adjudication. These strategies have been included in the Program Improvement Plan activities.

#### CFSR Item 6: Achieving Reunification, Guardianship, Adoption, or Other Planned Permanent Living Arrangement

This measure determines whether children had permanency in their living situations and if the permanency was achieved in a timely fashion. This item was the lowest scoring item in all items in Oregon's Round 3 Review at only 41% of the 64 applicable cases being rated as a strength. The rating had a small increase during the PIP baseline to 46% of 160 applicable cases. The primary theme of this item from the case reviews is that the agency struggled to reunify children timely, as well as finalize guardianships or adoptions. This is contrary to data reported on the National Data Indicators below, where Oregon is performing above the National Standard, without the weighting factors applied. This is another area in which the agency is developing strategies to improve the achievement of permanency goals. Some of these strategies are being developed in conjunction with the court, and included in the PIP.

#### Permanency in 12 months for children entering foster care

This is the first of three national data indicators that measures timeliness to permanency. This measure is achieved if 40.5% or more of the children who enter foster care in a target 12-month period discharge to permanency within 12 months of entering. This measure continues a downward trend, with Oregon falling below the target of 40.5%, to 39.2% during FF17. The decrease aligns with the shift that was made last year in moving the workforce to the front end of the system (Screening and Assessment) in an ongoing effort to improve the safety outcomes for children.



The tables below represent a trend over the past 3 FFYs broken down by age group, race code, and District performance.

Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months (of those who entered care 12 months ago), by Age Group at Entry to Foster Care							
Federal Fiscal Year	Age 0 - 2	Age 3 - 5	Age 6 - 8	Age 9 - 11	Age 12 - 14	Age 15 - 17	Total
FFY2015	43.4%	47.2%	44.5%	49.8%	43.3%	42.3%	45.0%
FFY2016	41.6%	43.7%	41.5%	41.0%	40.6%	38.7%	41.5%
FFY2017	39.4%	40.7%	40.0%	39.9%	40.1%	32.1%	39.2%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-4.0%	-6.5%	-4.5%	-9.9%	-3.2%	-10.2%	-5.8%

Source: PA.07 Permanency in 12 Months (of those entered care 12 months ago) and under age 18 on entry date, data pulled 4/25/18.

There are significant decreases in performance across all age groups. As children get older, they are less likely to achieve permanency within 12 months, with the lowest performance being in children served between the ages of 15 – 17.

Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months (of those who entered care 12 months ago), by Primary Race							
Federal Fiscal Year	AI/AN	Asian/Pac Islander	Black/AA	Hispanic	Unk./Declined/U nable to Det.	White	Total
FFY2015	41.2%	69.7%	37.7%	47.2%	86.2%	44.6%	45.0%
FFY2016	39.7%	48.5%	36.9%	45.1%	81.8%	40.5%	41.5%
FFY2017	32.3%	63.8%	32.4%	45.0%	58.1%	37.8%	39.2%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-8.9%	-5.9%	-5.2%	-2.2%	-28.1%	-6.8%	-5.8%

Source: PA.07 Permanency in 12 Months (of those entered care 12 months ago) and under age 18 on entry date, data pulled 4/25/18.

The breakdown by race code shows that American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Black/African American's are the least likely to achieve permanency within 12 months of entry, while Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic children continue to be the most likely to achieve this measure

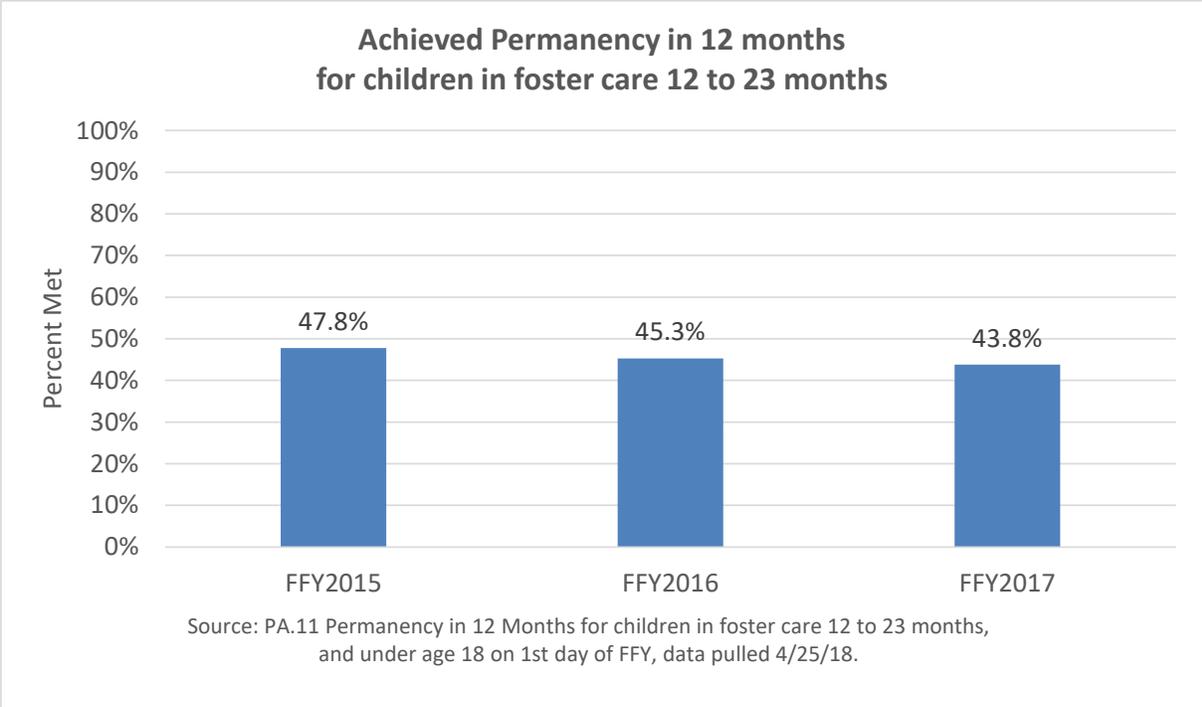
Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months (of those who entered care 12 months ago), by District																		
Federal Fiscal Year	Central Office	District 01	District 02	District 03	District 04	District 05	District 06	District 07	District 08	District 09	District 10	District 11	District 12	District 13	District 14	District 15	District 16	State wide
FFY2015	45.5%	43.8%	36.5%	44.5%	47.6%	36.9%	36.0%	51.2%	56.6%	39.3%	48.0%	46.4%	46.3%	50.0%	55.6%	45.8%	51.6%	45.0%
FFY2016	54.5%	40.5%	35.7%	51.5%	47.6%	31.1%	35.3%	41.2%	42.3%	42.7%	37.2%	43.0%	59.0%	44.0%	40.3%	47.2%	47.6%	41.5%
FFY2017	82.4%	37.5%	28.2%	50.4%	36.1%	31.0%	30.5%	39.7%	43.1%	29.7%	49.4%	47.8%	40.0%	71.4%	42.2%	36.1%	43.2%	39.2%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	36.9%	-6.3%	-8.3%	6.0%	-11.5%	-5.9%	-5.5%	-11.5%	-13.5%	-9.6%	1.4%	1.4%	-6.3%	21.4%	-13.3%	-9.7%	-8.4%	-5.8%

Source: PA.07 Permanency in 12 Months (of those entered care 12 months ago) and under age 18 on entry date, data pulled 4/25/18.

### Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12 to 23 months

This national data indicator uses the denominator of all children in foster care on the first day of the 12-month period, who had been in foster care (in that episode) between 12 and 23 months. The numerator is the number of children who discharged from foster care to permanency within 12 months of the first day of the period. The national standard for this measure is 43.6%.

ROM PA.11 is a supplemental report for the federal measure that allows Oregon to analyze the entry cohort from two years prior rather than the federal report that represents the entry cohort from three years prior. For the purpose of this report, a filter was applied to remove young adults 18 years and older from the report. The report shows that Oregon continue to perform above the national standard, without the weighting applied to the measure. Although there was a notable spike which occurred in FFY 2015, Oregon continues to perform above the national standard.



The children who achieve this measure in Oregon are still heavily dominated by Reunification with Parent/Primary Caregiver at a rate of 53.5% of all the children who met this measure. The second highest is Guardianship, closely followed by Adoption at 22.8% and 22.3% respectively. The graph below represents the distribution of cases that achieved this measure by type of permanency.

Achieved Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care 12 to 23 months by Permanency Type				
Federal Fiscal Year	Adoption	Guardianship	Living with Other Relative(s)	Reunification with Parent(s) or Primary Caretaker(s)
FFY2015	29.4%	14.0%	1.3%	55.3%
FFY2016	25.1%	16.8%	0.9%	57.1%
FFY2017	22.3%	22.8%	1.4%	53.5%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-7.0%	8.8%	0.1%	-1.8%

Source: PA.11 Permanency in 12 Months for children in foster care 12 to 23 months, and under age 18 on 1st day of FFY, data pulled 4/25/18.

An analysis of this measure in distribution by age revealed that children who are 0 to 2 years old at time of entry are the most likely to achieve permanency within the timeframes of this measure. It also shows that children who enter care at age 15 years old and older are the least likely to achieve permanency within this measure.

Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months for children in foster care 12 to 23 months, by Age Group on First Day of Federal Fiscal Year							
Federal Fiscal Year	Age 0 - 2	Age 3 - 5	Age 6 - 8	Age 9 - 11	Age 12 - 14	Age 15 - 17	Total
FFY2015	50.1%	55.1%	51.1%	52.1%	38.6%	25.5%	47.8%
FFY2016	48.1%	46.3%	48.2%	48.0%	44.9%	28.7%	45.3%
FFY2017	47.5%	45.4%	46.4%	43.1%	45.8%	28.0%	43.8%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-2.7%	-9.8%	-4.7%	-9.0%	7.2%	2.4%	-4.0%

Source: PA.11 Permanency in 12 Months for children in foster care 12 to 23 months, and under age 18 on 1st day of FFY, data pulled 4/25/18.

The analysis of race code again shows that the population who is least likely to achieve permanency in measure is the Black/African American children. This measure continues to highlight an ongoing need for focused strategies in order for to achieve Oregon's goal of Safe and Equitable Foster Care Reduction Efforts.

Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months for children in foster care 12 to 23 months, by Race							
Federal Fiscal Year	AI/AN	Asian/Pac Islander	Black/AA	Hispanic	Unk./Declined/Unable to Det.	White	Total
FFY2015	48.4%	26.7%	40.4%	44.9%	50.0%	49.3%	47.8%
FFY2016	37.8%	62.5%	29.5%	42.6%	0.0%	47.9%	45.3%
FFY2017	55.9%	62.5%	22.9%	39.9%	66.7%	45.2%	43.8%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	7.6%	35.8%	-17.5%	-5.0%	16.7%	-4.1%	-4.0%

Source: PA.11 Permanency in 12 Months for children in foster care 12 to 23 months, and under age 18 on 1st day of FFY, data pulled 4/25/18.

Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months for children in foster care 12 to 23 months, by District																		
Federal Fiscal Year	Central Office	District 01	District 02	District 03	District 04	District 05	District 06	District 07	District 08	District 09	District 10	District 11	District 12	District 13	District 14	District 15	District 16	State wide
FFY2015	50.0%	43.2%	36.2%	55.8%	46.1%	56.8%	19.4%	43.8%	59.6%	37.8%	40.6%	50.0%	33.3%	18.8%	23.3%	56.7%	58.5%	47.8%
FFY2016	60.0%	51.0%	34.7%	55.9%	50.6%	45.8%	48.6%	35.3%	53.1%	44.4%	32.1%	41.1%	41.9%	34.8%	46.2%	46.8%	54.9%	45.3%
FFY2017	25.0%	42.6%	29.1%	44.7%	38.3%	50.2%	51.3%	53.7%	44.5%	66.7%	40.8%	51.8%	31.3%	68.8%	28.6%	37.3%	45.0%	43.8%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-25.0%	-0.7%	-7.0%	-11.2%	-7.8%	-6.6%	32.0%	10.0%	-15.1%	28.8%	0.2%	1.8%	-2.1%	50.0%	5.2%	-19.4%	-13.5%	-4.0%

Source: PA.11 Permanency in 12 Months for children in foster care 12 to 23 months, and under age 18 on 1st day of FFY, data pulled 4/25/18.

Due to the complexity of this measure Oregon has primarily used Median Months to Permanency as an operational measure that allows a more strategic approach to moving this measure forward. The data in the table below is from ROM OR.05 which separates federal permanency codes into FFYs for a trend analysis.

Median Months to Discharge, by Permanency Type								
Federal Fiscal Year	Adoption		Guardianship		Living with Other Relative(s)		Reunification with Parent(s) or Primary Caretaker(s)	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
FFY2015	816	34.0	328	25.0	80	5.5	2,273	11.0
FFY2016	752	36.0	294	24.0	80	9.0	2,216	11.0
FFY2017	687	36.0	451	25.0	70	5.0	2,218	11.0
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-129	2.0	123	0.0	-10	-0.5	-55	0.0

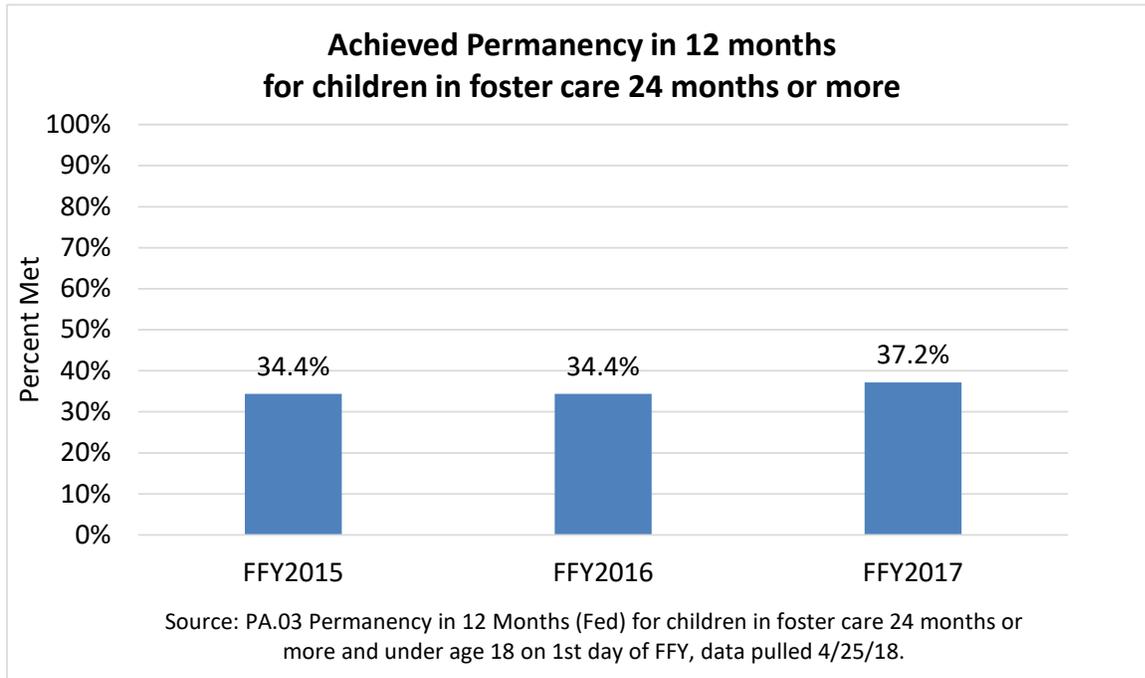
Source: CM15 Median Months to Discharge, data pulled 4/25/18.

The use of the Median Months shows consistent discharge rates (number of months) over the past 3 FFY's

#### Permanency in 12 months for children in foster care for 24 months or longer

This is the third of three national data indicators for permanency in which Oregon meets or exceeds the national standard. This measure is derived from the number of children in foster care on the first day of the 12-month period who had been in foster care in that episode for 24 months or more (denominator). This number is divided into the number of children in the denominator who are discharged from foster care to permanency within 12 months of the first day (numerator). This measure is achieved at a rate that is equal to or greater than 30.3% of the children in the denominator achieving permanency within the timeframes of this measure. The data for this measure is from ROM PA.03 which aligns the most closely with the federal measure.

The graph below shows the trend from FFY15 thru FFY17.



Unlike the previous two measures, this measure is dominated by Adoption as the primary form of permanency for this measure with 61.2%. Guardianship at 21.7%, is the next most prevalent, and then Reunification at 15.7%. State funded guardianship assistance may account for the increase in the number of children achieving guardianship during this time.

Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more by Permanency Type				
Federal Fiscal Year	Adoption	Guardianship	Living with Other Relative(s)	Reunification with Parent(s) or Primary Caretaker(s)
FFY2015	61.8%	14.2%	1.1%	22.8%
FFY2016	67.5%	11.8%	1.9%	18.8%
FFY2017	61.2%	21.7%	1.4%	15.7%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-0.6%	7.5%	0.3%	-7.1%

Source: PA.03 Permanency in 12 Months (Fed) for children in foster care 24 months or more and under age 18 on entry date, data pulled 4/25/18.

As can be expected, there are significant differences in who achieves permanency by age group in this measure, with the youngest children being most likely to achieve permanency during this period, and the oldest children being least likely.

Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more, by Age Group at Entry to Foster Care							
Federal Fiscal Year	Age 0 - 2	Age 3 - 5	Age 6 - 8	Age 9 - 11	Age 12 - 14	Age 15 - 17	Total
FFY2015	51.4%	37.6%	32.0%	23.8%	14.7%	7.5%	34.4%
FFY2016	50.1%	36.3%	30.8%	22.8%	19.7%	16.7%	34.4%
FFY2017	51.0%	39.1%	34.3%	27.0%	20.2%	12.5%	37.2%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-0.4%	1.5%	2.3%	3.2%	5.5%	5.0%	2.8%

Source: PA.03 Permanency in 12 Months for children in foster care 24 months or more, and under age 18 on entry date, data pulled 4/25/18.

The race code analysis shows again that Black/African American and American children are the least likely to achieve permanency in this measure and the previous two. Despite the fact that Oregon is passing this measure by more than 4% points, the disparity in the permanency of children in this population is an issue that needs the attention of the Department.

Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more, by Primary Race							
Federal Fiscal Year	AI/AN	Asian/Pac Islander	Black/AA	Hispanic	Unk./Declined /Unable to Det.	White	Total
FFY2015	33.9%	43.9%	20.2%	36.6%	0.0%	35.5%	34.4%
FFY2016	24.6%	25.0%	22.9%	38.2%	0.0%	36.1%	34.4%
FFY2017	32.9%	26.1%	38.7%	42.9%	100.0%	36.0%	37.2%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-1.0%	-17.8%	18.5%	6.4%	100.0%	0.5%	2.8%

Source: PA.07 Permanency in 12 Months (of those entered care 12 months ago) and under age 18 on entry date, data pulled 4/25/18.

The analysis of District Performance shows that all but 4 of 16 Districts are performing at or above the national standard for this measure. District 2 has not only the greatest potential for moving this measure even further beyond the national standard, but would likely improve the outcomes for the population of Black/African American and American Indian/Alaskan Native children.

Achieved Permanency in less than 12 months for children in foster care 24 months or more, by District																		
Federal Fiscal Year	Central Office	District 01	District 02	District 03	District 04	District 05	District 06	District 07	District 08	District 09	District 10	District 11	District 12	District 13	District 14	District 15	District 16	State wide
FFY2015	100.0%	36.4%	29.6%	35.1%	37.4%	34.2%	38.6%	39.1%	32.1%	16.7%	36.2%	29.0%	36.4%	16.7%	32.1%	47.8%	39.9%	34.4%
FFY2016	0.0%	39.8%	28.5%	37.5%	25.5%	32.2%	44.3%	39.0%	36.2%	35.6%	39.7%	37.0%	31.3%	43.8%	34.5%	39.1%	43.9%	34.4%
FFY2017	50.0%	47.3%	34.8%	32.3%	34.8%	36.6%	33.3%	46.2%	38.6%	51.0%	26.7%	32.9%	41.9%	41.4%	38.6%	46.0%	42.7%	37.2%
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-50.0%	10.9%	5.2%	-2.8%	-2.6%	2.4%	-5.2%	7.0%	6.5%	34.4%	-9.6%	3.9%	5.5%	24.7%	6.6%	-1.8%	2.8%	2.8%

Source: PA.07 Permanency in 12 Months (of those entered care 12 months ago) and under age 18 on entry date, data pulled 4/25/18.

Timeliness to permanency continues to be one of the Oregon’s priorities. Oregon continues to collaborate with the courts and other partners to develop strategies for achieving timely permanency for children.

**Permanency Outcome 2: The Continuity of Family Relationships and Connections is Preserved for Children**

<b>CFSR Items 7 thru 11 - Round 3 (96 cases) and PIP Baseline (220 cases)</b>	<b>Round 3 # of applicable cases</b>	<b>Round 3 Rated as Strength</b>	<b>PIP Baseline # of applicable cases</b>	<b>PIP Baseline Rated as Strength</b>
Item #7 "Placement with Siblings"	36	<b>89%</b>	107	<b>93%</b>
Item #8 "Visiting with Parents and Siblings"	39	<b>82%</b>	119	<b>69%</b>
Item #9 "Preserving Connections"	64	<b>88%</b>	160	<b>83%</b>
Item #10 "Relative Placement"	61	<b>77%</b>	149	<b>85%</b>
Item #11 "Relationship of Child in care with Parents"	28	<b>82%</b>	103	<b>66%</b>

Item 7: Placement with Siblings

This measure determines whether children are placed with their siblings and if they are not, whether concerted efforts were made to do so or a determination was made whether it was necessary to place them separately to meet the needs of one of the siblings.

This Item was rated as a strength in 89% of the cases, the second highest rating of all items in Round 3 of the CSFR Case Reviews. During the PIP baseline, this item increased to 93% strength rating from the 107 applicable cases, showing that Oregon continues to make a concerted effort to place siblings together. The 2017 Child Welfare Data Book reports as of the last day of FFY 2017, there were 4,153 children in out-of-home foster care who were part of a sibling group. Of these children, 3,442 (82.9%) were placed with the same family as one or more of their siblings. The percent of children with siblings being placed with siblings has remained the same, despite the increase in the number of children in foster care.

CFSR Item 8: Visiting with Parents and Siblings in Foster Care

This measure determines whether concerted efforts were made to ensure that visitation between a child in foster care and his or her mother, father, and siblings is of sufficient frequency and quality.

Oregon’s statewide data system is unable to provide quantitative data on this measure, so Oregon relies on the Office of Program Integrity to evaluate this measure through the internal CSFR reviews. Although the statewide data system captures types of visits, because there are multiple ways to enter and code visitation information in OR-Kids, without focused and intentional training in documentation of visitation types, data analysis would be unreliable.

When evaluating this measure, the CSFR review looks at the whereabouts of the parents and whether they are available or not, whether one or both parents had an existing relationship to the child prior to foster care, whether efforts were made to ensure visitation and parents failed to

follow through, and if there are siblings, the concerted efforts to ensure continued contact with the siblings is occurring. Oregon reviews both the frequency and the quality of the visits.

The Round 3 CFSR Case Reviews rated this item as strength in 82% of the applicable cases. The PIP baseline shows a decrease, with a strength finding of 69% of 119 applicable cases. A point of current emphasis for Oregon is the ongoing effort to increase parental engagement and remove barriers to visitations, as well as the qualitative aspects of visitation. The Department has joined with Oregon's Juvenile Court Improvement Program to help support the improvement strategy for timeliness and quality of visitation between children, siblings, and parents.

#### CFSR Item 9: Preserving Connections

This measure determines whether concerted efforts were made to maintain the child's connections to his or her neighborhood, community, faith, extended family, Tribe, school, and friends.

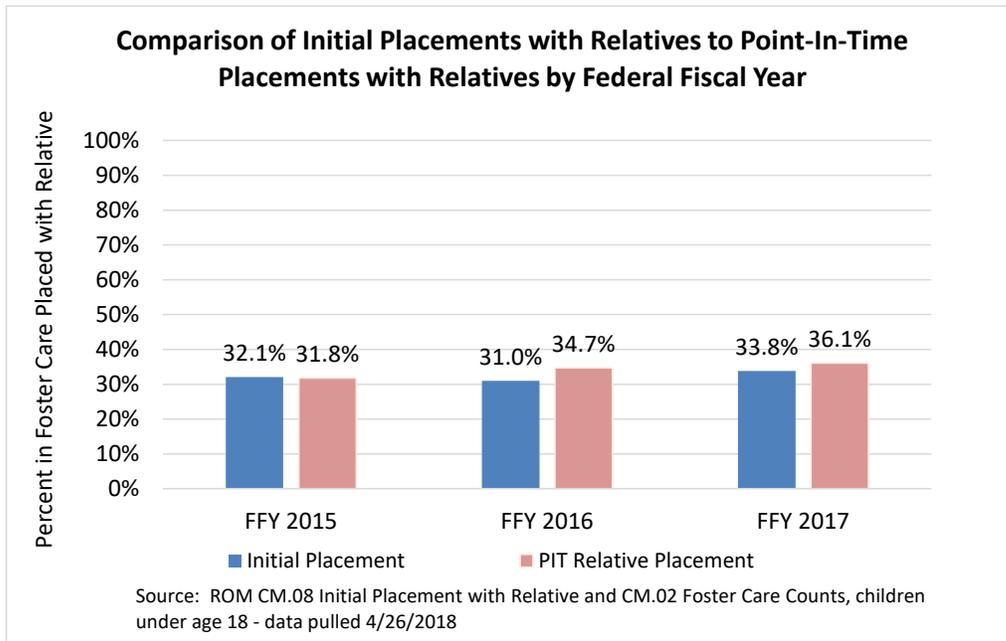
Oregon's statewide data system is unable to provide quantitative data on this measure, and Oregon relies on the CFSR review to evaluate this measure. The Round 3 CFSR Case Reviews rated this measure as a Strength in 88% of the applicable cases, which is the third highest rating of all of the items during this review period. During the PIP baseline period, 83% of 160 applicable cases rated as strength. Although down slightly, this area of practice continues to be a strength for Oregon.

The strength in this item is supported by the unified and consistent value among the many partners (ex. Courts, Tribes, CASA, etc.) within Oregon's child welfare system that maintaining a child's connections is essential for the emotional health and well-being of the child.

#### CFSR Item 10: Relative Placement

This measure determines whether concerted efforts were made to place the child with relatives when appropriate. ROM CM.08 was used to determine percent of initial placements with relatives and CM.02 for a point in time count of child in a relative placement.

The analysis of the data shows a continuous improvement over the past year in the percentage of children in overall relative placement. The graph below shows Initial the information above by FFY.



In the Round 3 CFJR Case Reviews, this item was rated as a Strength in 77% of the applicable cases, and increased to 85% of applicable cases (149) during the PIP baseline. Oregon currently certifies relatives in the same manner in which all other foster parents are certified, and continues to make relative certification a priority. As a result, the workload of identifying and certifying relative as foster parents is significant. It is a real testimony to the staff of Oregon that the percentage of children placed with relatives, regardless of when it occurs during the episode continues to increase, giving great hope to continued increases in placement stability as discussed earlier.

**CFJR Item 11: Relationship of Child in Care with Parents**

This measure determines whether concerted efforts were made to promote, support, and or maintain positive relationships between the child in foster care and his or her mother and father or other primary caregiver through activities other than just arranging for visitation. There are other ways to promote the child’s relationship with their parent or caregiver; encouraging participation in school activities, medical appointments, sports activities, etc.

Oregon’s statewide data system is unable to provide quantitative data on this measure, and relies on Oregon’s Office of Program Integrity to evaluate this measure through their CFJR reviews.

The Round 3 CFJR Case Reviews rated 82% of the 28 applicable cases as a Strength in this measure. The PIP baseline shows a decrease in percentage of strength, to 66% of 103 applicable cases. The decrease is partially attributed to the agency’s need to increase parental engagement in all areas of case planning. Several activities have been developed and included in the PIP, to Increase parental engagement.

**Well Being Outcome 1: Families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children’s needs**

<b>CFSR Items 12 thru 18 - Round 3 (96 cases) and PIP Baseline (220 cases)</b>	<b>Round 3 # of applicable cases</b>	<b>Round 3 Rated as Strength</b>	<b>PIP Baseline # of applicable cases</b>	<b>PIP Baseline Rated as Strength</b>
Item #12 "Child's Parents', Foster Parents' Needs Assessed and Met"	94	<b>44%</b>	218	<b>41%</b>
Item #13 "Involvement of Child/Parents in Case Planning"	87	<b>61%</b>	207	<b>56%</b>
Item #14 "Monthly Face to Face with Child"	96	<b>68%</b>	220	<b>70%</b>
Item #15 "Monthly Face to Face with Parents"	81	<b>59%</b>	186	<b>47%</b>
Item #16 "Educational Needs Met"	65	<b>91%</b>	155	<b>87%</b>
Item #17 "Medical, Dental Needs Met"	71	<b>68%</b>	180	<b>77%</b>
Item #18 "Mental Health Needs Met"	59	<b>49%</b>	141	<b>65%</b>

CFSR Item 12: Child's, Parents', Foster Parents' Needs Assessed and Met

Item 12 determines if, under the period under review, the agency (1) made concerted efforts to assess the needs of children, parents, and foster parents both initially, if the child entered foster care or the case was opened during the period under review, and on an ongoing basis to identify the services necessary to achieve case goals and adequately address the issues relevant to the agency's involvement with the family and (2) whether the agency provided the appropriate services.

Oregon is dependent primarily on CSFR Reviews for this item as this is a qualitative measure. The ratings for this measure have slipped over the past few years. This item rated at 44% in the 2016 Round 3 CSFR Case Reviews, and declined to 41% most recently, during the period of the PIP baseline. Like in other measures in which appropriate engagement with parents drive the rating, the decline can be attributed to lack of engagement. The data from both reviews indicate that concerted efforts were made more often with children and foster parents but the effort to engage parents was lacking, particularly in cases when the children were in foster care. Where it was most prevalent was in cases where the parents were incarcerated or their whereabouts were unknown.

CFSR Item 13: Involvement of Child/Parents in case planning

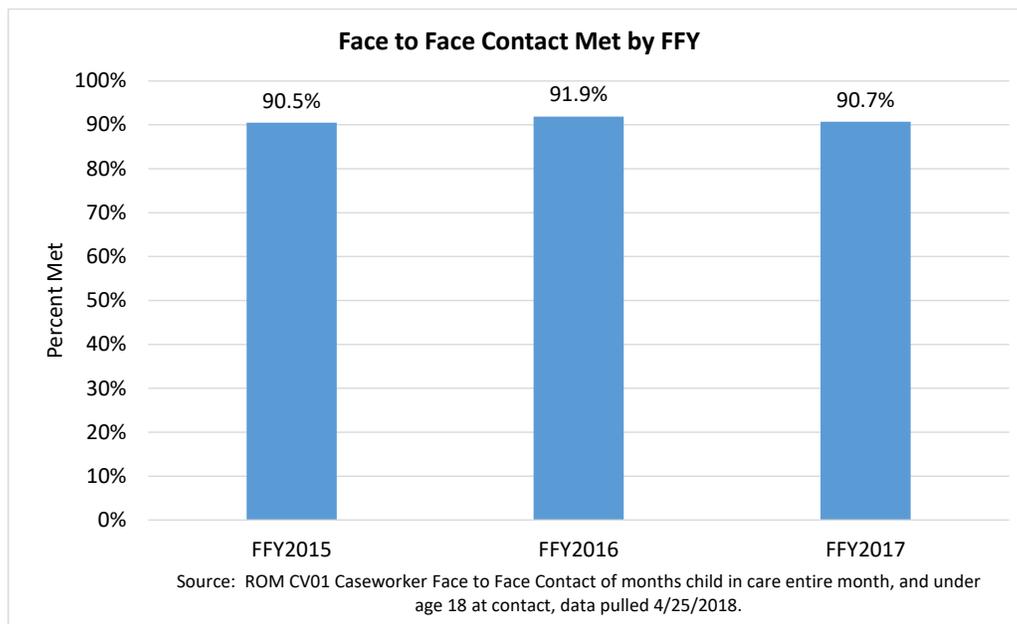
Item 13 determines whether, during the period under review, concerted efforts were made (or are being made) to involve parents and children (if developmentally appropriate) in the case planning process on an ongoing basis.

Oregon does not have a quantitative data measure for this item and as such is dependent on the CSFR Case Review process to inform progress and strategic planning. In the Round 3 CSFR Case Reviews, this measure was applicable in 87 cases and 60% of the cases rated as a Strength. During the PIP baseline 207 cases applied, and the percentage of strength decreased to 56%. The themes for this item were consistent with those of Item 12, in that the lack of parental engagement was identified as a primary factor for the cases being rated as Area Needing Improvement.

### CFSR Item 14: Monthly Face-to-Face with the child

Item 14 determines whether the frequency and quality of visits between caseworkers and the child are sufficient to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of the child and promote achievement of case goals.

The ROM report CV.01 Caseworker Face-to-Face Contact reports the number of children in care who had a visit during the month and whether the visit was in the home or at another location (Visited in-person only). This report captures contact for children through age 18 who spent the entire month in foster care.



The administrative data allows for greater understanding of who and where face to face contact is occurring with children during their foster care episode. However, it does not inform as to the quality of contact that is occurring during the face to face contact with children. For this information, Oregon is reliant upon the CFSR Case Review process to provide the case level analysis of the quality of the contact. In the Round 3 CFSR Case Reviews this item was rated as a Strength in 68% of the 96 cases reviewed. Most recently, during the PIP baseline period, of 220 cases reviewed, the rating increased to 70%. Oregon continues to focus on improving the quality of the contact as it is believed to be a lead measure to improve the overall safety, well-being and permanency for children.

CFSR Item 15: Monthly Face-to-Face with Parent

Item 15 determines the frequency and quality of the visits between caseworkers and the mothers and fathers of the children are sufficient to ensure the safety, permanency, and well-being of the children and promote achievement of case goals.

The Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics and Implementation produces a monthly statewide report, reported by District, of the number and percent of caseworker and adult (parent) contact. The report demonstrates an improvement from FFY15 to FFY16, but a decline for FFY17. The table below is a point in time, using the last day of the FFY for each of the last 3 FFYs by District and Statewide.

<b>Percent of Face-To-Face Contacts for Adults By the Last Day of the Federal Fiscal Year (Of those requiring contact)</b>			
<b>District</b>	<b>9/30/2015</b>	<b>9/30/2016</b>	<b>9/30/2017</b>
Central Office	0.0%	8.5%	33.9%
District 01	55.4%	55.2%	55.8%
District 02	0.8%	64.0%	47.2%
District 03	75.1%	86.1%	77.5%
District 04	19.3%	39.6%	29.2%
District 05	32.3%	41.6%	41.0%
District 06	49.2%	40.0%	40.9%
District 07	50.8%	79.7%	64.6%
District 08	31.5%	30.2%	26.8%
District 09	78.3%	85.5%	74.4%
District 10	73.4%	90.5%	70.5%
District 11	60.7%	54.8%	68.4%
District 12	45.3%	39.1%	59.0%
District 13	72.2%	70.1%	97.7%
District 14	93.6%	85.5%	78.1%
District 15	22.3%	23.0%	22.7%
District 16	28.3%	19.2%	21.0%
<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>46.7%</b>

Source: OR-Kids WB-5001-S Caseworker Family Face-to-Face All Contacts

The Round 3 CSFR case reviews for this measure shows a strength rating of 59% for 81 applicable cases, and a decline during the PIP baseline with a strength rating of 47% for the 186 applicable cases. As stated above, the decline is a direct result of inappropriate engagement with parents. This item continues to be an area of focus of Oregon’s efforts to improve parental engagement in case planning and services.

**Well-Being Outcome 2: Children received appropriate services to meet their educational needs.**

CFSR Item 16: Education needs of the child

This item determines whether the agency made concerted efforts to assess children's educational needs at the initial contact with the child or on an ongoing basis and whether identified needs were appropriately addressed in case planning and case management activities.

This item is also dependent on the CSFR Case Review process for performance reporting. In 2016 during the Round 3 CSFR Case Review Oregon had 91% of the applicable cases reviewed rated as a Strength. During the PIP baseline case reviews, this item had a strength rating of 87%. Although slightly lower than Round 3, Oregon continues to perform well in meeting children's educational needs. The partnership with the school districts, courts, CASA's, and other legal parties is a great support to Oregon's strength in this measure.

**Well-Being Outcome 3: Children received adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.**

CFSR Item 17: Physical health needs of the child, including dental needs

Item 17 determines whether the agency addressed the physical health needs of the children, including dental health needs.

Oregon is reliant upon the CSFR Case Reviews process for this item as well. Oregon has placed a great deal of emphasis over the past several years on improving the timely access to medical and dental providers., In the Round 3 CSFR Case Review this item was rated a strength in 68% of the cases. The primary theme of those cases rating as Area Needing Improvement was the lack of the record of a child's medication log required under OAR 413-070-0470. To address this issue, Oregon instituted a practice of having nurses assess a child's needs upon placement in foster care. This intervention resulted in a strength rating of 77% during the PIP baseline case reviews.

CFSR Item 18: Mental Health Needs Met

Item 18 measures whether the agency addressed the mental/behavioral health needs of the children. Although administrative data exists to inform this item, the lack of integrity of the data prevents Oregon from using it to report on this item. As a result, Oregon is, again, dependent on the CSFR Case Reviews to inform the progress of this item. This is another area where Oregon has worked very hard to improve timely assessment and access to Mental Health services over the past several years. In the 2016 Round 3 CSFR Case Reviews this item was rated a Strength on 49% of the applicable cases. The primary theme of those rated as Area Needs Improvement was the issues associated with the consistency of documentation and monitoring of psychotropic and other prescribed medications.

This last year, Health and Wellness Services field nurses have worked closely with field staff, parents and foster parents to provide medication management, teaching and training. As a result, this item's rating showed a remarkable improvement during the PIP baseline, with a 65% strength rating for the 141 applicable cases.

## **Systemic Factors**

### Item 19. Statewide Information System

The statewide information system was rated as a strength in the CFSR Round 3 Review. Over the course of this year, the primary focus of system improvements has been the server migration. The OR-Kids system was utilizing outdated servers. The process to move the system to new servers occurred in waves and resulted in increased system performance.

The OR-Kids CANS module received upgrades to the questions, algorithm and CANS rates.

Federal report work continued with the AFCARS and NYTD reports.

The system upgrades and corrections included:

- 44 system defect fixes to the OR-Kids production database;
- 9 change requests;
- 19 OR-Kids system maintenance changes;
- 1,684 database updates, including data fixes to improve data quality;
- Completed all but two items on the federal report AFCARS PIP, as well as other federal report updates.
- Implemented 10 new reports and enhanced 6 existing reports.
- Upgraded the OR-Kids database/system to new servers.
- Decommissioned previous Child Welfare Information System, FACIS.

### Item 20. Case Review System

Timeliness of case plan entry continues to be an area in need of improvement. In addition to the CFSR, Oregon is currently conducting fidelity case reviews in the areas of safety, permanency and SAFE home studies. These reviews identify gaps or areas needing improvement and staff conducting reviews work with branch leadership to develop improvement plans. Several QA activities included in the PIP will measure performance and monitor outcomes to improve practice across the state. Additionally, a work group is creating a document that will be both the case plan and the court report. Oregon is expecting these efforts to improve performance significantly on this item.

### Item 21. Periodic Reviews

The 2016 CFSR rated periodic reviews as a strength because Oregon's Citizen Review Board (CRB) tracks all children in foster care and ensures that almost all children and youth in care receive a periodic review once every six months either by a court or the CRB. This continued to be the case in 2017. The CRB transitioned onto the Oregon Judicial Department's Odyssey case management system in December 2016, and continues to track all children in foster care, determine when each case is due for a periodic review, and ensure that a timely CRB review is held if the case is not already scheduled for a court hearing that will satisfy the periodic review requirement.

### Item 22. Permanency Hearings

This item was rated as a strength in the 2016 CFSR based on timeliness data from Oregon's Juvenile Court Improvement Program (JCIP) and on stakeholder interviews affirming that permanency hearings are held in a timely manner.

JCIP's statistical reports for the 2017 calendar year show that Oregon continues to complete a high percentage of permanency hearings within federal timelines. For cases due for a first permanency hearing in 2017, 87% of first permanency hearings were completed within 14 months of the date that the petition was filed. Ninety percent of subsequent permanency hearings (i.e., permanency hearings that were not the first permanency hearing held on the case) held in 2017 occurred within one year of the most prior permanency hearing on the case. These percentages match Oregon's 2016 performance on the timeliness of first and subsequent permanency hearings.

Item 23. Termination of Parental Rights

The 2016 CFSR rated this item as an area needing improvement because Oregon did not have comprehensive information on whether the filing of termination of parental rights (TPR) proceedings occurs within federal timelines.

This did not change in 2017, as JCIP's Time to Termination of Parental Rights Petition report, which measures timeliness using the time that the dependency case has been open rather than the time that the child has spent in foster care over the previous 22 months, remains the only source of data on the timeliness of TPR filings in Oregon.

JCIP has, however, worked with courts to improve the comprehensiveness of its Time to Termination of Parental Rights Petition statistics, and the 2017 statistics show both an increase in the percentage of TPR cases included the report (78% in 2017 as compared with only 60% in 2016) and an improvement in timeliness (see table below).

Oregon Time from Dependency Petition to TPR Petition, 2016-2017 (Data from the JCIP <i>Time to Termination of Parental Rights Petition</i> Report)			
Year	Mean Days	Median Days	Percent within 15 Months
2016	534	465	47%
2017	512	460	49%

In 2017, the mean number of days from dependency petition to TPR petition dropped 22 days to 512 (16.8 months), and the median fell 5 days to 460 (15.1 months). Forty-nine percent of children on the 2017 report had TPR petition(s) entered on all parents within 456 days (roughly 15 months) of the entry of the dependency petition, as compared with 47% in 2016. It is unknown, however, how much of this improvement is a by-product of the increase in data comprehensiveness and how much results from improvements in practice.

It is also important to note that, since JCIP's measure differs from the federal 15-of-22-months timeline, some cases that had TPR petitions entered more than 15 months after the dependency case opened may have met the AFSA timeline if the child was placed in the home for some of the time that his/her case was open. Conversely, some cases that took less than 15 months to have a TPR case filed may not have met the timeline if the child had been in care on a previous dependency case for some of the 22 months prior to the filing of the TPR petition(s).

Oregon does not presently have reports to identify children who have been in care for 15 of 22 months and have not had a TPR petition filed, or to determine how many such cases have a judicial finding of good cause not to file a TPR petition. Oregon is not able to report on good cause findings because obtaining such information from court records would require a manual review of files, and because Oregon's child welfare information system does not presently require entry of judicial exception information.

#### Item 24: Notice of Hearings and Reviews to Caregivers

As reported in Oregon's June 2016 APSR, all Child Welfare District Offices have developed local procedures to provide timely Notice of Hearings and Reviews to Caregivers. In addition, the annual survey to Department certified caregivers in the fall asks the question pertaining to timely notice of Court hearings and reviews. During the survey conducted in the fall of 2017, 69% of 973 respondents provided an affirmative response. This is a slight increase from the survey results conducted the year before, in which 68.6% of 962 provided an affirmative answer. Oregon does not have a specific data field in the OR-Kids system to track any actual numbers of notifications of hearings or reviews which may be sent to a child's caregiver.

#### Item 25: Quality Assurance System

This item was rated as an area needing improvement in the CFSR Round 3 Review. As a result, Oregon is initiating a series of activities to incorporate the quantitative and qualitative review processes into routine and ongoing quality assurance and continuous quality improvement at the state and local level. Oregon will utilize the CFSR case reviews, Safety, Permanency and SAFE Home Study Fidelity reviews and tools, to create comprehensive improvement plans at the local and statewide level to improve practice. Please refer to the following Key Activities in the PIP, Goal 1, activities C.4, D.2, Goal 2, activities B.4, D.3, D.4.

#### Item 26 Initial Training

Oregon continues to provide training to child welfare staff and through an intergovernmental agreement with the Child Welfare Partnership (CWP) at Portland State University (PSU). In September of 2017, a new worker training redesign was implemented, combining training efforts both by DHS and PSU. The implementation of the training redesign resulted in a list of trainings, both computer-based and classroom-based that a new SSS1 must complete with various deadlines within the first year of employment.

This list is broken down into trainings that all SSS1s must take, and then role-specific trainings depending on which path the worker is taking in their careers.

The trainings that all SSS1s must take amount to approximately 34 days of training, along with various field activities and training preparation activities that happen with the new worker's supervisor and/or a more experienced worker.

Upon hire, it is recommended that new SSS1s spend up to the first two weeks in their home branch offices covering field activities, such as:

- Welcome and introductions
- Building tours
- Paperwork and technology
- Discussion of expectations of unit/branch

- Review of Agency Values and Mission
- Discussion of Organizational Structure
- Setting of initial onboarding and training plan

The new caseworker should also participate in training preparation activities, such as:

- Observations (Courts/Visits/Assessments)
- Opportunities to debrief observations with supervisor or identified peer
- Supervisor prepares worker for emotional toll of training and practice, critical importance of empathy and engagement, and expectation of employee of self-reflection and professional growth.

Previous to a new caseworker's first classroom training, there is a list of computer-based training (CBT) modules that they must complete to familiarize themselves with certain topics that will be discussed and built upon in their classroom training. These CBTs amount to a little over 11 hours of training, not including any time to debrief with supervisors or a peer.

After completing the CBTs, the initial classroom training consists of a three-week class conducted through Portland State University's Child Welfare Partnership (CWP) called Essential Elements of Child Welfare Practice (hereafter referred to as "Essentials"). New employees must complete Essentials prior to having responsibility for a child welfare caseload. New employees must be enrolled or have completed training within 60 days of their hire date. The activities now include a robust simulation of a comprehensive assessment, assessing for present and impending danger, developing safety plans, ongoing family assessments/case plans, monitoring child safety, and meeting expected outcomes. Employees will also participate in a simulated mock court session to learn what to expect and prepare themselves to present in a courtroom setting.

Prior to the September 2017 implementation of the new curriculum, caseworkers would receive four weeks of lecture based classroom instruction for policy and practice content and one half-day of OR-Kids training. As a result, new caseworkers were not exposed to critical aspects of routine documentation duties until the end of their training and therefore missed opportunities for hands-on practice of documentation skills as they were presented in training. Additionally, new caseworkers formally had to leave the CWP building to travel to a DHS CW training facility for the separate OR-Kids training session due to the necessity for the OR-Kids Training Database to be accessed only from a secure DHS network connection. This physical and temporal separation unintentionally signaled that the Oregon Practice Model and OR-Kids are two mutually exclusive subjects trained by different agencies when in fact, the Practice Model is infused throughout OR-Kids by design, and the two subjects work in tandem to guide casework practice.

Under the new training plan, new caseworkers must now take the previously offered "OR-Kids Basics" training at their own pace as a pre-requisite for entering Essentials, to enable them to participate in more advanced OR-Kids training activities structured within policy and practice model trainings. DHS Child Welfare and CWP collaborated to provide a dedicated OR-Kids Trainer from Child Welfare's internal training team to be co-located at the CWP Training facility, along with computer hardware capable of accessing the OR-Kids Training Database from the non-DHS network connection.

As a result, all new caseworker trainings as of September 2017 now have multiple sessions of OR-Kids training that occur simultaneous with, or immediately after relevant learning objectives. For example, caseworkers now learn about assessing for Present Danger during a CPS assessment and how to develop a safety plan during day 5 of new worker training. Immediately after learning these concepts and role-playing their interviews with the family, they then log into a laptop that mimics their DHS office systems and they learn how to create and document these activities and forms in OR-Kids. Both the CWP trainer and the OR-Kids trainer are in the room to lead the discussion on how field-work and documentation duties coincide with and support each other. This timely delivery of information results in greater learner retention, a practical application of presented concepts, a realistic simulation of daily job-duties, and a unified message that OR-Kids documentation is an integral part of compliance with the Oregon Practice Model. Furthermore, the OR-Kids documentation activities are designed to mimic working with the simulated case scenarios used during training as the trainees follow the different mock families as their cases progress from the initial report of abuse through case closure.

Since DHS transitioned to a new Learning Management System and a new training design, we do not have accurate data prior to the implementation of the new training redesign. Going forward, we have greatly increased our ability to track required training. SSS1s are receiving quarterly reports that display their training progress and how long they have until they must complete those trainings. Staff who are behind in their training plans are escalated to their branch manager.

The following chart represents data for SSS1s hired between September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017, and March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

Time	Course Name	Complete	Incomplete	Percent Complete
30 days/Yearly	What you need to know about Karly's Law	133	33	80%
Prereq to E.E.	24/7 Mandatory Reporting Training	154	12	93%
Prereq to E.E.	The Impact of State and Federal Law on Child Welfare Practice	151	15	91%
Prereq to E.E.	OR-Kids Basics	152	14	92%
Prereq to E.E.	Indian Child Welfare Act	151	15	91%
Prereq to E.E.	OSM Session 1	154	12	93%
Prereq to E.E.	OSM Session 2	153	13	92%
Prereq to E.E.	OSM Session 3	152	14	92%
Prereq to E.E.	OSM Session 4	153	13	92%
Prereq to E.E.	OSM Session 5	153	13	92%
Prereq to E.E.	OSM Session 6	153	13	92%
Prereq to E.E.	OSM Session 7	153	13	92%
Prereq to E.E.	Secondary Traumatic Stress	152	14	92%
Prereq to E.E.	CW Ethics and DHS Values	153	13	92%
60 days	Essential Elements (E.E.) of Child Welfare Practice	112	54	67%
60 days	Creating and maintaining a respectful, discrimination and harassment free workplace	115	51	69%
90 days	Sharing of information between Child Welfare and Self Sufficiency	97	69	58%
Prereq to Well-being	CANS	118	48	71%
Prereq to Well-being	Advocating for Educational Services	107	59	64%
6 months	Well-being Needs of Children	24	142	14%
6 months	Family Conditions	33	133	20%
6 months	Cultural Competency and Cultural Humility at DHS and OHA	85	81	51%
6 months	Core Values	49	117	30%
6 months	Ask Diversity: An Intro to PAUSE	54	112	33%
6 months	Domestic Violence - DV 101	33	133	20%
1 year	Trauma Informed Practice Strategies (TIPS)	60	106	36%
1 year	Preparing and Presenting for Success in Court	23	143	14%
1 year	DHS Staff Reporting of CCA Concerns (SB 1515)	82	84	49%
1 year	Multi Ethnic Placement Act (MEPA)	79	87	48%
1 year	Confidentiality in Child Welfare	80	86	48%
1 year	CW Practices for cases with DV	46	120	28%
1 year	Adoption Assistance	46	120	28%
1 year	Guardianship Assistance Part 1	12	154	7%
1 year	Guardianship Assistance Part 2	25	141	15%
1 year	Adoptions and Safe Families Act (ASFA)	47	119	28%
1 year	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Young Adults (CSEC)	33	133	20%
6 months	OR-Kids CPS Assessment 101 / Assessment Workers	61	105	37%
6 months	OR-Kids Screening 101 / Screeners	12	154	7%
6 months	OR-Kids Permanency 101 / Permanency Workers	37	129	22%
6 months	OR-Kids Certification 101 / Certification Workers	3	163	2%

With the new redesign and monitoring plan, SSS1s are completing their required training within the required timeline at higher completion rates than in the past. This is due in part to the increased monitoring and reporting, along with rigorous checking of pre-requisite completions before allowing a new worker to proceed onto further training opportunities.

Not surprisingly, as the deadline to complete extends further into the new worker's first year of employment, the completion rates decline. This is due to intentional planning between the new worker and their supervisor to space out the trainings within the time allowed to also provide for opportunities to learn on the job and complete their own work tasks.

To also aid in the training and mentorship of SSS1s, 50 positions of a new role were created to help in the successful onboarding and preparation of new workers. Staff Training and Retention Specialists (STARS) are now referred to as Mentoring Assisting and Promoting Success (MAPS). These specialists will work alongside supervisors to help new and seasoned workers with how to handle situations that they encounter by providing additional supports through general and case-specific consultation, support, and training of new and existing caseworkers, and will facilitate the effective functioning of units within the branch.

Certain role-specific trainings and their respective completion rates will not appear as the same higher percentages as the other courses that are required for all new workers. This is because those courses are only required if a new worker is pursuing that track in their career, but we do not have separate job classifications that would provide a more detailed means of tracking just those positions.

As a part of the implementation of the new worker training redesign, a revamped required training checklist was also published for supervisors (PEM C) and Social Service Assistants (SSAs). The PEM C training requirement amounts to approximately 25 days of training, and the SSA training amounts to approximately 12 days of training.

Ongoing child welfare supervisor training continues through the intergovernmental agreement with PSU. This cohort training is a six-month cohort offered twice a year to those who supervise worker in the child welfare agency, as well as our tribal partners in Oregon who have child welfare tribal supervisors.

The following chart represents data for PEM Cs hired between October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016, and March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

Time	Course Name	Complete	Incomplete	Percent Complete
TBD	New Manager Introduction to DHS	14	28	33%
TBD	DHS Essentials of Human Resource Management	19	23	45%
TBD	Managing Resources: Budgets, Contracts, Risks	2	40	5%
TBD	Cultivating a Diverse Workforce	7	35	17%
TBD	Delivering Communications That Get Results	8	34	19%
TBD	Ethics	10	32	24%
TBD	Online: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Stalking	5	37	12%
6 months	OR-Kids Supervisor Part 1	1	41	2%
6 months	OR-Kids Supervisor Part 2	1	41	2%
6 months	OR-Kids Supervisor Part 3	0	42	0%
6 months	CORE - Supervisor Training	16	26	38%

SSA training is a six-day classroom training provided through PSU, focusing on the essential skills and knowledge needed to support safety, permanency, and wellbeing of children service by the Department. SSA training is now required within 6 months of hire. SSA training is offered 3 times per year. There is also a new course on Confirming Safe Environments for SSAs that started in May 2018.

The following chart represents data for SSSAs hired between September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017, and March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

Time	Course Name	Complete	Incomplete	Percent Complete
Prereq to CORE	24/7 Mandatory Reporting Training	6	33	15%
Prereq to CORE	Secondary Traumatic Stress	7	32	18%
Prereq to CORE	CW Ethics and DHS Values	8	31	21%
Prereq to CORE	The Impact of State and Federal Law on Child Welfare Practice	5	34	13%
60 days	Creating and maintaining a respectful, discrimination and harassment free workplace	11	28	28%
90 days	Confidentiality in Child Welfare	8	31	21%
90 days	Sharing of Information b/w Child Welfare and Self Sufficiency	8	31	21%
90 days	OSM Session 1	8	31	21%
90 days	OSM Session 2	6	33	15%
90 days	OSM Session 3	4	35	10%
90 days	OSM Session 4	3	36	8%
90 days	OSM Session 5	3	36	8%
90 days	OSM Session 6	3	36	8%
90 days	OSM Session 7	3	36	8%
90 days	OR-Kids Basics	4	35	10%
60 days	CORE - SSA Training	3	36	8%
6 months	Cultural Competency and Cultural Humility at DHS and OHA	25	14	64%
6 months	Core Values	16	23	41%
6 months	Ask Diversity: An Intro to PAUSE	9	30	23%
6 months	Domestic Violence - DV 101	6	33	15%
1 year	DHS Staff Reporting of CCA Concerns (SB 1515)	7	32	18%
1 year	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Young Adults (CSEC)	13	26	33%

The completion rates for these courses, are not as positive as those for SSS1s, because these classes for SSAs aren't going to be required until July 1, 2018. To help maintain a structured approach to the implementation of required training, DHS will only be making changes to the required training checklist on January 1 and July 1 of each year, as necessary. There are other training initiatives in various phases of design to build upon the training for PEM Cs and SSAs.

### Item 27, Ongoing Training

Oregon still does not have statutory or administrative rule requirements for advanced practice or annual/bi-annual training hours for case management staff after one year of employment with DHS. Workgroups have been established that are working toward implementing a change to this, with a targeted effective date of July 1, 2019.

There are required specialized advanced trainings for specific staff in certification and adoption caseworker roles. Some of these trainings are provided by internal DHS CW trainers, and others are provided by PSU through the agreement with the Child Welfare Partnership.

Recently added trainings to help increase professional development:

- **Child and Family Services Reviewer Training:** The CFSR training is a combination of online, classroom and field activities designed to prepare Child Welfare staff and partners to conduct Child Welfare case reviews. This training will provide an overview of the current quality assurance and federal review process used by Oregon's Child Welfare program and will prepare DHS staff and community partners to participate in Oregon's ongoing process of case reviews to improve CW outcomes for children and families. The CFSR team conducts ongoing quarterly trainings for both central office and field staff.
- **Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Young Adults (CSEC) Level 2 Training:** Engagement strategies and techniques, education and awareness with clients being

served, learn more about co-occurring disorders and treatment such as mental health, drug and alcohol use with CSEC victims, handling the hard cases, practice cases and case studies, Oregon state resources, working with law enforcement, and more.

The following chart represents data for SSS1s that completed a course listed below between October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016 and March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

<b>SSS1 Ongoing Training</b>	
<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Number Completed</b>
OR-Kids - Initial Safety Plan	21
OR-Kids - Improving Timeliness in CPS Assessments - C05786	88
OR-Kids - Documenting to Safety - Assessment - C04338	161
OR-Kids Documenting to Permanency - Case Plan Overview	12
OR-Kids Documenting to Permanency - Developing Expected Outcomes	78
CSEC Level 2 Training	19
SAFE Home Study Training	120
Adoption Tools and Techniques	22
Certification and Adoption Worker Training	62
Foundations	26

Oregon has a number of program staff serving as consultants who have been providing ongoing technical assistance, coaching, and some training to child welfare staff throughout the state. These consultants are assigned to specific regions and specific program areas, such as safety, permanency, and foster care, while others have expertise in specific practice areas such as substance abuse, domestic violence, education, health care, IV-E eligibility, and so forth. Courses in Enhanced SAFE skills and additional OSM trainings have been offered by consultants in the Safety and Permanency program areas.

Development of additional Supervisor supports that reinforce ongoing professional development beyond initial supervisor training is ongoing. This has included implementation of a monthly newsletter, and distance delivery training opportunities, along with development towards implementing advanced training at supervisor quarterly meetings, peer mentoring, developing communities of practice, and coaching.

The following chart represents data for Supervisors (PEM Cs) that completed a course listed below between October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016, and March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

<b>Supervisor Ongoing Training</b>	
<b>Course Name</b>	<b>Number Completed</b>
DHS - CW - 2018 Supervisor Conference	201
DHS - CW - Enhanced Hiring Practices for Supervisors	26
DHS - CW - PSU - Supervising SAFE C06002	24

Supervisors were also provided an opportunity at the September/October Supervisor's Quarterly meeting to attend a course on Trauma Informed Practice for Supervisors that was well-attended.

Oregon has two comprehensive key activities planned. Utilizing the same project management structure as the redesign of Oregon's new worker training, and utilizing the lessons learned from that work, Oregon will complete a comprehensive review of training opportunities available for ongoing workers and supervisors, and redesign the training methodology based on the comprehensive assessment of needs and gaps in the current offerings, assessment of resource capacity, and implementation of redesigned training. These initiatives have started in a diverse committee representing a cross-section of the organization responsible for identifying areas of interest, desired learning opportunities, and assessing the resources necessary to implement the effective redesign of CW ongoing training. The intention is to have a new methodology for advanced professional development by the end of 2018.

### BSW and MSW Programs

The Department supports up to 24 students per year in the undergraduate and graduate degree programs at Portland State University. Tuition support is available to Department staff or students who want to pursue a career in public child welfare and agree to work for the Department following graduation commensurate to the scholarship. The current emphasis on recruitment for this has been targeted to the promising child welfare staff who are performing well in the work, and supervisors or higher-level managers in child welfare field offices.

Currently there are 24 active students in the program, 23 MSW students and 1 BSW student. 12 students are scheduled for graduation in June, 11 MSW students and 1 BSW student. The Department received 30 Child Welfare Education Program applications for the 2018-2019 academic year, 26 MSW and 4 BSW student candidates. There were 16 employees who applied and 14 recruits who applied. The interview process for those candidates was conducted and there was a total of 21 interviews. Applicants have not yet been selected for the 2018-2019 academic year.

### Item 28. Foster and Adoptive Parent Training

This item was rated as an area needing improvement in the CFSR review and two key activities in the program improvement plan are scheduled to address this issue, while the Department continues utilizing the current methodologies for initial and ongoing training. Please see Goal 3, Strategy A. Develop and Support an infrastructure to ensure caregivers receive adequate training.

The results of the foster parent survey over the course of this past year indicate a decrease from 64.2% to 58.8% satisfaction rate (please see attachment #6 for survey results).

The contracted training sessions provided through the intergovernmental agreement with Portland State University, as of the end of April 2018, were attended by 976 participants in the classroom trainings and 147 participants in distance delivery training. A total of 157 participants completed courses available through the Foster Parent College online curriculum for a total 1,088 hours. This is a large increase in hours, compared to 598 hours last year, indicating that foster parents are actively taking advantage of this resource. The Foster Parent Lending Library was utilized by 23 participants who checked out 69 items.

The Department does not fully utilize the capacity in OR-Kids to track foster parent training, which can occur in many venues and through various training providers. The additional workload seems to be prohibitive at this time, but until such time as a full accounting of training

received by providers can be assessed, the Department relies on only the data available from the contracted training resources.

### Item 29. Array of Services

Oregon was rated as an area needing improvement on this systemic factor. Although the state can demonstrate an array of services around the state (Please also see Service Description), it is acknowledged that the array is not sufficient to meet the needs of children and families. As part of the PIP, Oregon will complete routine reviews of the service array in conjunction with the local strategic planning efforts.

Oregon recognizes the need to develop a more comprehensive array of substitute care resources for children needing placement. Several efforts are underway to improve this specific need. Please see Foster and Adoptive Parent Diligent Recruitment Plans in Section 13 of this report, and the PIP Goal 2, Strategy E., Increase the placement resource capacity for all children.

Oregon examined the work done locally over the past several years as the state implemented the Strengthening, Preserving and Reunifying Families (SPRF) resources provided to the Department by the Legislature. This staged implementation process provided local areas with additional resources to prioritize identified gaps through contracted services. It was not possible to fill every gap and need identified therefore, DHS leadership in each district prioritized the services to be contracted. DHS leadership used the needs identified by community partners and staff as indicated below, along with data pertaining to characteristics of families whose children were removed from the home to help them prioritize.

DHS developed a funding allocation formula based on the population of families served by child welfare in the following proportion: 50% of total represents families served with children in the home, 25% represent children in substitute care and 25% represent the child protective services cases assigned and open assessments. The Department also allocated a 5% differential increase in 16 identified counties adjusting to help create infrastructure to support increased service array in smaller communities, including Clatsop, Tillamook, Lincoln, Curry, Josephine, Sherman, Gilliam, Wheeler, Crook, Jefferson, Lake, Morrow, Union, Wallowa, Grant, and Harney.

Each county continues to review their individualized service array through means which may include conversations with county partners and program staff. Initially, they held specific meetings to identify gaps in service provision and capacity issues in services already in place. Once the gaps were identified, contracts were written to address the gaps. In the original discussions, a variety of county partners had representatives at meetings in many of the counties, provided valuable input, and participated in planning the service array for their individual counties. Some of those partners included: Judicial Department, Tribes, law enforcement, county employees, faith-based organizations, school districts/education, drug and alcohol and mental health programs, parent programs, etc. They will continue to include community partners moving forward as they reassess their individualized service array.

The following list provides themes in the contracted service array across the state:

- **Navigators:** Specialists to help navigate social service agencies. Multnomah, Washington, Lane, Tillamook, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Grant, Harney, Lincoln, Clatsop, Columbia, Douglas, Coos, Curry, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Multnomah, Josephine, Jackson, Hood River, Wasco, Benton and Linn.
- **Parent, Educate and Coach/Mentoring:** Specialists to reinforce parenting behaviors, supportive services. Tillamook, Columbia, Clatsop, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Clackamas, Josephine, Jackson, Multnomah, Lane, Klamath, Lake, Douglas, Umatilla, Coos, Curry, Lincoln, Linn, Benton and Washington.
- **Relief Nursery:** Childcare, parenting, support services. Umatilla, Jackson, Coos, Malheur, Douglas, Curry, Josephine and Lane.
- **Alcohol and Drug Treatment:** Inpatient/Outpatient alcohol and drug treatment or recovery focused services that focus on multi-dimensional issues such as parenting, domestic violence services, and childcare. Columbia, Washington, Marion, Douglas and Yamhill.
- **Housing:** Short-term, Long-term, Emergency, Treatment Based and Transitional Housing services. Umatilla, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Douglas, Linn, Benton, Lincoln, Coos, Multnomah, Clackamas, Tillamook, Lane, Columbia, Clatsop, Polk, Yamhill, Marion, Washington, Malheur, Deschutes, Crook and Jefferson.
- **Front End Intervention:** Specialists (Alcohol and Drug, Mental Health, Domestic Violence, and human service generalists) responding with CPS workers. Umatilla, Linn, Benton, Lincoln, Coos, Curry, Baker, Union, Wallowa, Douglas, Multnomah, Clackamas and Lane.
- **Reconnecting Families:** Specialists used to engage families and conduct relative searches for additional familial resources/placements. Lincoln, Marion, Polk and Deschutes.
- **Trauma Services and therapeutic services:** Mental Health services and Intensive services to trauma affected families and children. Clackamas, Douglas, Coos, Hood River and Wasco.
- **Family Visitation Support and Coaching:** Tillamook, Washington, Hood River, Wasco, Jackson, Josephine, Lane, Klamath, Lake, Columbia, Deschutes, Linn, Benton, Lincoln, Crook, Jefferson and Douglas.
- **Transportation Services:** Washington, Lake and Klamath.
- **Family Strengths & Needs Assessment:** Lane, Klamath, Lake, Washington, Clackamas, Coos, Curry, Jackson, Josephine, Linn, Benton and Lincoln.
- **Enhanced Meeting Facilitation:** Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Clackamas, Curry, Douglas, Multnomah and Washington.

### **Program Budget and Allocation:**

For the 2017-2019 biennium, an allocation methodology of the previous biennium expenditures divided by the total available budget was used. This percentage was then applied to the total available budget for the biennium for each district's portion.

The Department continues with the analysis of resource use, both through in-depth analysis of expenditure data, outcomes from performance based contracting, and analysis of the types, duration, and intensity of service provision as these relate to identified child and family needs.

When a family has an open CPS assessment, there are times children are identified as safe but it is clear the family could benefit from ongoing support. In those cases, criteria is considered to determine if a family has met the moderate to high need standard. At the conclusion of a CPS assessment, if a family is deemed moderate to high needs, they are given the option of being connected with supports through Child Welfare. In counties that practiced Differential Response, contracted services can be offered through The Family Strengths and Needs assessment. In counties where Differential response was never implemented, a family is referred to available community services. However, a recent work group has recommended all counties be eligible for contracted services when a family has moderate to high needs. This is currently being considered for implementation. No further child welfare case management is received.

#### Item 30, Individualizing Services

Oregon was rated as an area needing improvement on this systemic factor. Oregon will utilize PIP Goal 2, activities A.1, A.2 and A.3 to address this systemic factor. Oregon is also utilizing the evaluation data for the Leveraging Intensive Family Engagement (LIFE) demonstration project, to identify best practices. These findings are being utilized across the state to increase the engagement of parents and youth in the process of identifying and utilizing the services most useful to meet their needs.

#### Items 31 and 32, State Engagement and Consultation with Stakeholder Pursuant to CFSP and APSR, Coordination of CFWP Services With Other Federal Programs

This systemic factor is rated as a strength, and Oregon continues to utilize and develop and utilize the statewide Advisory groups to inform child welfare practice. As an example, the statewide advisory groups have been consulted and provided opportunity for input and review in each of the submissions of federal reports and plans (SWA, PIP and APSR) and has had multiple opportunities for input on the Unified Plan and the redesign of caseworker training.

Oregon has ongoing and involved conversations with the federally recognized tribes in Oregon and juvenile justice agencies through IV-E agreements to support coordination of foster care for those populations and staff represent the agency on a wide variety of state and local committees, advisory groups, and community collaborative efforts. The federally recognized tribes in Oregon have also been included in the development of the PIP and APSR.

The Department coordinates case related services with families also served through self-sufficiency.

#### Item 33. Standards Applied Equally

This systemic factor is an area needing improvement and several actions are currently underway to address this factor.

Oregon has implemented a quality assurance review tool for the SAFE home study to increase the fidelity to the home study model. The baseline data for this review has been collected, and

is the process of being analyzed. The SAFE Home Study mobile unit will utilize the findings to create plans to better serve and support foster families.

Multiple reports and audits completed over the course of the past year indicate a need for improved licensing process for child caring agencies. The work this past year to revise the administrative rules for licensing of these programs was completed, and the child care licensing unit has returned to the administrative oversight of child welfare. Efforts underway to examine the array on contracted treatment services for children in substitute care is a key activity 4.5 and the Unified Plan which can be found at <http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/aboutdhs/Child-Safety-Plan/Pages/index.aspx>, under Goal 2 is examining the continuum of care for children and youth in substitute care.

However, the consistency in the application of standards has not yet been achieved and work continues between the private child caring agency licensing unit, foster care, and IV-E eligibility foster care programs. Progress will be reported in the next APSR.

#### Item 34. Requirements for Criminal Background Checks –

This systemic factor was rated as an area needing improvement during the Round 3 review. The Department has improved OR-Kids functionality to ensure background checks are completed in a timely manner and recorded for all home providers in the system. OR-Kids does not allow staff to open a certification, unless appropriate dates for the background checks have been entered.

The ICPC unit works closely with Federal Compliance staff and with field staff to ensure that accurate information is obtained and entered for out-of-state foster care providers. The Background Check Unit (BCU), instituted a new dedicated email box for background check requests for Child Welfare, and the majority of background check requests now are submitted via email instead of by fax or regular mail.

The Legislature recently allocated a large number of new staff positions to BCU to help to speed up the processing of background checks for Child Welfare foster certification and for licensed private agencies, among other programs served by BCU. Hiring processes are ongoing for the new BCU staff and the first cohort has already started training.

#### Item 35. Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Homes

This systemic factor is an area needing improvement, is a part of the key activities of the PIP under Goal 2, activities E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4. and E.5. Additional information about current status of this effort is reported in Section 13 of this report.

#### Item 36. State Use of Cross-Jurisdictional Resources for Permanent Placements

The table below reflects the number of ICPC foster and adoption home studies completed on time over the course of the past 17 months. Timeliness has declined due to staff shortages in the Central ICPC office which have prevented timely processing of home studies.

Date assigned	1/2017 to 5/2017			6/2017 to 3/2018		
	On time	Late	On Time Percentage	On time	Late	On Time Percentage
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>77.4</b>

Progress will be reported in the next APSR.

### 3. Update on Progress Made to Improve Outcomes

Oregon first submitted the CFSR Round 3 Program Improvement Plan on May 4, 2017. Based on feedback, comments and requests from Region X staff, subsequent submissions were sent on July 10, 2017, October 9, 2017, December 18, 2017, February 21, 2018, March 2, 2018 and June 8, 2018. Oregon is currently addressing the latest requests from Region X and preparing the next submission due by July 12, 2018.

#### **.Update to the Plan for Improvement**

**Goal 1: Safety: Children in Oregon who come to the attention of child welfare will be protected from abuse and neglect and will be safely maintained in their homes, whenever possible and appropriate.**

**Objective 1:** Implement case practice improvements regarding safety planning during the CPS process.

#### **Key Activities:**

1. Conduct screening fidelity reviews in every District (including both calls assigned and those closed at screening).  
Projected Completion Date: December 31, 2018

*Progress: Screening fidelity reviews have occurred in 14 of the 16 Districts statewide. Practice changes that have occurred are more accurate allegation identification, improvement around appropriate assignment of historical abuse and increased documentation around screening decision.*

2. Conduct OSM/ child protective services fidelity reviews in every District  
Projected Completion Date: December 31, 2018

*Progress: OSM/DR child protective service fidelity reviews have occurred in 11 of the 16 Districts statewide. Fidelity reviews show marked improvement in key safety outcomes. Action plans are being developed and strategic planning is occurring to continue to improve safety outcomes. Fidelity reviews are ongoing and re-pulls are completed every 6 months.*

3. Develop and provide CPS assessment documentation training with an emphasis on maximizing efficiency, efficacy and support of OSM model for every District  
Projected Completion Date: March 1, 2017

*Progress: Completed and ongoing for new staff. 6-month fidelity reviews have shown marked improvement in key safety outcomes, such as correct safety threat identification, application of threshold criteria, improvement in information gathering directly relating to safety decisions.*

4. Maintain a Sensitive Issue Review (SIR) process that requires staffing every SI submitted, conduct case/file reviews as appropriate and continue to track follow up and trend analysis.  
Projected Completion Date: Ongoing

*Progress: Current and Ongoing. The child welfare program worked with the Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics and Implementation to develop an internal, web-based system to track the nature of sensitive issue reports called SIRA. The new system allows Oregon to track sensitive issue reviews resulting from out of home care assessment, dispositional findings and Karly's Law cases, and will track actions taken during the course of a review*

**Objective 2:** Implement case practice improvements regarding safety planning throughout the life of the case after the CPS assessment.

**Key Activities:**

1. Implement the practice of group supervision throughout the state to advance the collective understanding of safety threat management and other key concepts of OSM.  
Projected Completion Date: March 2017

*Progress: Implementation is complete and ongoing support continues. Consultants are conducting fidelity reviews throughout the state and provide feedback around strengths and barriers to district leadership and develop an action plan. Follow up regarding the action plan is done every 60 days and we re-pull every 6 months for the fidelity review. In addition, consultants track monthly group supervision and provide updates to district leadership. Consultants and MAPS are provided ongoing group supervision training to ensure consistent facilitation. Group supervision is identified as a key tool used to improve practice and accurate application of the safety threshold in areas such as domestic violence, chronic neglect, substance abuse.*

2. Consultant will participate in case transfer from CPS to permanency unit staff with additional focus on conditions for return and ongoing safety planning as a component of the local training strategy. Time limited  
Projected Completion Date: July 2017

*Progress: Complete*

3. Consultants providing field observation and follow up with new staff within 90 days of completion of CORE training.  
Projected Completion Date: Ongoing

*Progress: Ongoing*

**Objective 3:** Promote a consistent application of the OSM between child welfare and judicial system partners to support decisions to enhance safety and effective service planning and delivery.

**Key Activities:**

1. Develop and deliver regional ‘OSM Legal Crosswalk” trainings to District Management staff and legal system partners.  
Projected Completion Date: May 2017

*Progress: Activity was placed on hold during administration change. Modified activity has been developed to replace this one has been incorporated into the PIP*

2. In collaboration with JCIP staff develop training curriculum to sustain consistent application of OSM for newly appointed juvenile court judges.  
Projected Completion Date: October 2017

*Progress: Same as above*

**Progress Measures and Benchmarks:**

Oregon has identified the following measures and benchmarks for this goal. These measures will be monitored at least quarterly at the child welfare Quarterly Business Review (QBR) and during the regularly scheduled OCWP and field management meetings.

## 1. Timeliness to 1<sup>st</sup> contact ROM CPS. 03

<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Safety 2: Timeliness of Investigation</b>					
<b>Program Indicator:</b>						
<b>Program population</b>	Accepted reports for CPS Traditional or Alternative Response Assessments with an initial child contact or attempted contact within 24 hours or 5 days Source: ROM Report CPS03 Time to Initial Contact					
<b>Calculation</b>	Operational Definition of Measure: Percent of reports referred for Investigation <u>that had</u> an initial child contact or attempted contact within the required response time (24 hours or within 5 days) of receiving the report. Counts are based on a family case (not individual child) Cases are counted in the ROM Report Period when the CPS report was received. Required response time – Each report is assigned one of two types of response times (“within 24 hours” or “within 5 days) depending on the urgency of the report as stated in agency policy” Calculation: Numerator: (Of the denominator) Number of cases where the child contact or attempted contact was made within the required response time of report received date Divided by Denominator: Number of CPS reports accepted.					
<b>Outcome Range</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>CW QRB Target: XXX</b>		
	<85%	≥85% and <95%	≥ 95%	<b>Tier 2 Owner: Tami Kane-Suleiman</b>		
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>					
<b>QBR reporting period</b>	<b>Date of Source Data</b>	<b># of Initial Contact/ Attempted Contact</b>	<b># of Accepted Reports</b>	<b>Percent with Initial Contact/ Attempted Contact</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>ROM Update Date</b>
<b>QBR 2016_Q4</b>	7/1/2016 to 9/30/2016	5,642	8,665	65.1%	Red	1/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q1</b>	10/1/2016 to 12/31/2016	6,210	9,044	68.7%	Red	4/6/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q2</b>	1/1/2017 to 3/31/2017	6,763	9,775	69.2%	Red	7/7/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q3</b>	4/1/2017 to 6/30/2017	7,389	10,268	72.0%	Red	10/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q4</b>	7/1/2017 to 9/30/2017	6,462	8,700	74.3%	Red	1/4/2018
<b>QBR 2018_Q1</b>	10/1/2017 to 12/31/2017	6,867	9,076	75.7%	Red	4/12/2018

This measure has seen continuous improvement since the last report, showing an improvement of 10.6% in the past 5 quarters.

## 2. Timeliness of assessment completion, ROM CPS. 02

<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Safety 3 Timeliness of Assessment Completion</b>					
<b>Program Indicator:</b>	Percent of investigation reports completed within policy timelines (30/45days).					
<b>Calculation specifications:</b>						
<b>Program population</b>	Percent/Count of CPS assessments completed on time from report received date over time; Source: ROM Report CPS.02 Traditional Response and Alternative Response completed within required time-of those due					
<b>Calculation</b>	<p><b>Operational Definition of Measure:</b> Percent of accepted reports for CPS investigations that reached the investigation due date according to agency policy that were completed within the required time period for completing the investigation (extensions included).</p> <p><b>Report</b> – This measure is by “report” not individual child. Since there can be multiple allegations and conclusions (findings) for multiple children in a report, all children in the report must have a conclusion (finding) for the report to be reported as concluded.</p> <p><b>Completed Report</b> – a report is only completed when every child named in the report has an investigation completed date.</p> <p><b>Calculation:</b> Numerator: (Of the denominator) Number of investigations completed within required time period of receiving report, Divided By Denominator: Number of CPS reports that reached the investigation due date according to agency policy</p>					
<b>Outcome Range</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>CW QRB Target: xxx</b>		
	<70%	≥70% and <90%	≥90%	<b>Tier 2 Owner: Tami Kane-Suleiman</b>		
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>					
<b>QBR Reporting Period</b>	<b>Date of Source Data</b>	<b># of Investigations completed within time due</b>	<b>Total # of Completed Investigations</b>	<b>Percent Completed Timely</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>ROM Update Date</b>
<b>QBR 2016_Q3</b>	4/1/2016 to 6/30/2016	1,679	6,999	24.0%	Red	10/6/2016
<b>QBR 2016_Q4</b>	7/1/2016 to 9/30/2016	2,231	6,516	34.2%	Red	1/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q1</b>	10/1/2016 to 12/31/2016	1,842	7,456	24.7%	Red	4/6/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q2</b>	1/1/2017 to 3/31/2017	1,340	6,925	19.4%	Red	7/7/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q3</b>	4/1/2017 to 6/30/2017	1,486	8,568	17.3%	Red	10/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q4</b>	7/1/2017 to 9/30/2017	1,040	9,084	11.4%	Red	1/4/2018
<b>QBR 2018_Q1</b>	10/1/2017 to 12/31/2017	923	9,883	9.3%	Red	4/12/2018

During the Department’s efforts to finalize and complete overdue assessments Oregon saw its highest level of performance in this measure, 34.2% in late 2016. Since that time Oregon has regressed to approximately 9.3% during the first quarter of 2018. A possible contributing factor in Oregon continues to be a high turnover in CPS staff due to the high pressure of this job. This turnover also impacts fidelity to the practice model at both the caseworker and supervisor level. Training continues around the state regarding assessment documentation with a focus on the use of the 6 domains to guide in gathering sufficient safety related information. The expansion of the assessment timeframe allows for sufficient time to conduct collateral contacts and gather supporting documentation.

There are currently no trends in supervisor function of reviewing and approving assessments that have been completed and submitted for review. The data collected is not reflective of practice model issue or training but tied more closely to workload and capacity to complete documentation of assessment activities. Currently we have some districts functioning at less than 50% of their CPS caseworkers which creates a delay in documentation. Supervisor training along with fidelity and accountability to the practice model are being addressed in the CFSR, PIP and Unified Safety Plan. In addition to the above barriers, recent appellate decisions as well as inconsistent legal representation of Child Welfare in dependency court have also contributed. This issue is addressed in part through Child Welfare moving to complete representation package with Department of Justice.

Number of Assessments Completed of those due in each Federal Fiscal Year by Number of Days to Completion.

Days to Completion Group	FFY 2015		FFY 2016		FFY 2017		Total All Years	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-30 Days	3,571	12.02%	4,049	12.22%	3,829	9.55%	11,449	11.12%
31-45 Days	2,735	9.20%	3,637	10.98%	3,429	8.55%	9,801	9.52%
46-60 Days	2,954	9.94%	4,609	13.91%	4,160	10.38%	11,723	11.39%
61-90 Days	5,365	18.05%	8,922	26.93%	9,417	23.49%	23,704	23.03%
91+ Days	15,089	50.78%	11,907	35.94%	18,464	46.06%	45,460	44.17%
Investigation Incomplete	2	0.01%	7	0.02%	784	1.96%	793	0.77%
Statewide Total	29,716	100.00%	33,131	100.00%	40,083	100.00%	102,930	100.00%

Source: ROM CPS.02 Assessments Completed in time of those due. Data pulled 8/30/2018.

While a root cause analysis is underway to better understand the ongoing difficulties with meeting this performance measurement several factors are known as ongoing barriers to improving this measurement.

Currently in Oregon's child welfare system 164 out of 247 supervisors have less than five years experience. One statewide trend that has been difficult to impact is a lack of consistent, regular scheduled supervision time between the supervisors and their CPS workers. This is evident around the state with both seasoned and less experienced supervisors. This impacts caseworker's ability to prioritize the work efficiently and develop a sustainable plan to complete the work on time. There is a discrepancy in number of reports assigned to CPS caseworkers around the state which is due in large part to ongoing vacancies. In units that are fully staffed, workers may receive 8 -12 reports per month and in those with high turnover, a worker may receive up to 21 reports in a month. Veteran workers tend to receive the re-assignments when workers abandon their jobs with little notice or planning. Supervisor training along with fidelity and accountability to the practice model are being addressed in the CFSR, PIP and Unified Safety Plan.

Additional factors that impact this measurement include lack of formalized case transfer processes around the state which result in cases remaining longer in CPS units. In addition, due to a lack of substitute care placements CPS caseworkers are opening more in-home, non-court involved cases and employing short term services and for 90 -120 days. This results in ongoing case management duties completed by CPS caseworkers leaving less time to document and complete new assignments.

A formalized statewide case transfer process is in development by the practice model Fidelity Workgroup which will be mandated for all districts beginning in the fall of 2018. This process will

also include early assignment of a permanency worker on court involved cases with plans to extend to non-court involved safety threat cases following a six-month period of this strategy. This process is expected to impact both CPS assessment timelines and permanency case plan timelines favorably. While Oregon's juvenile court system does not necessarily line up at all legal junctures with the practice model, the early transfer process will also allow permanency workers to complete the protective capacity assessment in a more timely manner so the appropriate services can be court ordered at jurisdiction/disposition.

In addition to the above barriers, recent appellate decisions as well as inconsistent legal representation of Child Welfare in dependency court has made it more difficult to align safety threats with legal sufficiency requirements to file a dependency petition. This impacts both fidelity to the practice model and often results in premature closing of a case and new reports to the hotline. It is hopeful this issue will be addressed in part through Child Welfare moving to complete representation package with Department of Justice.

Oregon adopted an abbreviated assessment protocol in early spring of 2018 and Oregon Administrative rules were developed to provide limited exceptions to completing assessments that meet specific criteria. Between February and July 2018, 310 assessments were approved statewide; while this number is small, continued efforts are being made to ensure this option is being utilized when appropriate.

### 3. Safety in Foster Care SA.01

<b>Outcome:</b>	O2 Safety in Foster Care						
<b>Program Indicator:</b>							
<b>Calculation specifications:</b>							
<b>Program population</b>	Of all children in foster care during a 12-month target period, what is the rate of victimization per 100,000 days of foster care? Source: RDM Report SA.01 (Fed) Maltreatment in Foster Care, Rate of Victimization per 100,000 Days						
<b>Calculation</b>	<p><b>Operational Definition of Measure:</b> Of all children in foster care during a 12 month target period, what is the rate of victimization per 100,000 days of foster care?</p> <p><b>Rolling 12-Month Target Period</b> – The target period is the “Rolling 12 Month Period” that ended on the “Report Period End” date.</p> <p><b>Count of Substantiated Reports</b> – Count of substantiated reports during the “Rolling 12-Month Period” where the report received date was during the time the child was in a foster care episode lasting 8 or more days (time in trial home visit is included) <b>minus</b> substantiated reports where the child was the age 18 or more at the time of the report; the incident date of the report occurred outside of the removal episode (even if the report date is within the episode); or the report occurred within the first 7 days of removal.</p> <p><b>Count of Days</b> – Total of days in foster care (including days in trial home visit) minus days: the child was age 18 or over; days in foster care episodes lasting less than 8 days</p> <p><b>Unit of Analysis:</b> A child</p> <p><b>Calculation / Count: Numerator:</b> Of children counted in the denominator, total number of substantiated or indicated reports of maltreatment (by any perpetrator) during any foster care episode within the “Rolling 12-Month Period.” <b>Divided By Denominator:</b> Of children in foster care during a 12-month period, the total number of days these children were in foster care during the “Rolling 12-Month Period” <b>Times</b> 100,000</p> <p><b>Example:</b> For every 100,000 days children spent in Foster Care, approximately “X” children became victims of Abuse while in Foster Care (includes Trial Reunification and any Perpetrator Type). (X = Rate) QBR 2016_Q3: From 7/1/2015 – 6/30/2016, for every 100,000 days children spent in Foster Care, about 14 children became victims of Abuse. Note: The Round 2 Federal measure counted number of children, not number of Days those children were in Foster Care, so the result was a very small percent and fluctuated greatly with just “one more” or “one less” child abused. The Round 3 Federal measure counts “days” the children spent in foster care, and multiplies those days by 100,000 to create a rate that is more comparable over time and to other states than the Round 2 measure.</p>						
<b>Outcome Range</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>			<b>Target: 8.04 per 100,000</b>	
	>12.0	>8.5 and ≤ 12.0	≤8.5			<b>T2 Owner: Kevin George</b>	
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>						
<b>QBR Reporting Period</b>	<b>Rolling 12 Month Period</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Reports</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>ROM Update Date</b>
<b>QBR 2016_Q1</b>	1/1/2015 - 12/31/2015	10,761	358	2,586,091	13.8	Red	6/9/2016
<b>QBR 2016_Q2</b>	4/1/2015 - 3/31/2016	10,757	322	2,576,723	12.5	Red	7/7/2016
<b>QBR 2016_Q3</b>	7/1/2015 - 6/30/2016	10,811	356	2,574,564	13.8	Red	10/6/2016
<b>QBR 2016_Q4</b>	10/1/2015 - 9/30/2016	10,795	418	2,584,029	16.2	Red	1/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q1</b>	1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	10,764	481	2,602,420	18.5	Red	4/6/2017

This is a measure that has seen substantial increase in the rate of maltreatment since the last reporting period. The increase of this measure appears to be primarily identification of perpetrators that are not foster care providers. Additional analysis will be required to understand what exactly is driving the increases over that past 5 quarters. Please also refer to Section 2 of this report for additional detail on the analysis of this measure.

#### 4. Re-abuse SA.02

<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Safety 1: Re-abuse</b>						
<b>Program Indicator:</b>							
<b>Calculation specifications:</b>							
<b>Program population</b>	Of all children who were victims of a substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment during a 12-month target period, what percent were victims of another substantiated or indicated maltreatment allegation within 12 months of their initial report? Source: ROM Report SA.02 (Fed) Recurrence of Maltreatment 12 months from 1st Victimization						
<b>Calculation</b>	<p>ROM Operational Definition: Of all children who were victims of a substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment during a 12 month target period, what percent were victims of another substantiated or indicated maltreatment allegation within 12 months of their initial report?</p> <p><u>12-Month Target Period</u> - The first 12 months of the 2 year measurement period ending in the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Report Dates</u> – The report received date will be used to determine if a child is counted in the 12-month target period (regardless of disposition date), and is used to determine whether maltreatment recurrence occurred within 12 months.</p> <p><u>Excluded Subsequent Reports</u> – Subsequent reports will not be counted as a recurrence if the subsequent report of maltreatment was within 14 days of the earlier report or if it has the same incident date (if provided) as the earlier report.</p> <p><u>Youth 18 Years Excluded</u> – Reports of youth age 18 or more are excluded from the calculation of the indicator.</p> <p><b>Unit of Analysis:</b> A child</p> <p><b>Calculation / Count: Numerator:</b> Of children counted in the denominator, total children that had another substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment within 12 months of their initial report <b>Divided By Denominator:</b> Number of children with at least one substantiated or indicated report of maltreatment in a rolling 12-month target period.</p>						
<b>Outcome Range</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Target</b>			
	>13%	>9.1% and ≤13%	≤9.1%	9.0%	<b>T2 Owner: Tami Kane-Suleiman</b>		
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>						
<b>QBR reporting period</b>	<b>Period of Abuse</b>	<b>Reabuse thru</b>	<b>Total Child Victims</b>	<b>Recurrence</b>	<b>Percent Reabused</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>ROM Update Date</b>
<b>QBR 2016_Q3</b>	7/1/2014 to 6/30/2015	6/30/2016	10,676	1,008	9.4%	Yellow	10/6/2016
<b>QBR 2016_Q4</b>	10/1/2014 to 9/30/2015	9/30/2016	10,636	989	9.3%	Yellow	1/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q1</b>	1/1/2015 to 12/31/2015	12/31/2016	10,465	976	9.3%	Yellow	4/6/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q2</b>	4/1/2015 to 3/31/2016	3/31/2017	10,474	1,005	9.6%	Yellow	7/7/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q3</b>	7/1/2015 to 6/30/2016	6/30/2017	10,506	1,087	10.3%	Yellow	10/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q4</b>	10/1/2015 to 9/30/2016	9/30/2017	10,857	1,181	10.9%	Yellow	1/4/2018
<b>QBR 2018 Q1</b>	10/1/2016 to 12/31/2016	12/31/2017	10,465	974	9.3%	Yellow	4/12/2018

Quarter 1 of FFY 2018 has seen improvement since quarter 4 of FFY2017.

## 5. Re-entry PA. 04

<b>Outcome:</b>	Permanency 5: Re-entry					
<b>Program Indicator:</b>						
<b>Calculation specifications:</b>						
<b>Program population</b>	Of all children who enter foster care in a 12-month target period and discharged within 12 months to reunification, living with a relative(s), or guardianship, what percent re-entered foster care within 12 months of discharge? Source: ROM Report PA.04 (Fed) Re-Entry into Foster Care					
<b>Calculation</b>	<p><b>Operational Definition of Measure:</b> Of all children who enter foster care in a 12 month target period and discharged within 12 months to reunification, living with a relative(s), or guardianship, what percent re-entered foster care within 12 months of discharge</p> <p><b>12 Month Target Period</b> – The 12 month target period is the first 12 months of the 3 year measurement period presented in rolling 12 month periods; Uses the same entry cohort as is used by the Permanency in 12 months measure; <b>Children Included</b> – Children who entered foster care in the 12 month target period (see graphic below) and discharged to a) reunification with parents or primary caretakers, b) living with other relative(s), or c) guardianship. Excluded are children who entered foster care at or after age 18; or were in a foster care episode lasting less than 8 days; <b>Trial Home Adjustment</b> – The time in trial home visits exceeding 30 days is subtracted from the length of stay in foster care if the child discharges to reunification or other relative (same as previous CFSR Round 2 definition); <b>Companion Measure</b> – PA.4 Re-entry and PA.1 Permanency in 12 months of Entry are deemed companion measures (each affecting the other) with both indicators based on the same entry cohort</p> <p><b>Unit of Analysis:</b> A child removal episode (with multiple removal episodes a child can be counted more than once)</p> <p><b>Calculation / Count: Numerator:</b> (Of children counted in the denominator) children who re-entered foster care within 12 months of their discharge from foster care</p> <p><b>Divided By Denominator:</b> Number of children who entered foster care in a 12month period and discharged or Trial Home Visit adjustment date is within 12 months to reunification, living with other relative or guardianship</p>					
<b>Outcome Colors</b>	RED	Yellow	Green	Target		
	>12.0%	>8.3% and ≤12.0%	≤8.3%	8.3%	Tier 2 Owner: Lacey Andresen	
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>					
<b>QBR Reporting Period</b>	Period	Re-Entries within 12 months of Discharge	Total Discharges from Foster Care 12 months prior to Period	Percent of children re-entering within 12 months of Discharge	Outcome Color	Run Date
<b>QBR 2016_Q3</b>	4/1/2016 to 6/30/2016	201	1452	13.8%	Red	10/6/2016
<b>QBR 2016_Q4</b>	7/1/2016 to 9/30/2016	218	1475	14.8%	Red	1/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q1</b>	10/1/2016 to 12/31/2016	223	1501	14.9%	Red	4/6/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q2</b>	1/1/2017 to 3/31/2017	221	1546	14.3%	Red	7/7/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q3</b>	4/1/2017 to 6/30/2017	203	1541	13.2%	Red	10/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q4</b>	7/1/2017 to 9/30/2017	175	1493	11.7%	Yellow	1/4/2018
<b>QBR 2018_Q1</b>	10/1/2017 to 12/31/2017	164	1449	11.3%	Yellow	4/12/2018

The re-entry rate shows steady decrease from a high of 14.9% during the first quarter of 2017, to 11.3 during the first quarter of 2018. Oregon continues to develop strategies to reduce re-entry rates, including field nurses providing home visits to children during trial reunifications.

6. Children safely maintained with their parents\*

<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Safety 4: Child Safely Maintained with Parents</b>			
<b>Program Indicator:</b>				
<b>Program population</b>	<p><b>1. % In Home that Exit to Intact Family Closure –</b>  <u>- Denominator</u> - ROM IC.03 Successful In Home Episode Closure. Children who exit an in-home episode within the quarter. If a child has multiple exits during the quarter they will all be included in the Numerator and Denominator.  <u>- Numerator</u> - . ROM IC.03 Successful In Home Episode Closure. Children who are discharged to an intact family home.  <u>- Measure</u> - % of child/exit pairs exiting In Home who are discharged to an intact family home.</p> <p><b>2. % In Home NOT experiencing Abuse</b>  <u>- Denominator</u> –ROM IC.01 Count of Children served In Home. Total served Children in home at least 1 day in the Quarter  <u>- Numerator</u> - ROM SA.06 Maltreatment Reports during In Home, Founded Victims. Number of children that were not a victim of abuse while served in home in the quarter. A child can have more than one in home episode and more than one event of abuse during the period  <u>- Measure</u> -% of total served child/in home episode pairs that were not a victim of abuse while served in home.</p> <p><b>3. % of Successful Trial Home Visits</b>  <u>- Denominator</u> - ROM OR.13 Successful Trial Home Visit Closure. Children exiting a trial reunification within the quarter. If a child has multiple exits during the quarter they will all be included in the Numerator and Denominator.  <u>- Numerator</u> - ROM OR.13 Successful Trial Home Visit Closure. Children who exited trial reunification who did not return to foster care.  <u>- Measure</u> - % of child/exit pairs who exited trial reunification and did not return to foster care.</p> <p><b>4. % Trial Home visit NOT experiencing abuse</b>  <u>- Denominator</u> - Access Query. Total Served children who were in Trial reunification for at least 1 day in the quarter.  <u>- Numerator</u> - ROM OR.12 Maltx Reports during Trial Home VisitChildren served in trial reunification who were not a victim of abuse while in trial reunification. A child can have more than one trial home visit and more than one event of abuse during the period  <u>- Measure</u> - % of child/trial reunification pairs who were not victims of abuse while in trial reunification.</p>			
<b>Calculation</b>	Applies weighting based on the denominators of all four individual measures, then calculates a composite outcome based on the percent of target met and the weighting. See Calc Tab of worksheet.			
<b>Outcome Range</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Target: 100%</b>
	< 80%	≥ 80% and < 95%	>=95%	<b>Tier 2 Owner: Stacy Lake</b>
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>			
<b>QBR reporting period</b>	<b>Date of Source Data</b>	<b>Percent Met</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>Source Update Date</b>
<b>QBR 2017_Q2</b>	1/1/2017-3/31/2017	98.5%	Green	7/7/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q3</b>	4/1/2017-6/30/2017	97.1%	Green	10/4/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q4</b>	7/1/2017-9/30/2017	97.6%	Green	1/4/2018
<b>QBR 2017_Q4</b>	10/1/2017-12/31/2017	97.2%	Green	4/12/2018

This item measures the safety and stability of a child while in the home of their parent. The measure has shown the greatest stability of all the measures at this time with only a .4% reduction.

\* All data sets exclude children in the custody of either a Tribe or Juvenile Justice.

**Goal 2: Permanency: Children in Oregon have permanency and stability in their living situations, family and sibling connections are preserved during the course of a child welfare intervention in the family, children achieve timely permanency, and children's well-being needs are met while in substitute care.**

**Objective 1:** Implement case practice improvements through data informed, branch specific strategic plans to improve relative placements, sibling placements, placement stability and timeliness to reunification, adoption, and guardianship.

**Key Activities:**

1. Train all consultants, Central Office, District and Program Managers in conducting and completing root cause analysis.  
Projected Completion Date: July 2017

*Progress: Partially complete, initiative was placed on hold during changes in administration. This work will reconvene in conjunction with PIP Goal 2, activity C.1.*

2. Using ROM and JCIP data, develop local strategic plans to improve performance in relative placement, sibling placement, and timeliness to reunification, adoption or guardianship using consultant involvement with branch leadership and community partners, when appropriate.  
Projected Completion Date: August 2016

*Progress: Strategic planning focused on the permanency outcomes of timeliness to permanency, placement with relatives and placement with siblings, and occurred within all the branches, but the completion of the Statewide Assessment and the CFSR reviews in 2016 and 2017, changed priorities in program improvements, causing strategic planning implementation to not move forward as planned. Some of the strategic plans continued to support the new priorities and individual branches have implemented them. In all the branches, leadership received permanency related data specific to their branches and has helped the leadership and permanency consultants continue to focus their everyday training, technical assistance and case consultation on the permanency related areas needing the most improvement.*

3. Develop a routine schedule (at least quarterly) of review the strategic plans developed in activity 3 to monitor progress on the strategic plans and make modifications as needed.  
Projected Completion Date: Ongoing

*Progress: See above*

**Objective 2:** Improve fidelity to OSM during ongoing case management post initial CPS assessment

**Key Activities:**

1. Establish a Permanency Advisory Council with membership of central office management and consultant staff, field managers and caseworkers, and community partners to advise decision-making for development and implementation of strategies that promote safe and timely permanency for children.

Completion Date: March 2016

*Progress: With the shift in focus to PIP planning, the Permanency Advisory Council is no longer meeting*

2. Develop training curriculum for all field staff in ongoing OSM practice post initial CPS assessment.

Completion Date: December 2016

*Progress: The permanency program with input from the Permanency Council developed a five-module curriculum for all permanency workers and supervisors that includes key elements of Oregon's model with the fifth module demonstrating group supervision on an actual open case. Supervisors and permanency consultants then encourage ongoing group supervision in order to keep the practice in the forefront. The plan for continued training is outlined in the PIP.*

3. Develop sustainable plans for each district to provide group supervision to new and ongoing workers to sustain a continuous learning environment.

Projected Start Date: March 2017 and ongoing

*Progress: This activity has been on hold, pending the approval of the Program Improvement Plan.*

**Objective 3:** Implement ongoing Quality Assurance reviews of fidelity to the OSM throughout the life of the case.

1. Develop a Quality Assurance tool that reviews dynamic safety planning, measures family progress through ongoing review of protective capacity and conditions for the child's return home.

Projected Completion Date: August 2016

*Progress: The permanency program, with input from the Permanency Council, developed a quality assurance tool used to review all the elements of Oregon's practice model from the completion of a CPS assessment through the end of a case. QA reviews occurred from November 2016 through March of 2017, and 218 cases were reviewed. The tool was revised after the first round of QA, with the plan to continue statewide case reviews twice per year. Following the reviews, a report is generated and shared with branch leadership which summarizes areas of strength, areas needing improvement, examples of excellent practice, and a plan for continued improvement. In addition, the supervisors receive a copy of each individual case review which helps them work with their individual casework staff in areas where they are struggling with the practice model. The PIP outlines the ongoing use of the QA tool throughout the PIP period.*

2. Develop a Quality Assurance process to ensure fidelity to OSM practice in ongoing case management, including selection of cases, review processes, inter-rater reliability, and routine feedback to branch offices.

Projected Completion Date: September 2016

*Progress: Complete, see above*

- Initiate the QA process described in Activity 2.  
Projected Start Date: November 2016

Progress: Complete

- Develop an ongoing, sustainable QA process which includes supervisors in the qualitative process of the ensuring fidelity to OSM practice in ongoing case management.  
Projected Start Date: June 2017 and ongoing

Progress: There has been no progress on this to date and there are concerns regarding the impact on the workload of Supervisors at this time.

### Progress Measures and Benchmarks:

Oregon has identified the following measures and benchmarks for this goal. These measures will be monitored at least quarterly at the child welfare Quarterly Business Review (QBR) and during the regularly scheduled OCWP and field management meetings.

Outcome:	Wellbeing 2: Face to Face Contact											
Program Indicator:	Percent of visits made by caseworkers on a monthly basis to children served In Home, children in Foster Care, and their parents.											
Population	Children Served in Home, Children in Foster Care, and their parents as described below. 1 - Starting with QBR 2017_Q1, The Period is a Total Served for the child population and a point in time for the adult population. 2 - Child Population Source: IC.10 Face-to-Face Req'd Contacts Compl. for Children in FC or IH entire mo 3 - Adult Population Source: WB-5001-S Caseworker Family Face to Face All Contacts Summary Report NOTE: Children no longer served in home or in foster care at time of Report Run will not be included in the counts, therefore the parents will also be excluded.											
Calculation	Numerator: All Persons with at least one contact Denominator: All Persons requiring contact											
Outcome Range	Red		Yellow		Green		Target 95%					
	< 80%		≥ 80% and < 95%		≥ 95%		Tier 2 Owner: Darline Dangelo					
Period	Administrative Data											
QBR reporting period	Period <sup>1</sup>	# of Children served In Home <sup>2</sup>	# of Children in Foster Care	# of Adults of all In Home and FC Children <sup>3</sup>	Total Persons Requiring F2F Contact	# of Children served In Home Contacted	# of Children in Foster Care Contacted	# of Adults of all In Home and FC Children Contacted	Total Persons Contacted	Percent with F2F Contact	Outcome Color	Report Run Date
QBR 2016_Q3	9/30/2016	1,221	7,614	7,926	16,761	861	6,550	4,123	11,534	68.8%	Red	10/8/2016
QBR 2016_Q4	12/30/2016	1,239	7,683	7,928	16,850	798	6,591	4,008	11,397	67.6%	Red	1/9/2017
QBR 2017_Q1	10/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	3,718	22,332	7,964	34,014	2,418	20,224	4,150	26,792	78.8%	Red	4/6/2017
QBR 2017_Q2	1/1/2017 - 3/31/2017	3,444	22,205	8,065	33,714	2,432	19,991	3,881	26,304	78.0%	Red	7/7/2017
QBR 2017_Q3	4/1/2017 - 6/30/2017	3,763	22,672	8,176	34,611	2,621	20,350	3,820	26,791	77.4%	Red	10/5/2017
QBR 2017_Q4	7/1/2017 - 9/30/2017	3,774	22,955	8,134	34,863	2,622	20,554	3,762	26,938	77.3%	Red	1/4/2018
QBR 2018_Q1	10/1/2017 - 12/31/2017	3,499	23,088	8,036	34,623	2,428	20,791	3,790	27,009	78.0%	Red	4/12/2018

#### 1. Caseworker Face to Face Contact\*

Note regarding chart above:

Children Served in Home, Children in Foster Care, and their parents as described above:

- Starting with QBR 2017\_Q1, the period is a **Total Served** for the child population and a **Point in Time** for the adult population.
- Child Population Source: IC.10 Face-to-Face Required Contacts Completed, for Children in Foster Care or In-Home entire month.

3. *Adult Population Source: WB-5001-S Caseworker Family Face-to-Face All Contacts Summary Report*

*Additional Note: Children no longer served in-home or in foster care at time of Report Run will not be included in the counts, therefore the parents will also be excluded.*

This measure has seen a 12.2 % increase in the last 6 quarters. In the last report this measure was reported as a new measure that Oregon implemented to recognize the importance of monthly contact with both children and parents to support the safety, permanency, and well-being of children and families. The increased emphasis has resulted in substantial improvements. Work continues to expand the ROM reporting system to include children in home and their parents, to have more comprehensive performance reporting for Face to Face contacts. The definition used will mirror that of foster children, but for all persons needing contact. Once available, Oregon will switch to ROM performance reporting solution for performance monitoring on Face-to-Face contact in the QBR. This change will allow for analysis of the performance of each type of face-to-face contact, rather than the current report that totals all contacts, by showing each group separately, making it more clear about where to focus work in field practice to improve the face-to-face contact. Rather than the total percent of all face-to-face contact, as currently shown above, the new report will show that contact for children served in home was 65%, versus contact for children in foster care was 91%. Thus, work to improve face-to-face contact for children placed in their homes will improve this performance measure.

Additionally, items 14 and 15 were both identified as items needing improvement in the most recent CFSR. Quantity and quality of caseworker visitation between children and parents will be a focus of the Program Improvement Plan. After analysis of the qualitative data from the round 3 CFSR, it is clear that while quantity of face-to-face contact is high (90%), the quality of the documentation is not (69%). The qualitative data analysis suggests that caseworkers have very inconsistent practice in what is documented from face-to-face contact. Oregon DHS has not previously provided clear guidance around what constitutes quality documentation. Oregon is addressing this gap by implementing Goal 2, strategy A. Develop and implement caseworker and supervisor permanency practice improvement tools. A template that guides caseworkers through how to appropriately document contact with children. We believe that better reporting, along with clear and well-communicated guidance, will positively impact face-to-face contact measurements.

\*Note: This measurement is different than the calculation used to report Oregon's face to face contact percentages that meet the federal definition and specific percentages required to determine Oregon's title IV-B match rate (shown below). Oregon's QBR measurement, shown above, includes children served in home, parent contacts, and children served in substitute care. Once available, Oregon will switch to the ROM performance reporting solution for performance monitoring on Face-to-Face contact in the QBR.

2. Placement Stability PA.05 -

<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Permanency 4: Placement Stability</b>						
<b>Program Indicator:</b>							
<b>Calculation specifications:</b>							
<b>Program population</b>	All children who entered foster care during the Rolling 12-month Period Source: PA05 (Fed) Placement Stability						
<b>Calculation</b>	<p><b>Operational Definition of Measure:</b> Of all children who enter foster care in a 12 month target period, what is the rate of placement moves 1,000 per day of foster care? Operational Definition of Measure: Of all children who enter foster care in a 12 month target period, what is the rate of placement moves 1,000 per day of foster care?</p> <p><b>12 Month Target Period</b> – The target period is the “Rolling 12 Month Period” that ends on the “Report Period End” date</p> <p><b>Count of Days</b> – Total number of days of care provided during the “Rolling 12 Month Period” for children who entered foster care during the “Rolling 12 Month Period” (including days in trial home visit and days across removal episodes) minus days where the child was age 18 or over; days in foster care episodes lasting less than 8 days.</p> <p><b>Placement Moves</b> – Number of moves are the number times a child changes a placement setting within a removal episode that is required to be counted in AFCARS. In general, placement setting counts not counted are trial home visits, runaway, respite care, and changes in a single foster family home’s status (e.g. licensing change from foster care to adoption).</p> <p><b>Unit of Analysis:</b> Placement moves and days in a removal (foster care) episode during the twelve (12) month target period</p> <p><b>Calculation / Count: Numerator:</b> (Of children counted in the denominator) the total number of placement moves during the “Rolling 12 Month Period” <b>Divided By Denominator:</b> Of children who entered foster care in a 12 month period, the total number of days these children were in foster care during the “Rolling 12 Month Period” <b>Times</b> 1,000 (Rate = Moves/Days*1000)</p>						
<b>Outcome Range</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>T2 Owner: Lacey Andresen</b>		
	> 5.0 Moves per 1,000 Days	> 4.12 and ≤ 5.0 Moves per 1,000 Days	≤ 4.12 Moves per 1,000 Days	4.12 moves per 1,000			
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>						
<b>QBR Reporting Period</b>	<b>Rolling 12 Month Period</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Moves</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>ROM Update Date</b>
<b>QBR 2016_Q4</b>	10/1/2015 - 9/30/2016	3,691	3,069	615,250	5.0	Yellow	1/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q1</b>	1/1/2016 - 12/31/2016	3,709	3,062	642,929	4.8	Yellow	4/6/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q2</b>	4/1/2016 - 3/31/2017	3,793	3,181	634,864	5.0	Red	7/7/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q3</b>	7/1/2016 - 6/30/2017	3,870	3,201	631,981	5.1	Red	10/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q4</b>	10/1/2016 - 9/30/2017	3,932	3,301	648,925	5.1	Red	1/4/2018
<b>QBR 2018_Q1</b>	1/1/2018 - 3/31/2017	3,818	3,134	651,249	4.8	Yellow	4/12/2018

Oregon reports placement stability in the QBR (table above) as number of moves per 1,000 days in order to be consistent with the federal measures. Despite ongoing challenges to find appropriate and timely placement for children, quarter 1, 2018, shows a slight improvement.

### 3. Placement with Siblings

Statewide Children With Siblings in Out of Home Foster Care Placed Together, Partially Together, Not Together on last day of Federal Fiscal Year								
	Number of Sibling Groups				Percent of Total Groups			Total Children
	All Placed together	Partially Placed Together	Not Placed Together	Total Groups	All Placed together	Partially Placed Together	Not Placed Together	
9/30/2015	1,015	217	279	1,511	67.2%	14.4%	18.5%	3,863
9/30/2016	1,006	249	307	1,562	64.4%	15.9%	19.7%	4,006
9/30/2017	1,067	252	329	1,648	64.7%	15.3%	20.0%	4,133

Source: Child Welfare Data Book

Oregon has seen a marginal decrease (0.6%) in children being placed with at least one sibling, and a small increase from 64.4% to 64.7% for children being placed with all their siblings. This may be attributed to the shortage in foster homes, and the increase in the number of siblings in care that Oregon is currently experiencing.

### 4. First placement with Relatives ROM CM.08

**Number and Percent of Children Placed with a Relative on Entry to Foster Care by Federal Fiscal Year**

Initial Placement with Relative	FFY 2015		FFY 2016		FFY 2017		Total All Years	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Met	1,262	32.1%	1,217	31.0%	1,405	33.8%	3,884	32.3%
Not Met	2,667	67.9%	2,703	69.0%	2,756	66.2%	8,126	67.7%
<b>Total Foster Care Entries</b>	3,929	100.0%	3,920	100.0%	4,161	100.0%	12,010	100.0%

Source: ROM CM.08 Initial Placement with Relative - data pulled 4/25/2018.

Overall, during the three years, this measure has increased, currently being at 33.8%. This, amidst significant shifts in workforce, is a positive achievement for Oregon.

5. Timeliness to Permanency –

<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Permanency 1: Timeliness to Permanency</b>					
<b>Program Indicator</b>						
<b>Program population</b>	<b>PA.01 (Fed) Permanency in 12 Months:</b> Of all children who enter foster care in a target 12-month period, what percent discharged to permanency within 12 months of entering foster care					
<b>Calculation</b>	<b>Numerator:</b> (Of children counted in the denominator) children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of entering foster care and before turning age 18; <b>Divided By- Denominator:</b> Number of children who entered foster care in 12 month period					
<b>Outcome Range</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Target: 100%</b>		
	< 35%	≥ 35% and < 40.5%	≥ 40.5%	<b>Tier 2 Owner: Lacey Andresen</b>		
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>					
<b>QBR reporting period</b>	<b>Date of Source Data</b>	<b>Total Entered Care</b>	<b>Permanency in 12 Mos</b>	<b>Percent Met</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>Source Update</b>
QBR 2016_Q3	4/1/2016 to 6/30/2016	3,440	1,458	42.4%	Green	10/6/2016
QBR 2016_Q4	7/1/2016 to 9/30/2016	3,418	1,481	43.3%	Green	1/5/2017
QBR 2017_Q1	10/1/2016 to 12/31/2016	3,551	1,505	42.4%	Green	4/6/2017
QBR 2017_Q2	1/1/2017 to 3/31/2017	3,638	1,547	42.5%	Green	7/7/2017
QBR 2017_Q3	4/1/2017 to 6/30/2017	3,713	1,542	41.5%	Green	10/5/2017
QBR 2017_Q4	7/1/2017 to 9/30/2017	3,771	1,495	39.6%	Yellow	1/4/2018
QBR 2018_Q1	10/1/2017 to 12/31/2017	3,680	1,451	39.4%	Yellow	4/5/2018

<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Permanency 2: Timeliness to Permanency</b>					
<b>Program Indicator</b>						
<b>Program population</b>	<b>PA.02 (Fed) Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Foster Care 12 to 23 Months:</b> Of all Children in foster care on the first day of a 12- month period who had been in foster care (in that episode) between 12 and 23 months, what percent discharged from foster care to permanency within 12 months of the first day of the 12-month period					
<b>Calculation</b>	<b>Numerator:</b> (Of children counted in the denominator) children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of the first day of the 12 month period and before turning age 18; <b>Divided By- Denominator:</b> Number of children in foster care on the first day of a 12 month period who had been in foster care (in that episode) between 12 and 23 months					
<b>Outcome Range</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Target: 100%</b>		
	< 38.5%	≥ 38.5% and < 43.6%	≥ 43.6%	<b>Tier 2 Owner: Lacey Andresen</b>		
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>					
<b>QBR reporting period</b>	<b>Date of Source Data</b>	<b>Total 1st Day of Period</b>	<b>Permanency in 12 to 23 Mos</b>	<b>Percent Met</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>Source Update Date</b>
QBR 2016_Q3	4/1/2016 to 6/30/2016	1,641	717	43.7%	Green	10/6/2016
QBR 2016_Q4	7/1/2016 to 9/30/2016	1,671	753	45.1%	Green	1/5/2017
QBR 2017_Q1	10/1/2016 to 12/31/2016	1,822	812	44.6%	Green	4/6/2017
QBR 2017_Q2	1/1/2017 to 3/31/2017	1,809	789	43.6%	Green	7/7/2017
QBR 2017_Q3	4/1/2017 to 6/30/2017	1,866	798	42.8%	Yellow	10/5/2017
QBR 2017_Q4	7/1/2017 to 9/30/2017	1,937	845	43.6%	Green	1/4/2018
QBR 2018_Q1	10/1/2017 to 12/31/2017	1,877	830	44.2%	Green	4/5/2018

<b>Outcome:</b>	<b>Permanency 3: Timeliness to Permanency</b>					
<b>Program Indicator:</b>						
<b>Program population:</b>	<b>PA.03 (Fed) Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Foster Care 24 Months or More:</b> Of all children in foster care on the first day of a 12- month period who had been in foster care (in that episode) 24 months or more, what percent discharged from foster care to permanency within 12 months of the first day of the 12-month period					
<b>Calculation</b>	<b>Numerator:</b> (Of children counted in the denominator) children who discharged to permanency within 12 months of the first day of the rolling 12 month period and before turning age 18; <b>Divided By- Denominator:</b> Number of children in foster care on the first day of a rolling 12 month period who had been in foster care (in that episode) for 24 months or more					
<b>Outcome Range</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Yellow</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Target: 100%</b>		
	< 25%	≥ 25% and < 30.3%	≥ 30.3%	<b>Tier 2 Owner: Lacey Andresen</b>		
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>					
<b>QBR reporting period</b>	<b>Date of Source Data</b>	<b>Total 1st Day of Period</b>	<b>Permanency in 12 Mos</b>	<b>Percent Met</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>Source Update Date</b>
<b>QBR 2016_Q3</b>	4/1/2016 to 6/30/2016	2312	805	34.8%	Green	10/6/2016
<b>QBR 2016_Q4</b>	7/1/2016 to 9/30/2016	2258	777	34.4%	Green	1/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q1</b>	10/1/2016 to 12/31/2016	2142	769	35.9%	Green	4/6/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q2</b>	1/1/2017 to 3/31/2017	2114	755	35.7%	Green	7/7/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q3</b>	4/1/2017 to 6/30/2017	2128	768	36.1%	Green	10/5/2017
<b>QBR 2017_Q4</b>	7/1/2017 to 9/30/2017	2104	776	36.9%	Green	1/4/2018
<b>QBR 2018_Q1</b>	10/1/2017 to 12/31/2017	2101	794	37.8%	Green	4/5/2018

Looking at all 3 of the Permanency measures demonstrates that only Permanency in 12 Months for Children in Foster Care 24 Months or More shows progress, and based on the the reporting methodology used in the federal report, which is an entry cohort of 3 years prior, it is reasonable that this is the only measure that Oregon could reasonably impact. Oregon is reconsidering using the ROM Supplemental Reports for the first two permanency measures to more effectively monitor permanency outcomes.

In addition to the Federal Measures, Oregon uses individual branch and district metrics on timeliness to reunification, adoption, and guardianship as well as court data on timeliness to judicial actions to help inform individualized branches on performance in comparison with state averages and allows them to develop action plans that include goals, objectives, and specific activities that will promote timely permanency. These may include changes in specific business processes or other activities that will impact permanency outcomes. The branch specific plans include a summary of the data analysis, goals, specific strategies, measures, accountability and needed supports.

## 6. Case Planning

<b>Outcome:</b>	Permanency 6: Case Planning									
<b>Program Indicator:</b>										
<b>Program population</b>	% of Both Case Plans Case and Child Specific) Completed during the time period due Source: ROM OR.15 Case Plans Completed Timely									
<b>Calculation</b>	Case Plans approved in 60 days for children entering foster care 60 days prior to the report period measured. During the report period measured, how many children had a Case Plan (Case Progress Evaluation) and Child Specific Case Plan (Treatment Planning/Perm Plan) completed (approved) within 60 days of entering Foster Care.  *The approval dates of both the Family Plan and Child Specific Plan must be within 60 days of foster care entry to meet the performance measure requirement.									
<b>Outcome Range</b>	Red	Yellow	Green	CW QRB Target: XXXX						
	< 70%	≥ 70% and < 90%	≥ 90%	Tier 2 Owner: Lacey Andresen						
<b>Period</b>	<b>Administrative Data</b>									
<b>QBR reporting period</b>	<b>Date of Source Data</b>	<b>Total Children with Plans Due</b>	<b>Children w/ Case Plan Met</b>	<b>% of Children w/ Case Plan Met</b>	<b>Children w/Child Specific Plan Met</b>	<b>% of Children with Child Specific Plan Met</b>	<b>Children w/Both Plans Met*</b>	<b>% of Children with Both Plans Met*</b>	<b>Outcome Color</b>	<b>Source Update Date</b>
**QBR 2017_Q2	1/1/2017 to 3/31/2017	788	157	19.9%	135	17.1%	131	16.6%	Red	7/7/2017
**QBR 2017_Q3	4/1/2017 to 6/30/2017	1,062	202	19.0%	183	17.2%	174	16.4%	Red	10/5/2017
**QBR 2017_Q4	7/1/2017 to 9/30/2017	959	131	13.7%	121	12.6%	112	11.7%	Red	1/4/2018
QBR 2018_Q1	10/1/2017 to 12/31/2017	961	106	11.0%	95	9.9%	87	9.1%	Red	4/12/2018

Oregon is working on implementing strategies to streamline the establishment and documentation of permanency goals within 60 days of placing children in foster care.

**Goal 3: Well Being: Children in foster care are safe and well cared for, remain connected to their family, siblings and support networks and receive services appropriate to their identified needs, and older youth in care are involved in youth driven, comprehensive transition planning.**<sup>1</sup>

**Objective 1:** Increase access to Behavior Rehabilitation Services (BRS) and other contracted placement settings, focusing on developing programs utilizing evidence-based practice and culturally specific program models.

**Key Activities:**

1. A request for Application for additional BRS service providers has been released and will remain active through June 2019.

Completion Date: Completed/Ongoing

Provider	Number of Beds	Type of Placements	Timeline/Expected
Douglas	8	BRS, Residential	Open
Kairos	12	Therapeutic Foster Care	TBD
Boys and Girls Aid Society	4	Nest expansion	TBD
Looking Glass	14	Sub-acute	Fall 2018
Youth Progress Association	22	Proctor	Fall 2018
Madrona	Individual contracts	A&D/Sub-acute	A&D: July/August 2018, Sub-acute: Fall 2018

<sup>1</sup> For interventions and measures specific to CFCIP, please see Section 12.

2. An additional staff member was added to the BRS unit, bringing a total of four staff dedicated to supporting, recruiting and development of professional level of care (BRS) providers.

Completion Date: In Progress.

*Progress:* Recent staffing changes have exacerbated the capacity of the agency to support and develop BRS providers, with only one fulltime staff employed from May 2018 through July 2018. On August 20, 2018 an additional full-time staff person was hired, with additional staff to be hired within the next two months.

3. New contracts were implemented for current BRS providers who offer Intensive Community Care (ICC) beds the option of transitioning this service capacity to Therapeutic Foster Care (TFC) beds, eliminating a little used program and increasing TFC capacity. Additionally, this change has increased revenue to providers for the service, incentivize stability and program growth.

Projected Completion Date: January 2018

*Progress: Completed*

4. The Governor Increased the BRS contracted daily payment rate in partnership with the Oregon Health Authority and Oregon Youth Authority. The new rates were approved for the 2017-2019 budget, and implemented immediately.

Projected Completion Date: July 2017

*Progress:* Rates to providers were increased an average in excess of 20%. The budget request for the next biennium anticipates additional an additional rate increase based upon updated rate modeling.

5. Research alternative ways to support DHS BRS providers to assure capacity and increase stability within Oregon's BRS system of providers

Projected Completion Date: Ongoing

*Progress:* DHS recently awarded \$1.5 million general fund in grants to assist Child Caring Agencies to recruit and retain proctor homes, stabilizing the system's therapeutic foster care programming.

6. Submit Continuing Service Level and Policy Option Package requests to increase the BRS payment rates by approximately 35%, and support through the 2017 legislative process.

Projected Completion Date: July 2017

*Progress: Completed*

7. Establish a consistent rate methodology for non-BRS contracted placements. This rate methodology was used to establish new rates for the 2017-2019 budget and is currently being used for the creation of the 2019-2021 budget.

Projected Completion Date: August 1, 2016

*Progress: Completed*

8. Monthly meetings are held to engage local communities in identifying unique resources available in the area and to explore viable options such as crisis placement and respite care).

Projected Completion Date: Ongoing

*Progress: Completed/Ongoing*

**Objective 2:** Increase recruitment, certification, support and retention of Department certified foster homes.

**Key Activities:**

1. Continue the activities of the GRACE cooperative agreement to develop recruitment and retention strategies that can be applied throughout the state.  
Projected Completion Date: July 2017

*Progress: Efforts are on Schedule*

2. Implement an after-hours support call line through Oregon's 211 system for Department certified foster parents  
Projected Completion Date: August 1, 2017

*Progress: Completed*

3. Develop eligibility criteria and revise Oregon Administrative Rule to provide assistance for the costs of child care for Department certified foster parents  
Projected Completion Date: December 1, 2016

*Progress:* Effective July 1, 2018 the Department implemented a child care stipend for working foster parents with children 0-5. This program is being funded by Oregon's Applicable Child Adoptions savings program. The Department will evaluate the program in six months to determine to evaluate the use of this new stipend program and whether it may be expanded, either by paying for the entire cost of child care or increase the age to 12.

4. Establish a Substitute Care Resource Steering Committee with membership of central office management and consultant staff, field managers and caseworkers, and community partners to advise decision-making and develop statewide and local strategies to identify, develop, and implement safe foster care capacity.  
Projected Completion Date: April 2016

Progress: Complete

5. Submit a Policy Option Package request to increase the foster care payment rates using the rate model established in 2009, and support through the 2017 legislative process.  
Projected Completion Date: July 2017

*Progress: Completed*

6. Provide ongoing, sustainable QA process of the SAFE home study and certification processes which includes supervisors in the qualitative process of the ensuring fidelity to the SAFE model and certification process.  
Projected Completion Date: March 2017

*Progress: Complete, currently SAFE home study and certification reviews are occurring along-side of the CFSR Reviews.*

7. Through the use of ROM and OR-Kids data, develop local strategic plans for foster parent recruitment, training, support and retention using consultant involvement with branch leadership and community partners, when appropriate.  
Projected Start Date: October 2016

*Progress: This effort was paused due to a technical build delay. Currently this activity is built into Oregon's PIP Goal 2, Strategies E and F.*

**Progress Measures and Benchmarks:**

Oregon has identified the following measures and benchmarks for this goal. These measures will be monitored at least quarterly at the child welfare Quarterly Business Review (QBR) and during the regularly scheduled OCWP and field management meetings.

Substitute care capacity This is a composite measure of the total number of contracted placement resources available to budgeted AND total number of children placed in regular foster care to point in time capacity of regular foster parent beds available. Oregon understands this is a starting point to measure capacity of its continuum of care, but lacks the resources and data integrity to appropriately do so at this time.

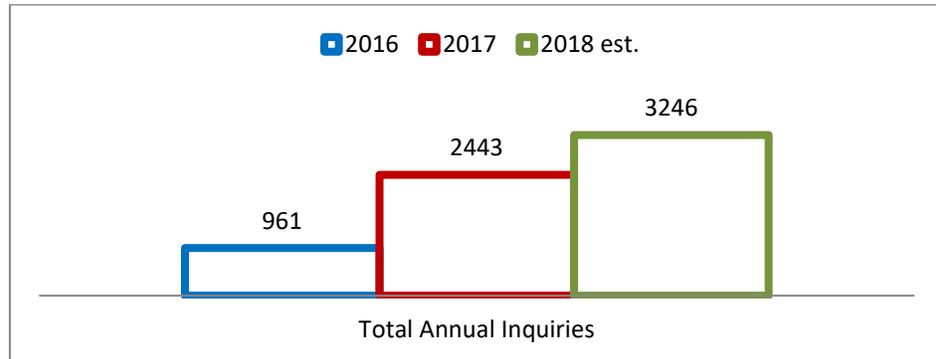
**Objectives**

- A. *Mobilize Oregonians through social media engagement, community presentations, newsletters, providing volunteer opportunities, and generating foster family inquiries.*
- B. *Strategically recruit more foster homes for vulnerable children across the state of Oregon.*

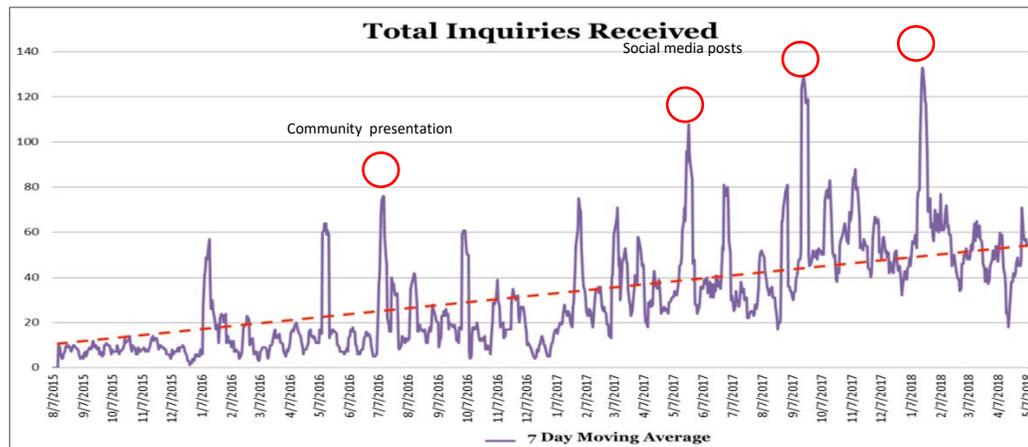
## Key Results

### Total Inquiries Are Up

1. Total inquiries received (of all types) has steadily increased from 961 in 2016, 2,443 in 2017, and 1,623 inquiries received during the first 6 months of 2018; Every Child is projecting a minimum of 3,246 inquiries for 2018, which is a 133% increase over last year.



The trend is clearly strong and peak periods generally correlate with Social Media posts and events driven by Every Child.



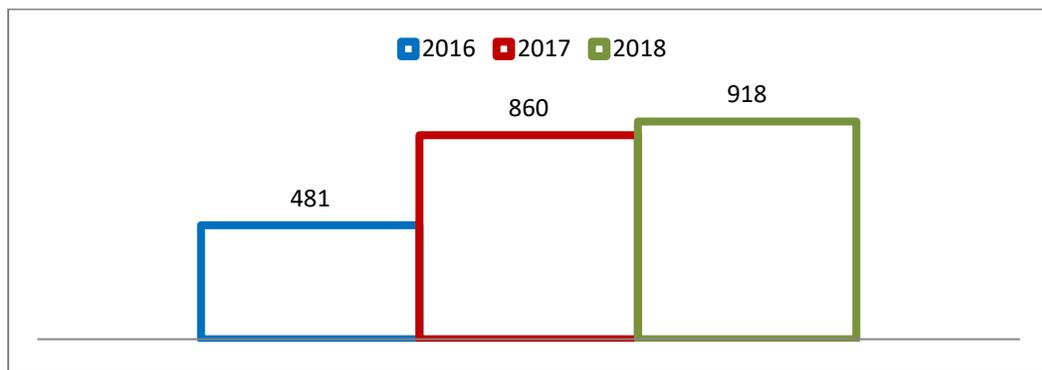
### Foster Family Inquiries Converting at Higher Rate for Every Child

2. Every Child received a total of 1,639 Foster Family Inquiries received from 1/1/15 through 3/5/18.

As of March, EC identified 459 Foster Families who became certified through our recruiting efforts thus far; approximately 28% of Foster Parent inquiries are matriculating to certification.

### Total Foster Family Inquiries Are Up

3. In 2017, EC sent 860 Foster Family inquiries to DHS for an average of 71.7 per month. In 2018, EC has received 459 Foster Family inquiries in the first six months for an average of 76.5 per month.
4. EC is anticipating an even higher rate (than the current projection of 918 for 2018) as a new statewide marketing campaign is launched called, "The Power of Showing Up."



### Comments

- A. In September, Every Child and DHS will launch a marketing campaign, which will dramatically boost inquiry figures. EC believes the current 12-month data (shown above) is the new baseline.
- B. Every Child and Microsoft Philanthropies are implementing a world-class CRM, which will dramatically improve the ability to track, make changes to records, and essentially update the critical status of each inquiry.<sup>2</sup> Each individual inquiry will have a strategic

<sup>2</sup> PLF is implementing Microsoft Dynamics 365 as the CRM for Every Child. Microsoft Philanthropies has committed to come alongside the Every Child/DHS partnership to demonstrate how Microsoft's products

engagement strategy designed to move him or her “down the funnel” toward deeper involvement with DHS.

- C. Every Child and DHS are in discussion about a “targeted recruitment” effort to increase the number of African American, Native American, and LGBTQ foster family inquiries, with a focus on the Portland Metro area.
- D. Every Child is currently present in 13 counties and has plans to be present in 18 counties by the end of 2018 and 25 counties by the end of 2019.

<b>Goal 4: Oregon will reduce the disproportionate numbers of children of color in substitute care.</b>
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**Objective 1:** Develop a consistent and sustainable oversight structure for racial equity in child welfare services.

**Key Activities:**

1. Establish a Racial Equity Advisory Committee with membership of central office management and consultant staff, field managers and caseworkers, tribal members and community partners to advise decision-making and develop statewide and local strategies to ensure racial equity in the delivery of child welfare services.  
Projected Completion Date: Complete

*Progress: Child Welfare Racial Equity Leadership Team (CWRELT) established & convenes monthly. Team consists of representatives from DHS (Executive Projects & Office of Equity & Multicultural Services), OCWP (Managers & Consultants), Local Leadership (District Managers & Child Welfare Supervisors), Tribal representatives and community partners.*

2. Conduct a comprehensive review of the Child Welfare Equity Task Force Recommendation and develop a tracking report for advisory committee including recommendations, policy references, data sets and identified resources.  
Projected Completion Date: December 2018

*Progress: CWRELT has scheduled a strategic planning session to review the Child Welfare Equity Task Force recommendations and develop a tracking report in July 2018. CWRELT will identify and prioritize strategies for 2018-19.*

3. Racial Equity Advisory Leadership Team will develop priority actions for calendar year 2018.  
Projected Completion Date: Complete

*Progress: The CWRELT prioritized key child welfare work efforts in 2017-18 to include Unified Child and Youth Safety Plan committees (Centralized Hotline, Hiring Workgroup, Enhancing Community Engagement, Caretaker, Supervisor Training Redesign), and on-going equity conversations with child welfare leadership at the state and local level.*

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(including Dynamics 365, Power BI, Azure, etc.) can transform the way we mobilize Oregonians to come alongside the agency. Microsoft is interested in both investing and telling the story to the world.

4. Develop and convene identified subcommittees to advise on implementation strategies and proposed measures to address racial equity  
Projected Completion Date: Complete

*Progress: CWRELT determined it was more beneficial to bring representatives leading specific child welfare initiatives to meet with the CWRELT vs. forming sub-committees. This approach was a success as it allowed the CWRELT to provide a racial equity lens to the work and connect with leads across program areas.*

5. Prepare an annual report on racial equity accomplishments and/or challenges in 2017-18.  
Projected Completion Date: December 2018

Progress: CWRELT will complete an annual report at the end of 2018 and outline accomplishments, identified barriers and next steps.

**Objective 2:** Increase child welfare staff knowledge and awareness of child welfare practice through a racial equity lens.

1. Develop an implementation plan to deliver “Let’s talk about Race”, Parts 1 and 2 to every District, including implementing a strategy to provide ongoing technical assistance  
Projected Implementation Date: December 2018

*Progress: To date, 2000 DHS staff, Tribal representatives and community partners have participated in Let’s Talk About Race. The presentation has been provided in Districts 2,3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, & 16 and has also been provided to the OCWP Consultant/Coordinators and all District Managers/Program Managers.*

*Increased cross-systems collaboration through Let’s Talk About Race presentations to Independent Living Program Providers, DHS Executive Leadership Team, Multnomah Co. CASA, DHS Human Resources, Portland State University – Child Welfare Partnership, District 4 Diversity Committee, Governor’s Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) Steering Committee, Hillsboro Title VII Program, Oregon Juvenile Judges Conference, Oregon Juvenile Department Director’s Association, Oregon Indian Child Welfare Conference, Corvallis Self Sufficiency, HispNet, District 7 Diversity Conference, and District 2 Processing Center.*

*To date, over 450 DHS staff, Tribal representatives and community partners have participated in Let’s Talk About Race – Part 2. The presentation has been provided in Districts 5,6, 8, 11,13, 14, 15, & 16 and was also provided at SSA Quarterly in District 2. Increased cross-systems collaboration through Let’s Talk About Race – Part 2 presentations to Hillsboro Title VII Program & portions of presentation at Oregon Indian Child Welfare Conference and HispNet.*

*Cross Systems & Equity Coordinator will continue to work with each District regarding on-going support and technical assistance.*

2. Support identified leaders and champions in attending the Undoing Racism provided through the People’s Institute for Survival and Beyond  
Projected Completion Date: December 2018

*Progress: Oregon has prioritized child welfare leadership to attend Undoing Institutional Racism workshop offered by The People’s Institute for Survival and Beyond. To date, over 115 DHS staff, Tribal representatives and community partners have attended Undoing Racism., All Office of Child Welfare Program Managers and District Managers/Program Managers have attended or are scheduled to attend by the end of the year.*

*Oregon has developed an Undoing Racism Implementation plan which projects over 150 DHS staff, Tribal representatives and community partners to complete workshop by end of the year.*

3. Provide ongoing technical assistance and support to Undoing Racism participants through scheduled conversations, continued skill building and consultation  
Projected Completion Date: Ongoing

*Progress: Undoing Racism Conversations have been scheduled monthly/quarterly across the state (Portland metro area, Central Office, Eastern & Southern regions). These conversations are intended to continue skill building, discuss ways to incorporate anti-racist principles in daily work and provide on-going consultation. Participants include DHS staff, Tribal representatives and community partners. In addition to the conversations Oregon has implemented 1-on-1 check ins with participants and annual gatherings where we bring participants together for on-going learning opportunities.*

**Objective 3:** Develop and engage child welfare leadership in ongoing assessment of racial equity in child welfare service delivery.

**Key Activities:**

1. Increase knowledge and awareness of racial equity practice concerns through ongoing Learning Opportunities to include intentional dialogues focused on power analysis, gatekeeping and the use of ‘lived experiences.’  
Projected Completion Date: Ongoing

*Progress: “Racial Equity in Child Welfare” presentations provided at OCWP Program Managers, OCWP Consultant/Coordinator Quarterly, State-Tribal ICWA Advisory Quarterly, 2018 Supervisor Conferences and leadership teams across the state. New curriculum “Pushing Our Growing Edge” was developed for SSA Summits in 2017 & will be implemented across the state in 2018-19.*

*Oregon is keeping pace with national trends and has participated in a number of webinars this year including the Dismantling Racial Inequity through Child Welfare System Change series provided by the National Child Welfare Workforce Institute.*

2. Identify a standard set of metrics for analysis of racial equity in child welfare practice  
Projected Completion Date: December 2018

*Progress: Child Welfare has six disparity reports available through the Results Oriented Management (ROM) system (Reports RD.8 – RD.13) monitors racial equity by the reduction or absence of disparity. Oregon also has the ability to review other child welfare measures by race/ethnicity which will enables Oregon to have key areas of focus.*

3. Develop a Department-wide shared understanding of issues of race, disproportionality and disparity utilizing the People's Institute's anti-racist principles and the guidance of the Racial Equity Advisory Committee.

Projected Completion Date: December 2018

*Progress: CWRELT has developed a mission and will outline a strategic plan to increase messaging and shared understanding of racial equity efforts.*

*Cross Systems & Equity Coordinator provides on-going human and technical assistance to Employee Resource Groups (B.E.S.T., HispNet & newly formed Native ERG), DHS Projects (Leadership Program Training, Language Access Policy Workgroup) OCWP Consultants/Coordinators, Child Welfare Training Advisory, new MAPS orientations, Unified Child & Youth Safety Executive Projects Team, and various PSU-MSW Students.*

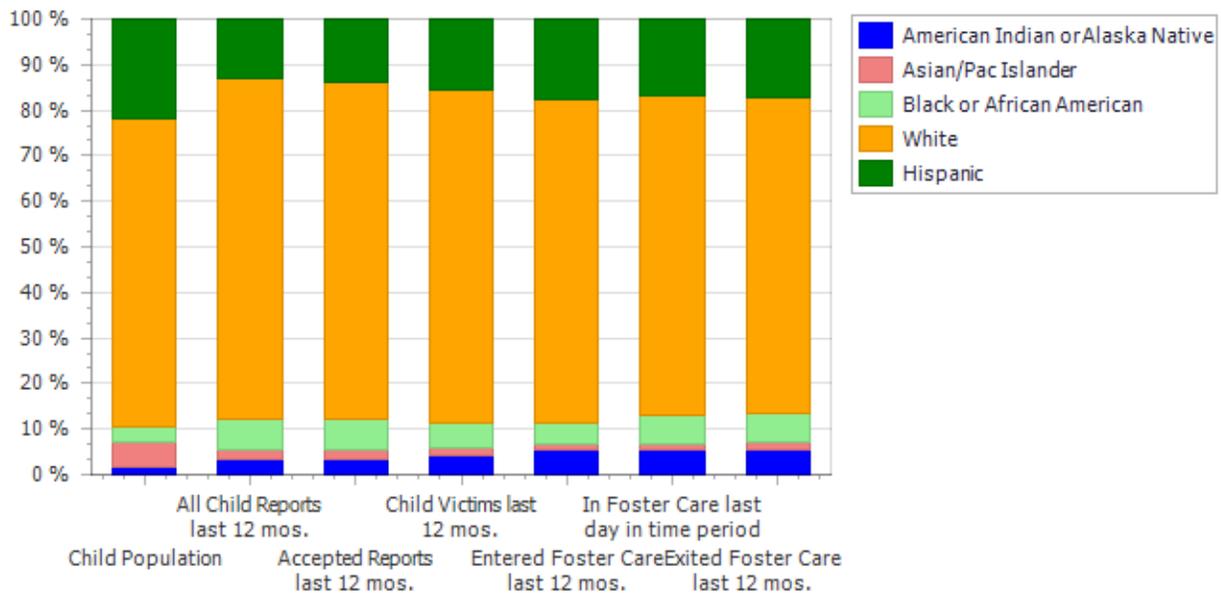
**Progress Measures and Benchmarks:**

Oregon has identified the following measures and benchmarks for this goal. These measures are monitored at least quarterly at the child welfare Quarterly Business Review (QBR) and during the regularly scheduled OCWP and field management meetings.

RD.01 Representation by Race at Child Welfare Decision Points

Comparison of race group percentages across selected child populations and decision points

Report Time Period: September 1, 2017 - September 30, 2017



Decision Point	Child Population		All Child Reports last 12 mos.		Accepted Reports last 12 mos.		Child Victims last 12 mos.		Entered Foster Care last 12 mos.		In Foster Care last day in time period		Exited Foster Care last 12 mos.	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Total Children with Identified Race	868727	100.00%	92306	100.00%	54135	100.00%	11267	100.00%	3964	100.00%	7824	100.00%	3770	100.00%
American Indian or Alaska Native	13840	1.59%	3163	3.43%	1826	3.37%	453	4.02%	212	5.35%	429	5.48%	213	5.65%
Asian/Pac Islander	47324	5.45%	1759	1.91%	1031	1.90%	199	1.77%	47	1.19%	95	1.21%	56	1.49%
Black or African American	31112	3.58%	6353	6.88%	3692	6.82%	639	5.67%	194	4.89%	483	6.17%	237	6.29%
White	586394	67.50%	68959	74.71%	40098	74.07%	8203	72.81%	2810	70.89%	5517	70.51%	2615	69.36%
Hispanic	190057	21.88%	12072	13.08%	7488	13.83%	1773	15.74%	701	17.68%	1300	16.62%	649	17.21%
Children Unable to Determine race	0	0.00%	23387	100.00%	12038	100.00%	2016	100.00%	200	100.00%	173	100.00%	77	100.00%

Oregon continues to work on identifying more accurate ways to report race-based outcomes for children and families engaged with the agency. This effort includes accurately reducing the number of children whose race is unknown or unable to determine.

Count and Percent of Children Who Re-entered Foster Care within 12 months of Discharge to Reunification, Living with Relative, or Guardianship by Race and last day of Federal Fiscal Year							
		FFY 2015		FFY 2016		FFY 2017	
Primary Race	Outcome	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
American Indian or Alaskan Native	Maintained Permanency	68	84.0%	60	77.9%	66	89.2%
	Re-entered Foster Care	13	16.0%	17	22.1%	8	10.8%
	<b>American Indian or Alaskan Native Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Asian/Pac Islander	Maintained Permanency	18	78.3%	18	85.7%	14	93.3%
	Re-entered Foster Care	5	21.7%	3	14.3%	1	6.7%
	<b>Asian/Pac Islander Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Black or African American	Maintained Permanency	68	87.2%	56	82.4%	65	87.8%
	Re-entered Foster Care	10	12.8%	12	17.6%	9	12.2%
	<b>Black or African American Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Hispanic	Maintained Permanency	293	89.6%	214	85.6%	245	90.7%
	Re-entered Foster Care	34	10.4%	36	14.4%	25	9.3%
	<b>Hispanic Total</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Unknown/Declined/Unable to Determine	Maintained Permanency	35	97.2%	17	100.0%	24	100.0%
	Re-entered Foster Care	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	<b>Unknown/Declined/Unable to Determine Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
White	Maintained Permanency	893	89.5%	875	85.8%	908	87.3%
	Re-entered Foster Care	105	10.5%	145	14.2%	132	12.7%
	<b>White Total</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Statewide Total	Maintained Permanency	1,375	89.1%	1,240	85.3%	1,322	88.3%
	Re-entered Foster Care	168	10.9%	213	14.7%	175	11.7%
	<b>Statewide Total</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: ROM PA.04 Re-entry to Foster Care, under age 18 at re-entry - data pulled 4/17/18

During FFY 2017, Oregon has seen an improvement in the number and percentage of children who maintained permanency once discharge from foster care, as well as an overall decline in the number of children who re-entered foster care. The chart above displays this information, broken down by race.

## 4. Update on Service Description

### *Title IV-B, Part 1*

Title IV-B, Part 1 resources support the following services:

Addiction Recovery Teams (ART) provide Alcohol and Drug professional staff who reside in DHS Child Welfare buildings for the primary purpose of parent support. These services are focused on child welfare parents with addiction issues, the primary issue related to child removal. Their primary goals are facilitating rapid access to addiction treatment, and removing any barriers to beginning treatment. These contractors, many of whom are in recovery themselves, also monitor and support the efforts of these parents, and help them sustain their recovery. They also serve as consultants to child welfare caseworkers on matters related to addiction, treatment options, intervention, drug testing, 12 step meetings, and basic education about drug interactions.

Geographic area: This service is available statewide.

Specialized mentoring services provides individualized services for youth who have severe physical, mental, emotional, and or treatment needs and are approved by the Target Planning and Consultation Committee. This service provides strengths and needs based support to help youth develop and enhance skills that will allow them to be successful in the community through individualized mentoring experiences. These services include culturally specific experiential opportunities provided in community settings.

Due to continued destabilization of the residential continuum in Oregon, Oregon has utilized Specialized Mentoring Services & Placement Supports to a greater extent in this recent year than in previous years. This will likely continue throughout the next full year as Oregon works on long term solutions to placement capacity.

Geographic area: This service is offered statewide, and in other states if the designated child is placed in another state.

Placement supports provides additional supports to maintain placement stability and enhance supports for designated youth in their placement. This service is designed to support youth in the least restrictive environment and prevent the need for higher levels of care. Placement service supports also includes payment for out-of-state placements for child welfare children and youth who are referred out of state due to one of three reasons: a) Geography; for Oregonians living near Idaho there are programs closer to their home community; b) Specialized Care; for youth needing services that are offered in limited locations around the country; and c) Lack of Available Beds; If a child is in need of residential services and Oregon lacks available space Oregon seeks out-of-state providers.

Geographic area: This service is offered statewide, and in other states if the designated child is placed in another state.

Family supports such as basic necessities, food, clothing, home repairs, housing/lodging, and other goods.

Geographic area: This service is offered statewide.

In conjunction with the Oregon Health Authority and Portland State University, through contractual agreement the University provides training, consultation, and systemic support for local implementation throughout the state (36 counties) of Wraparound and Systems of Care to better meet the needs of children, families and communities. University will provide the state the support needed to develop an aligned and sustainable Systems of Care infrastructure at the state and local level. In addition, University will provide local and statewide training and technical assistance to systems partners specific to the use of the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths (CANS) tool and fidelity measures.

Geographic area: This service is offered statewide.

### ***Title IV-B, Part 2***

Title IV-B, Part 2 resources support the following services:

DHS Child Welfare is not making any changes to the Promoting Safe and Stable Families services due to the changes made by Family First Prevention Services Act during the FY 2019. The agency will be using FY2019 to review the entire Child Welfare prevention service array and any changes will be described in the 2019-2024 Child and Family Services Plan and the five-year Prevention Plan. The change in definition of time limited reunification services will not impact Oregon's current practice because services are provided for up to six months while child is considered to be on trial reunification. Because FFPSA did not increase the allocation to states for this change Oregon will maintain the current service array and service time lines and as mentioned above the agency will be reviewing the entirety of the current prevention services array in FY2019.

Title IV-B2 Family Preservation and Support Services funds are administered by the Oregon Early Learning Division (ELD). Title IV-B2 funds support the provision of community-based family support services in four goal areas: Early Childhood Development/Early Learning; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention; Adolescent Risk Factors; and Child Poverty.

In Fiscal Year 2017, early learning hubs and direct service providers spent these funds on parent engagement and classes and home visiting programs for parents of infants. Funding to Healthy Families Oregon was used to strengthen parent-child relationships and promote healthy child growth and development. In addition, through home visits, parents were educated and offered tools, resources, and supports that promote positive relationships.

The Early Learning Division will continue to use these funds to support services designed to improve parenting skills; provide structured activities to parents and children to strengthen the parent-child relationship; transportation, information and referral services; and early developmental screening of children.

Tribes use Title IV-B (2) funds administered through the Early Learning Division to serve the needs of their communities by investing in services, systems change, community development and capacity building that targets child maltreatment, adult substance abuse, poverty, kindergarten readiness, parent engagement and foster care reduction. Tribes also use these funds for transportation to alleviate barriers to accessing services, improving family management and life skills.

Title IV-B, Part 2 resources administered through the Department:

Recovering Family Mutual Homes serves young parents, with their children, coming out of residential alcohol and drug treatment with no community based housing. The program provides up to one year of monitored, alcohol and drug free housing, and also tracks both parent and child participation in other programs and services that will support their reintegration into the community including A&D and mental health counseling attendance, 12 step attendance and completion of formalized plans that may be in place with treatment, DHS and corrections. There are two homes in Oregon. One is located in Clackamas County and the other is located in Lane County.

Camp Conference fees are for a child or youth who attends a camp or conference: Future Business Leaders of America (FBLA) conference, 4-H camp, church camp, etc.

Adoption Promotion and Support Services are provided through contractual agreements with Boys and Girls Aid Society (BGAID), the Northwest Resource Associates (NWRA), the Youth Villages Intercept program, and one training project agreement with Portland State University.

The following adoption promotion and support services are provided by the Boys and Girls Aid Society, and are available throughout the state:

Foster and Adoptive Parent Inquiry Line: The inquiry line is live answered during the 40 hour work week, and takes messages during off hours. This toll-free number is a centralized inquiry line used as a recruitment service to potential foster and adoptive families and is a single point of entry for those interested in fostering or adopting in Oregon. BGAID also receives inquiries via the internet. In both cases, BGAID mails requesters an information packet on fostering and adopting in Oregon and refers the family to the appropriate local DHS office for follow up. In the past 12 months, 2,616 callers to the inquiry line received information regarding fostering or adopting in Oregon. This is an increase of 414 callers over the previous 12 month period.

Child Specific Recruitment and Permanency Preparedness: Child specific recruitment will also be covered in the diligent recruitment section (Section 13) in this report. Child specific recruitment services for finding permanent families for children also includes permanency preparedness work using Darla Henry & Associates 3-5-7 Model. This model is a promising practice that supports the work of children, youth and families in grieving their losses and rebuilding their relationships towards the goals of well-being, safety and permanency. It is a relational practice that explores with children and youth their feelings about the events of their lives and empowers the children and youth to engage in grieving and integrating significant relationships. It is not a clinical model but supports clinical work around issues of separation and loss, identity formation, attachment and relationship building and creating feelings of belongingness.

Training: In the past 12 months, BGAID provided Foundations (Oregon's foster and adoptive curriculum) to 193 individuals and provided adoption orientation (two hours) to an additional 150 individuals.

Home Study Preparation: This is a service performed for the Department when out of state families are being considered at adoption committee for Oregon children. BGAID works with the out of state adoption workers to prepare for the presentation of the family at committee. In

addition, they work with the out of state agency to help clarify Oregon's contractual requirements to determine whether the agency will accept the terms. In the past 12 months, this service was performed for 36 adoptive families.

Special Needs Adoption Coalition (SNAC) meetings: 13 private adoption agencies in Oregon contract with the Department to provide home studies and supervision services for families who wish to adopt from the Child Welfare system, but have chosen to have their services provided by a private agency rather than the Department. The SNAC agencies are required to receive monthly training, and this training is organized and provided by BGAID under the contract. The Department contracts with SNAC agencies to provide post placement supervision.

The second contract for adoption promotion and support services is with Northwest Resource Associates which operates the Oregon Post Adoption Resource Center. ORPARC provides services to adoptive and guardianship families who provide permanent homes for DHS children. These services enhance the stability and functioning of Oregon adoptive and guardianship families and their children through the provision of a support network that includes information and referral services, consultation, advocacy, response to imminent family crises, support groups, and training. In the past 12 months, 501 post adoptive and guardianship families used ORPARC services. These services were crisis/disruption related for 63 families. Library resources were used by 219 persons, and 14 trainings were provided to 481 individuals. The ORPARC services are only provided to families permanently caring for prior DHS children.

The third contract for adoption promotion and support services was executed in August of 2016. Using Title IV-E adoption applicable child savings, the contract is with Youth Village's Intercept program, and is available to pre- and post adoptive and guardianship families in specific areas of the state. Using the Collaborative Problem-Solving model, Intercept is a program that provides intensive in-home services to youth and their families who are experiencing crises. A comprehensive treatment approach includes family treatment, parenting skills education, educational interventions, development of positive peer groups and extensive help for families and children in accessing community resources and long-term, ongoing support. Families referred to Intercept receive a minimum of three in home contacts per week, 24-hour crisis intervention, and small caseload attention from family specialists who are trained therapists and carry a maximum of four cases at a time. The average length of service is five to six months. Enhancing family functioning and diverting youth from out of home placements by helping their families safely maintain them in the home and community is the primary goal of Intercept. Eligible families are those that live within one hour of the four Intercept offices located in the greater metropolitan area, Salem, and Central Oregon. To date, 30 families have received Intercept crisis intervention.

The training project agreement with Portland State University provides an Advanced Training in Therapy with Adoptive and Foster Families certificate. This program is a series of advanced evidence-based courses on specialized theories and practices for treating adopted and foster children and their families. The purpose is to increase effective, accessible, and affordable mental health support by preparing clinicians and other professionals with strategies for the emotional, behavioral, and mental health issues of children with histories of abuse, trauma, and neglect. Since 2004, PSU's Department of Continuing Education and tuition dollars paid by the therapists taking the program funded its delivery while DHS provided a .5 FTE for a program director and funded individual courses for caseworkers. DCE ended its support at the end of the 2016 academic year.

Due to the cost of the program, participation from therapists employed by county mental health organizations and CCO's, (who typically bill Medicaid) had been limited, making access to clinicians with specialty in treating adoptive and guardianship families still an issue. Starting in September of 2016, the Certificate program was reduced from 11 to seven courses, is now offered twice per year, and with adoption applicable child savings, DHS provides full scholarships for therapists with a priority for those billing Medicaid and for those in rural areas of the state. Up to 63 therapists per session have access to the scholarships for the full Certificate program. The first cohort of training occurred September 2016 to February 2017 and all 63 therapists who participated in the program finished the entire course for the certificate. The second session is underway, and again 63 therapists are involved. A directory of all clinicians in the state who have received the Certificate are disseminated to branches and ORPARC helps families connect with therapy resources in their area.

### ***CFCIP and ETV***

The Youth Transitions team is responsible for program oversight, improvement and evaluation of transition services for foster youth ages 14 through 20 (up to 23 for Chafee ETV), including education (pre-K – 12+), as well as the runaway and homeless programs (RHY) funded by Oregon's Legislature. There was staff turnover during the past year resulting in a vacancy in the two Support Staff positions for approximately six months. The ILP program filled the ILP Support Staff and the RHY and Education Support Staff positions in October 2017. The Youth Transitions Team continues to receive temporary assistance from the Foster Care Administrative Specialist with credit reports.

In 2017, the Foster Care and Youth Transitions Unit worked alongside the DHS Director's office to create the Foster Care Policy and Community Liaison position. This position is to be held by someone who has lived experience in the foster care system, enabling them to leverage their unique insights when reviewing and advising on policy, procedures, training curriculum, rules and improvement plans. This position supports the Department's and the Child Welfare Program's efforts to integrate youth voice by directly engaging current and former foster youth in the decision-making process, development of policies, program improvements and trainings efforts.

There have been changes to the existing Youth Transition Services. House Bill 2344, amending the Oregon Revised Statutes 418.475 (IL Housing Subsidy Program), became effective 1-1-18. HB 2216, creating a sibling bill of rights, also became effective 1-1-18. Complete details on these new or updated services are provided in Section 12, Chafee Foster Care to Independence (CFCIP) and Chafee Education and Training Voucher (ETV) portions of this report.

Oregon will review the expansion of services and populations to be served, as allowed under the Families First Prevention Services Act, as part of the 5-Year Planning process conducted over the next year. Chafee funding is currently fully expended on existing services and populations served. As no additional Chafee funding was provided under the Act, Oregon must identify youth most in need of supports and the services needed to achieve a successful transition to adulthood, this will include the addition of the youth age 21 up to age 23 will be included in the population being served. Unfortunately, without additional funding this will essentially mean that youth who would have possibly obtained services may not because an older youth was identified as needing the supports more. Child Welfare has prepared a Policy Action Package requesting additional funding from Oregon's Legislature. The Oregon Foster

Youth Connection has recommended ILP receive increased funding in their 2018 Policy Recommendations. While Welfare has requested additional Chafee FFY2019 funding, if available. No statute changes are necessary to implement services to age 23. The following services are available statewide:

Transition Planning –The Youth Transition Specialist worked with the Training Unit to create a computer based training (CBT) for DHS caseworkers, which is available via the Department’s iLearn system. PSU researcher, Jennifer Blakeslee, assisted with training ILP Providers on the life skills assessment and transition planning documents.

Life Skills Training – A CBT was also created for ILP Services. The CBT is available via the Department’s iLearn system.

ILP Discretionary Funds – No changes.

Chafee ETV – No changes.

Chafee Housing – The maximum amount a youth may access prior to turning age 21 is \$7,000. (increase from \$6,000) The monthly maximum was also increased to \$795 (based on need).

Independent Living Housing Subsidy – Policy and procedures were updated to reflect the changes resulting from HB2344, including an increase in monthly rate to \$795, an extension of the service for a total of 30 months (implementing a “step-down” model of payments beginning with month 13), flexibility in how youth meet the productive time requirements and allows for time limited exceptions when a Department approved plan has been established.

Summer ILP Events – Due to budget constraints, the extra activities funded last year (surfing, jobs program) are not available this summer. The ILP continues to sponsor the Annual Teen Retreat, DREAM Conference, Native Teen Gathering and provides support for Camp To Belong. OFYC, using other DHS contracted funds, will host the Policy Summit this summer.

Tuition and Fee Waiver – HB4014 eliminates the 30 hours of community service requirement to receive the Waiver, effective with the 2018-2019 academic year.

Credit Reports – No changes.

Runaway & Homeless Programs (RHY) – No changes. See the RHY information in Section 12, CFCIP and ETV, for further details.

### ***Title IV-B, Part 2 Fund Expenditures***

Please see CFS 101 for details on fund expenditures and persons served.

### ***Any expansion of existing services***

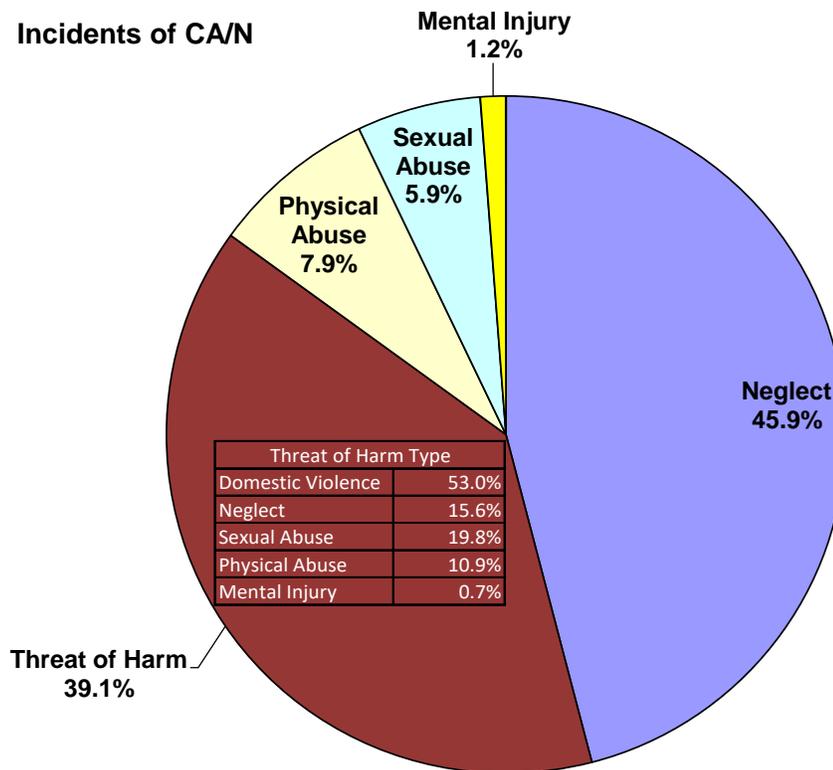
Full details are available in Section 12, the CFCIP portion of this report. Briefly, expansion of services includes the following:

- Youth Engagement Services (provided during the initial 90 days of contracted ILP services)
- Transition Planning
- New assessment process
- Updated transition planning forms and meeting format
- Initial awareness and training videos for DHS caseworkers and community partners

- ETV Promoting Academic Success (PAS) Laptop Program
- Summer Jobs Program
- Surf Lessons Project

### **Populations at greatest risk for maltreatment**

The major issues facing children reported for abuse and neglect are reflected in the chart below. Neglect remains the category with the largest number of reported incidents at 45.9% followed by Threat of Harm at 39.1%.



Leading family stress factors of abused and neglected children are drug and/or alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and parental involvement with law enforcement. Many families also have significant financial stress or unemployment issues. Some parents may have mental illness or were abused themselves as children. There are usually several stress factors in families of child abuse/neglect victims.

**Family Stress Factors as a Percent of Founded Abuse**

<b>Stress Factor</b>	<b>FFY 2016</b>	<b>FFY 2017</b>
Parent/caregiver alcohol or drug use	43.5%	46.7%
Domestic Violence	33.7%	29.5%
Parent/caregiver involvement with LEA	25.2%	22.7%
Parent/caregiver mental illness	15.5%	15.4%
Family Financial Distress	17.5%	14.1%
Parent/caregiver history of abuse as child	13.1%	12.8%
Child Mental/physical/behavior disability	11.4%	11.9%
Inadequate housing	9.9%	9.3%
Head of household unemployed	9.5%	7.8%
New baby/pregnancy	8.7%	7.7%
Child Developmental Disability	2.8%	2.3%
Parent Developmental Disability	2.1%	2.2%
Heavy child care responsibility	2.1%	1.8%

When Oregon examines the population of victims by age as a key demographic, over 39% of the child victims were age 4 or under. Please see additional information under Services for Children under five, for specific activities the Department has engaged to provide early and targeted intervention for this vulnerable population of children.

**FFY 2017 Victims by Age and Gender**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<1	730	639	<b>1,369</b>	12.4%
1	400	403	<b>803</b>	7.2%
2	412	342	<b>754</b>	6.8%
3	380	356	<b>736</b>	6.6%
4	356	340	<b>696</b>	6.3%
5	328	315	<b>643</b>	5.8%
6	358	305	<b>663</b>	6.0%
7	356	291	<b>647</b>	5.8%
8	309	295	<b>604</b>	5.5%
9	308	281	<b>589</b>	5.3%
10	258	277	<b>535</b>	4.8%
11	251	249	<b>500</b>	4.5%
12	247	254	<b>501</b>	4.5%
13	189	286	<b>475</b>	4.3%
14	176	273	<b>449</b>	4.1%
15	169	267	<b>436</b>	3.9%
16	161	216	<b>377</b>	3.4%
17	113	187	<b>300</b>	2.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>5,576</b>	<b>11,077</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Differential Response:

Department of Human Services began implementing Differential Response (DR) in May 2014. The goal of differential response was to safely and equitably reducing the number of children in foster care.

Differential Response consisted of two CPS response tracks: Alternative Response (AR) and Traditional Response (TR). Though several adjustments to CPS policy and rule were made to accommodate Differential Response, the requirements of the two different tracks remained very similar. One large difference in an AR case was the elimination of a disposition. In an AR case, the cps worker did not have to determine if abuse or neglect occurred. However, in 2017 legislators introduced a bill requiring child welfare case workers make a dispositional determination of unfounded, founded or unable to be determined all on CPS cases. This bill was signed into law in July of 2017 effectively ending the largest distinguishing factor of Differential Response. The

Finally, as a part of the Program Improvement Plan, Oregon will engage local Districts in a thorough reexamination of the available service array and the use of Title IV-B and state resources to best meet the identified needs of the families at greatest risk of maltreatment. Progress on that assessment process will be reported in the 2019 report.

## ***Services for children under the age of five***

Children under the age of five in the care and custody of DHS receive services from the Department as well as County and local community providers. Following are descriptions of the types of services:

Comprehensive intake nursing assessment: As a result of these assessments, which occur shortly after a child comes into foster care, children under five are being identified and referred to personal care services much sooner. Of 3,010 nursing assessments during FFY17, 1,788 were completed on children age 5 and under. Of the 207 children with medical needs currently receiving personal care services, 130 are under five years old. 51 of them came into care during FFY17. The Department refers all children under 3 for screening for early intervention services using the CPS Early Intervention Referral Form (CF 0323). The Districts throughout the state have interagency agreements outlining the referral process for the areas covered by the Educational Service District. Infants and toddlers who are eligible for early intervention services, receive services that are tailor made for the child's specific needs and may include:

- Assistive technology (devices a child might need)
- Audiology or hearing services
- Speech and language services
- Counseling and training for a family
- Medical services
- Nursing services
- Nutrition services
- Occupational therapy
- Physical therapy
- Psychological services

The Department can identify 17 children under the age of five who currently have an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) documented in the case records.

Starting in 2014, and expanded in 2015, the Oregon Health Authority included in its service array Parent Child Interactive Therapy (PCIT), an evidence based mental health family therapy in the Medicaid program. The expansion was across the state of Oregon, and is now available in 26 counties, serving Medicaid eligible children ages 2-7. As a result, young foster children with behavior issues and their caregivers are able to more easily access this trauma informed therapy. PCIT has been adapted as an intervention for many different types of families, including those receiving child welfare services or exposed to violence, those with children on the autism spectrum, adoptive families, and foster families. The number of children in substitute care served through this program experienced a small decline in 2016, but had a large increase in 2017.

YEAR	Children served
2015	81
2016	74
2017	102

Therapeutic visitation, specifically allowing for more visitation for children under the age of 3 and large sibling groups, which helps to maintain and meet attachment needs.

The services provided to all Oregon children under the age of five are provided by County providers, not for provide providers and other community providers to ensure all children have the services they need to remain healthy or improve health and education. Following are services provided to all children under five in Oregon:

- As described above on page 80, the services provided by the Early Learning Division are provided to children five years old and younger. Those services are provided to all children five and under whether in to the custody of their parents or in the custody of the Department.
- In Home parenting education
- Early Intervention assessments and services
- Early Head Start (Foster care is an automatic qualifier for the program)
- Healthy Families (community partner) provides weekly visits including education about developmental needs and parenting strategies for younger children.
- Public Health provides a Cocoon Home Visiting Program for infants throughout the State.
- A local group of psychologists in Multnomah county developed a screening tool used to provide a quick assessment of the relational health, academic, psychological, intellectual and developmental status of every child in Multnomah county.
- Referrals made through school districts to provide early educational resources to children with needs such as autism, hearing impairments, visual impairments, and orthopedic needs.
- Relief Nursery utilizing Child=parent Psychotherapy and Parent-Child Interactive Therapy models.
- The local Coordinated Care Organization (CCO) provides a network of Behavioral Health service providers who provide services to children and families in their offices. The following providers are known to Child Welfare as working consistently and equally with all families, foster/adoptive families as well as biological parents and their children in-home or in foster care.

- Infant and Toddler class for children to work on development and bonding through community contracts
- Play therapy
- Foster parent therapeutic support (in home support for foster children and foster parents)
- Group and parenting classes using The Incredible Years (a curriculum geared toward parenting young children)

All the services described above first and foremost provide supports to the parents and the child in their homes to ensure not only the child's needs are met, but the parents understand the needs of their child to ensure they remain at home. However, if a referral occurs and the Department determines a safety threat the court finds it is in the best interest of the child to be removed from the home, the same services described above are provided to the child while in foster care. Meeting the special needs of the child age 0-5 helps create stability in foster care and achieve permanency.

Following are three case examples that demonstrate the extraordinary work being provided to children under the age of five and the positive impact the services have made in these children's lives:

- ❖ A two-year-old in foster care was diagnosed with an expressive language disorder. The Early Intervention Speech and Language specialist initially offered many sessions to the biological parents. Unfortunately, the parents did not follow through with those appointments. Since then, the focus of the work has been with the current foster care provider to have a limited focus on correcting his language disorder consistently. Also, this specialist is helping the foster parent develop visual materials for the child, now age 3, such as a Life Story Book so that the child receives support to understand the temporary nature of the current foster home, and the plan for transition to relatives in Washington.
- ❖ A young mother of a one and half year old was referred through Randalls Children's Hospital to Columbia Regional to begin providing educational services due to the child's blindness. The child receives Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapy weekly. The parent and the caregiving circle, including grandmother and aunt, are included in the services which include early literacy by reading to the child who is also touching the same book in Braille. The parent did not qualify for Employment Related Daycare funding by a small income margin. However, because this parent is working, she is eligible for services through The Office of Childcare Inclusion, who will assist her with finding and supporting a childcare provider. OCI can also bring funding to the selected childcare provider to support the child's needs. It could be that the higher cost of care for this baby could mean the parent will qualify for ERDC, and OCI can help with a reapplication to ERDC.
- ❖ Recently a child who is in-home with their parent required a 24-hour safety plan, as the parent could not meet the child's high needs. The court ordered that the child remain with the parent with a 24-hour safety plan. We contacted Childcare Resource and Referral to find a list of 24-hour childcare providers near the family home. A 24/7 childcare provider was found that did not accept the DHS rate, however, they are one of the providers available under the MHCC Childcare Financial Assistance program. The provider has provided 40 hours of service under ERDC funding. DHS

has procured additional hours from this provider as a part of the total plan to maintain safety for the child. This plan has been developmentally appropriate, and the child obtains this additional care in a family-like setting.

### ***Services for children adopted from other countries***

Oregon's Title IV-E, IV-B agency does not provide services for inter-country adoptions. Oregon does not serve families who have adopted internationally. OR-Kids does not currently track children in the system who have been adopted in other countries. The Department estimates that approximately twenty children adopted from other countries have entered Oregon foster care during this past year.

## **5. Program Support**

### ***Training and technical assistance provided***

Oregon provides much of the training for child welfare staff through the Child Welfare Partnership and intergovernmental agreement with Portland State University. As reported in the last APSR, Oregon has undergone a thorough and robust redesign of new worker training, (attachment #5) which was implemented beginning September 2017. As part of the Program Improvement Plan and Unified Child and Youth Safety Implementation Plan, the Department is taking a number of actions over the next year, including advanced practice training in the Oregon Safety Model, and updating the ongoing worker training and supervisor training.

Oregon continues to provide ongoing training and technical assistance to the child welfare offices throughout the state with consultants from the various program areas in child welfare (Safety, Permanency, Well Being, SAFE Home Study, Eligibility, ICPC, ICWA and so forth).

Specific training provided to community partners at Oregon's scheduled conferences during the course of this reporting period included:

August 7-8, 2016 Through the Eyes of a Child JCIP Conference

- Placement Disruptions and Higher Levels of Care
- Least Restrictive Placement Considerations

August 9, 2016 JCIP Model Court Summit on Child Abuse and Neglect Conference

- Performance Based Contracting

October 18-20, 2016 Indian Child Welfare Conference

- Let's Talk About Race
- Effects of Trauma on Children
- GRACE, Evolving to Oregon Foster Family Recruitment, Retention and Support Program
- Safe and Together: A culturally responsive model in DV intervention

- Tribal collaboration and Engagement Throughout the life of a case
- Family Mapping: Using genograms, ecomaps, and culturagrams to enhance work with families
- Documenting family history: 1270 form refresher

May 19-20, 2017 CRB Conference

- Concurrent Planning
- Keeping Kids Safe in Foster Care

***Any anticipated capacity building needs***

Oregon had an initial phone conference planning meeting with the Capacity Building Center for states on June 13, 2017. This meeting set the stage for identifying focused capacity building resources for PIP implementation. The Foster Care and Treatment Services manager who met with the Capacity Building Center is no longer in the position and until a permanent person is hired the strategies discussed will continue. In the interim, the Department brought in temporary resource to help start implementing other plans to increase foster care and residential treatment capacity.

DHS has established a contractual relationship with a private, not-for-profit agency to recruit foster care providers across the state. In addition, the agency has established a relationship with an organization in Portland to specifically recruit foster families of color. In the area of residential treatment services, in July 2018, the agency signed a contract for intensive BRS services for 14 co-gender youth in Eugene and is in the final stages of negotiations for an additional 22 therapeutic foster care beds for males (Portland) and 12 more intensive BRS beds for 8-12 year-old children in Grants Pass.

Additionally, Oregon has a longstanding relationship with Casey Family Programs, which provides technical assistance and support for several strategic improvements in child welfare practice.

***Any QA, research, evaluation, management information systems implemented since the 2018 APSR***

As reported in that year’s APSR, and in addition to the Round 3 CFSR review, child welfare has undergone several reviews over the past year. Related to the overall internal and external audits and reviews, the Department conducted independent reviews of the implementation of Differential Response through the University of Illinois, the GRACE collaborative agreement, and the Title IV-E waiver project LIFE, conducted through Portland State University. Ongoing CFSR reviews were utilized for establishing the Program Improvement Plan baseline. 220 cases were reviewed across the state for this purpose.

Concurrently, as was reported earlier in this report, Oregon’s child welfare system has undergone significant administrative change over the course of the past 16 months, a new child welfare director and a new Department of Human Services Director were hired in August 2017. Through all the change, child welfare has remained committed to improving quality assurance and continuous quality improvement. Please see the key actions under the strategy for data driven strategic planning. The coordinated work of including case reviews, quality assurance

reviews, and standardized local data indicators in developing local strategic plans for Oregon's child welfare Districts will focus improvement efforts specific to the identified needs in local areas of the state.

## **6. Consultation and Coordination between States and Tribes**

The Department collaborates with the Oregon tribes to prevent and reduce the number of Native American children placed into state custody. The Oregon tribes participate with DHS through the Tribal/State Advisory Committee, which meets quarterly and holds an annual conference. Oregon DHS has an established Tribal Affairs Unit including a full-time staff person assigned as its Tribal Affairs Director/Senior ICW Manager, two ICWA Consultants and an Executive Assistant. The ICWA Advisory receives invitations in person and email to review and contribute to the APSR each year at the ICWA Advisory. Standing agenda items are federal reporting updates and federal policy information sharing. The Tribal Affairs Unit and the Oregon Tribes worked collaboratively on promulgating ICWA administrative rule, and filed temporary rules in February 2017. Permanent rule will be effective Since August 2017. The tribes and DHS are actively engaged in the revisions and improvements to the DHS child welfare procedure manual specific to ICWA case management. The Tribal Affairs Unit, through the ICWA Consultants, the Active Efforts Specialists, and the Tribal Affairs Director have conducted statewide training on the ICWA revisions, and are intently focused on ensuring the ICWA is appropriately followed in Oregon and that the government to government relationship with the Indian child's tribe is honored throughout the case.

The current list for Oregon tribal contacts and the consultation areas in which the tribes have provided information and guidance is listed below.

### **Burns Paiute Tribe**

Michelle Bradach E: [michelle.bradach@burnspaiute-nsn.gov](mailto:michelle.bradach@burnspaiute-nsn.gov)  
PO Box HC71 Burns, Oregon 97720  
P: 541-573-8043 F: 541-573-4217  
*Consultation and Guidance: Co-Chair of ICWA advisory 2016-17*

### **Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw**

Shayne Platz E: [splatz@ctclusi.org](mailto:splatz@ctclusi.org)  
1245 Fulton Avenue, Coos Bay, Oregon 97420  
P: 541-744-1334 F: 541-888-1027  
*Consultation and Guidance: ICWA QEW committee member*

### **Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde**

Kristi Petite E: [kristi.petite@grandronde.org](mailto:kristi.petite@grandronde.org)  
P: 503-879-2045 F: 503-879-2142  
9615 Grand Ronde Road, Grand Ronde, OR 97347  
*Consultation and Guidance: Co chair ICWA advisory 2017-2018*

### **Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians**

Michelle Moore

E: [mmoore@cowcreek.com](mailto:mmoore@cowcreek.com)

2371 NE Stephens St Ste. 100 Roseburg, OR 97470

*Consultation and Guidance: ICWA procedural manual 2017-18*

### **Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians**

P: 541-677-5575 F: 541-677-5574

Lisa Norton

E: [lisan@ctsi.nsn.us](mailto:lisan@ctsi.nsn.us)

*Consultation and Guidance: CO-chair ICWA advisory 2017-2018*

*Consultation and Guidance: 2017 Oregon ICWA conference host tribe*

### **Coquille Tribe**

Yvonne Livingstone E: [yvonnelivingstone@coquilletribe.org](mailto:yvonnelivingstone@coquilletribe.org)

P: 541-444-8236

Roni Jackson

E: [ronijackson@coquilletribe.org](mailto:ronijackson@coquilletribe.org)

P: 541-444-8220 F: 541-444-9613

*Consultation and Guidance: ICWA QEW Subcommittee*

### **Klamath Tribes**

George Lopez E: [george.lopez@klamathtribes.com](mailto:george.lopez@klamathtribes.com)

Marvin Garcia E: [marvin.garcia@klamathtribes.com](mailto:marvin.garcia@klamathtribes.com)

Candi Uses Arrow E: [candi.usesarrow@klamathtribes.com](mailto:candi.usesarrow@klamathtribes.com)

Lisa Ruiz E: [lisa.ruiz@klamathtribes.com](mailto:lisa.ruiz@klamathtribes.com)

P: 541-783-2219

PO Box 436 Chiloquin OR 97624

*Consultation and Guidance: ICWA QEW committee*

### **Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation**

Julie Taylor E: [julietaylor@ctuir.org](mailto:julietaylor@ctuir.org)

46411 Ti' Mine Way Pendleton, Oregon 97801

P: 541-783-2219 F: 541-783-2029

P: 541-429-7315 F: 541-278-5385

*Consultation and Guidance: 2018 Oregon ICWA conference host tribe*

### **Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs**

Cecilia Collins E: [Cecilia.collins@wstribes.org](mailto:Cecilia.collins@wstribes.org)

PO Box C Warm Springs, Oregon 97761 P: 541-553-3209 F: 541-553-1894

*Consultation and Guidance: ICWA Conference host 2016*

*Consultation and Guidance: ICWA procedures*

ICWA Qualified Expert Witness trainings were provided in coordination with local tribes, the Juvenile Court Improvement Project and the Department of Justice. The Confederated tribes of the Umatilla, the Siletz tribe, and the Klamath tribe were actively engaged in planning, recruiting and training of candidates. In 2017-2018 trainings have continued with the Klamath Tribe and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.

The number of tribal members trained increased from 2 to 59 tribal affiliated members available now for ICWA QEW testimony. The Oregon tribes continue to work in active partnership with the Department to develop a sustainable process for recruiting, engaging, and retaining tribal members who can provide qualified expert witness testimony.

The majority of Indian child welfare cases in DHS custody involve out-of-state tribes. The ratio is approximately 3:1. At the end of FFY 2017, there were 411 ICWA children in DHS care. Approximately thirty six percent are Oregon tribal ICWA eligible, with the remaining being out-of-state tribal ICWA eligible children. DHS collects ICWA data quarterly and this information is shared on regular basis with Oregon tribes specific to their children in DHS care. The state has supported individualized relationship with Oregon tribes. This kind of productivity in individual case staffing requires year-round travel to the tribes and districts. The Tribal Affairs unit staff(s) cases in person as needed and at a minimum of 4 times a year for each of the 9 Oregon tribes.

Oregon is one of the only states to have an organized ICWA compliance design being built into the DHS information system (OR-Kids) that will incorporate specific data points for tracking Oregon child welfare practice and compliance with the ICWA. Design improvements for the tracking of ICWA data include the number of active efforts findings in court, how often the tribe is in agreement with those findings, the number of times a child is placed with a relative compliant with the ICWA, the number of times a QEW is used at specific hearings for ICWA, the number of tribes DHS contacts to verify ICWA eligibility, the number of times DHS provides ICWA notice to tribes of ICWA children entering our system, the length of time the ICWA children spend in our system, and the number of ICWA children exiting our system. Final approval has been granted with a 2019 “go live” date. The Oregon tribes and DHS collaborated actively to identify data collection points for the purposes of measuring ICWA compliance and tracking continuous quality improvement in ICWA cases.

For details regarding Chafee collaborations with the Tribes, please refer to Section 12, CFCIP and ETV.

### **Notification of Indian Parents and Tribes of State Proceedings Involving Indian Children and Their right to intervene**

The ICWA mandates that in any state court proceeding for the foster care placement of, or termination of parental rights to an Indian child, the Indian custodian of the child and the Indian child’s tribe shall have the right to intervene at any point in the proceeding.

The Agency implemented the following approved ICWA procedure in this last year:

Except for an emergency removal, notice must be provided prior to any initiation of a new child custody proceeding regarding the custody or termination of parental rights of an Indian child.

When the department knows or has reason to know an Indian child is the subject of any foster care placement, including voluntary custody/placement, guardianship, termination of parental rights proceedings, adoption proceeding, the department must:

1. Promptly send notice by certified/registered mail with return receipt requested of each proceeding to:
  - a. Each tribe where the child may be a member or eligible for membership if a biological parent is a member;
  - b. The child’s parents;
  - c. The Indian custodian, if applicable; -AND-
  - d. The grandparent or grandparents per Oregon law
2. The department must file with the court a copy of each notice sent with any return receipts or other proof of service.

3. If the department does not know the identify or location of a potentially interested Indian party to the proceeding the caseworker will send appropriate notice to the BIA regional director, in which case the BIA has 15 days to locate and notify the party.
4. Notice may also be sent via personal service or electronically but does not replace the certified/registered mail requirement.

It is important to note that notice should be sent to the tribe even if the proceeding is voluntary, as the tribe may have exclusive jurisdiction or otherwise have the right to intervene.

The department records every notice sent to the child's tribe and to the BIA in the information systems automatically as letters of inquiry and verification of Indian status are documented and we maintain a record of all inquiries sent.

Within 24 hours of the child being taken into custody, the caseworker shall make active efforts to contact the tribal social services program or the ICW representative of the Indian child's tribe to:

1. Notify the tribe that the child is in the department's custody and a dependency petition has been filed in state court concerning a child who may be a member or eligible for membership.
2. Provide comprehensive information that is specific to the removal of the child.
3. Provide all discovery, including the court report, as per branch protocol.
4. Ensure the court date, time and location has been communicated to the tribe.
5. Obtain tribal preference for who will appear and how they would like to appear at the court hearing.
6. Document that notice was provided in the department's information system.
7. Ensure consultation has occurred regarding the removal of the child and request input regarding placement preferences, AE and ICWA compliance.
8. Maintain compliance with the ICWA Checklist and document the request for tribal input regarding placement preferences. The worker shall follow (FORM to be finalized in 2018).
9. Explore available services of the tribe that may address the safety needs of the child.
  - It is important to note, that tribes may have their own parenting curricula or family support models that the worker will inquire as to eligibility as to the parent's child to enroll. Tribes may also have mental health counseling services, prevention services, and drug and alcohol services available.
  - Each tribe may have its own tribal best practice model. The worker shall reach out to the identified tribe for specific culturally relevant services e.g. parenting, children's mental health, and/or parenting support.
10. Consult with the tribe regarding placement preferences. Request tribal input regarding additional relatives, family members or tribal foster homes for potential placement. It is important to note that the ICWA requires Relative search out to second cousin. ICWA placement preferences can be found in Rule 413-115-0090 - [http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars\\_400/oar\\_413/413\\_115.html](http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_400/oar_413/413_115.html).
11. Ask the tribe if they have an identified QEW and secure testimony for the Shelter hearing. QEW is not required for an emergency shelter hearing, it is preferred by not required.

Currently, children who are identified as possibly ICWA eligible but pending verification are coded as "search underway". Data is collected each year that can be compared to the rate of

search underway that results in ICWA eligible. The capacity to automate this analysis is not fully realized, the tribal affairs unit's ICWA consultants can conduct a hand count that compares ROM reports to OR-Kids data and review of all ICWA cases by district. The last ICWA hand-count was prompted by the need to provide accuracy in developing Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs responsive comments to the 2015 ICWA proposed ICWA guidelines. 2015 hand-count results indicated for every 8 children at search underway, 1/3 resulted in ICWA eligibility. Inquiry is conducted by the department by search clerks to assure tribes are notified a search is underway. Improvements (indicated by the hand-count) are needed in the notifying of both sides of the child's family of the search underway, and follow up by the case management staff in the department when additional information is needed to establish ICWA eligibility.

### **Placement Preferences of Indian Children in Foster Care, Pre-Adoptive and Adoptive Homes**

In determining the appropriate placement of the Indian child, the caseworker must:

- Determine the least-restrictive setting appropriate to the particular needs of the Indian child in consultation with the tribe by considering:
  - Most approximates a family, taking into consideration sibling attachment;
  - Allows the Indian child's special needs (if any) to be met; and
  - Is in reasonable proximity to the Indian child's home, an extended family member, and/or siblings.
- Explain the placement preferences to the parent, legal guardian, or Indian custodian and obtain input regarding placement.
- Notify the parent, legal guardian, or Indian custodian that active efforts will be made to notify the child's tribe and explore potential placement with the extended family members.
- Contact the child's tribe to determine if the tribe has established a different placement preference or has placement resources available.
- Within 30 days provide notification to all adult relatives and include information about how they can be helpful in addition to being a placement resources.
- Work with the certification unit to identify potential homes that align with the ICWA placement preferences.
- If potential placements are located on the reservation, request tribal social services to conduct family assessment of these placements.
- Document all efforts and results of these efforts in the department's informational system, case notes, and placement.
- If placement departments from placement preference, the worker will Case note reason why child is placed outside placement preference in the departments information system, case notes, placement and court report if court involved.
- The department must inform the substitute caregiver that the child is an Indian child including explaining the ICWA, placement preferences, cultural considerations, and other unique considerations for Native children.
- If the child's tribe has not established a different order of preference, and the court has not determined on the record that there is good cause to depart from the ICWA prescribed placement preferences, preference must be given, in descending order to placement of an Indian child with:
  - An extended family member per the child's tribe.
  - A foster home that is licensed, certified, approved, or specified by the Indian child's tribe;

- An Indian foster home licensed, certified, or approved by an authorized non-Indian licensing authority; or
- An institution for children approved by an Indian tribe or operated by an Indian organization which has a program suitable to meet the child's needs.

**Tracking Placement Preferences**

The agency is unable to track the placement preference procedures defined above at this time. The placement preference data elements have been designed and are waiting on the list of prioritized change requests to OR-Kids.

**Tribal Right to Intervene in State Proceedings, or Transfer Proceedings to the Jurisdiction of the Tribe**

As described above the agency must provide notices to the Tribe. Based on placement ending reason for FFY2017 there were seven (7) cases transferred to Tribal jurisdiction.

**Title IV-E Agreements**

Title IV-E provides federal reimbursement for the costs of eligible children in foster care, adoption assistance and guardianship assistance. It covers food, clothing, shelter, daily supervision, school supplies, reasonable travel for visitation, and related administrative costs, but does not cover the costs of treatment services. All Title IV-E eligible children are to receive medical coverage under Title XIX (Medicaid). DHS pays the non-federal share of the Title IV-E payment, e.g., the match payment from the state's General Fund at approximately 37% of the child's monthly cost of care.

Title IV-E is an open-ended federal entitlement program, governed by the Social Security Act and monitored by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Region X office.

DHS currently has agreements with seven Oregon tribes for Title IV-E funding:

<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Title IV-E Funding Received</b>	<b>Clients Served</b>
<b>The Burns Paiute Tribe</b>	*None	
<b>Coquille Indian Tribe</b>	**None	
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde</b>	\$443,223 Admin \$117,329 FC Main	28
<b>The Klamath Tribes</b>	\$78,527.88 Admin	18
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Siletz</b>	\$424,401.15 Admin \$78,448 FC Main	19
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla</b>	\$193,178.82 Admin \$98,460 FC Main	15

<b>The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs</b>	\$306,535.21 Admin	164
	\$1,002,530 FC Main	

\* Burns Paiute Tribe has yet to complete the final steps to implement the Title IV-E agreement. Federal Policy and Resource Unit has had three face-to-face trainings with the Tribe, unfortunately the Tribe has had a delay in implementing this program due to circumstances outside of her control. FPPR will be finalizing the implementation of their Title IV-E reimbursement process by September 30, 2018.

\*\*Although Coquille Tribe has had an approved Title IV-E agreement the Tribe has not actively engaged in obtaining Title IV-E reimbursement because of the administrative burden for a small population of children in care. FPPR will be reengaging with the Tribe to discuss the implications of the Family First Prevention Services Act and the potential benefits to the Tribe.

DHS has established a standard procedure for obtaining and maintaining documentation of each Tribe’s certification procedure, including safety check requirements.

**System of Care Agreements**

Oregon’s System of Care (SOC) child welfare model is the result of a collaborative agreement between the Department of Human Services, the Juvenile Rights Project (JRP), and the National Center for Youth Law. That agreement was in response to the concern that child welfare agencies were failing to address individual needs of children in the foster care system. The agreement included provisions for the use of flexible funds to meet the individual needs of children and their families in order to promote safety, permanency and well-being, and to employ a strength/needs-based philosophy and practice relative to child welfare.

All nine of the federally recognized tribes of Oregon receive SOC funds. These funds are state General Fund dollars, with no federal requirements. There is an agreement between the state and the tribes that outlines the requirements of how SOC funds are to be used and how the expenditures are to be reported.

<b>Tribe</b>	<b>SOC Funding Received</b>	<b>Clients Served</b>
<b>The Burns Paiute Tribe</b>	\$11,412.61	8
<b>Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua &amp; Siuslaw Indians</b>	\$18,680.24	56
<b>Coquille Indian Tribe</b>	\$18,161.12	11
<b>Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians</b>	\$28,390.77	199
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde</b>	\$55,568.03	110
<b>The Klamath Tribes</b>	\$42,681.73	13
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Siletz</b>	\$57,736.11	8
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla</b>	\$47,781.29	99
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs</b>	\$63,202.09	*

\*Due to significant changes in administration at Warm Springs DHS has not received a report of how these funds were used. The new Director is working with Tribal administration to ensure all reporting is current by September 30, 2018.

### **SSBG Agreements**

Through the Social Service Block Grant (SSBG) Agreement, funds are authorized to the tribes to support their work to provide effective, culturally relevant child welfare services to Indian children and their families.

The objective of this Agreement is to provide SSBG funding to the tribe directly to meet the needs of individuals residing within the tribe. Services may include, but are not restricted to: daycare for children, protective services for children, special services to persons with disabilities, adoption, case management, health-related services, transportation, foster care for children or adults, substance abuse, housing, home-delivered meals, independent/transitional living, employment services or any other social services found necessary by the Tribe for its population.

All nine of the federally recognized tribes of Oregon receive SSBG funds. The source of these funds is Title XX of the Social Security Act and must therefore meet program requirements for Title XX and stay within the parameters outlined in Oregon's Title XX state plan.

<b>Tribe</b>	<b>SSBG Funding Received</b>	<b>Clients Served</b>
<b>The Burns Paiute Tribe</b>	\$2,396	44
<b>Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua &amp; Siuslaw Indians</b>	\$8,395	27
<b>Coquille Indian Tribe</b>	\$8,117	17
<b>Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians</b>	\$14,989	220
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde</b>	\$24,845	250
<b>The Klamath Tribes</b>	\$26,189	248
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Siletz</b>	\$30,981	186
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla</b>	\$20,041	291
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs</b>	\$35,048	71

#### **Title IV-B Part 2**

The primary goals of Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) are to prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families, improve the quality of care and services to children and their families, and ensure permanency for children by reuniting them with their parents, by adoption or by another permanent living arrangement. States are to spend most of the funding for services that address: family support, family preservation, time-limited family reunification and adoption promotion and support.

The services are designed to help State child welfare agencies and eligible Indian tribes establish and operate combined, preventive family preservation services and community-based family support services for families at risk. Funds go directly to child welfare agencies and eligible Indian tribes to be used in accordance with their 5-year plans.

All nine of the federally recognized tribes of Oregon receive Title IV-B Part 2 funds.

<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Title IV-B Part 2 Funding Received</b>	<b>Clients Served</b>
<b>The Burns Paiute Tribe</b>	\$8,600.00	
<b>Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua &amp; Siuslaw Indians</b>	\$8,600.00	18
<b>Coquille Indian Tribe</b>	\$8,600.00	36
<b>Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians</b>	\$8,600.00	4
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde</b>	\$8,600.00	
<b>The Klamath Tribes</b>	\$8,600.00	
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Siletz</b>	\$8,600.00	
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Umatilla</b>	\$8,600.00	4
<b>The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs</b>	\$8,600.00	

## 7. Monthly caseworker visit formula grants

Oregon has continued to use some of these grant funds for Confirming Safe Environments training for casework staff. In September 2017, this curriculum was fully incorporated into the redesigned new caseworker training.

Oregon is utilizing some of the grant this year to pay for laptops to be utilized in the training environment as the Department teaches new staff how to document in the OR-Kids system all aspects of child welfare practice and the safety issues facing the child touched by our system. Specific focus will be given to conduct and documentation of face to face contacts with children in substitute care and how such documentation provides assurances that the caseworker has ensured the safety of the child and has discussed the case related and case planning information in a manner that is conducive to a child's developmental understanding.

The remainder of the grant resources will be utilized to partially fund the costs of iPhone for all staff. An internal review by a committee looking at caseworker responsibilities determined that the availability of technology to support ease of scheduling, communication with clients and providers, and electronic documentation of casework activities would enhance the caseworker's efficient use of time and ability to have meaningful contact with children in substitute care.

The Departments efforts to utilize all the face-to-face grant continues to be an issue. In the research of why the grant was underspent the Department discovered that some of expenditures were miscoded. Therefore, the Permanency manager will develop and implement consistent plan for spending of this grant. To ensure that this grant is used to its' full capacity, an oversight committee has been identified that will include staff from Field Services, Program, and staff providing direct service in the field. The oversight committee will not only ensure the

grant is used but also collaborate on identifying other ideas to try and improve Oregon's face-to-face percentage.

The Department is not in compliance with the required 95% of monthly face to face contacts. (Please reference pages 36, and 64-65 for additional comments on face to face contact) The Department believes the investments in technology outlined above will increase our ability to meet this standard.

## **8. Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments**

Oregon received a total of \$752,000 incentive money for the FY 2015, and \$1,578,000 for FY 2016, with a notice that this represents approximately 21% of the total FY 2016 award. fore, Oregon's award for FY 2017, is \$467,383.

To date, the award has been spent on extending contracts with mediation vendors to establish post guardianship communication agreements between guardians and birth parents. Anticipated outcomes for the use of the grant award include increasing the number of cases achieving permanency, increasing timeliness to permanency and, most importantly, minimizing the child's loss of relationships and connections to his or her family, history and culture. 119 children have received this service to date. The award has also been utilized to support the Intercept program, which offers services and support to post-adoption families. 50 families have benefited from Intercept program to date.

## **9. Waiver Demonstration Activities**

Oregon's current waiver demonstration, Leveraging Intensive Family Engagement (LIFE), began July 1, 2015. The target population for the intervention are youth identified by a predictive analytic model, 65 days after entering care who are more likely to become long-stayers (3+ years) in foster care. The identified youth and their families receive a package of specific case-planning services: an enhanced family find, structured case planning meetings with a specific focus on youth and family voice in planning, and a peer-based parent mentor for parents. There are three districts in Oregon that have implemented the waiver demonstration. The first implementation phase was Clackamas County and two branches in Multnomah County, beginning July 1, 2015. The second district, Jackson and Josephine Counties, started screening families January 1, 2016. Marion County was the last district to implement, and they have been screening cases for eligibility since July 1, 2016.

*Safety Outcomes 1 and 2: (a) Children are first and foremost protected from abuse and neglect; and (b) children are safely maintained in their own homes whenever possible.*

Children eligible for the waiver demonstration intervention have been placed in foster care. Each month, multiple aspects of the case plan are reviewed, including the adequacy of safety plans for both the in-home and out-of-home placements. We expect to see improvements in item 2 of the CFSR, as the monthly meetings provide a structured and specific time to assess when conditions for return have been met, and facilitated conversation to create and monitor safety plans when children are placed in home on trial home visits. Improvements in item 3 will be

seen because the meeting schedule requires that risks and safety concerns are assessed and addressed for children in home, and in foster care.

*Permanency Outcomes 1 and 2: (a) children have permanency and stability in their living situations; and (b) the continuity of family relationships is preserved for children.*

The demonstration project was designed to drive toward permanency for the children participating in it, either by safe and timely reunification or a timely plan of adoption or guardianship. Additionally, the meeting agenda reviews connections, supports and relationships for children on a monthly basis. The enhanced family find portion of the demonstration is finding and engaging as many relationships for children as possible. Placement stability (item 4) is impacted positively when the child's placement is reviewed monthly by the attendees of the family meetings. Each element of the demonstration project- the enhanced family find, the thoughtful engagement of children, parents, family and partners in case planning, the documentation monthly of the meetings and the to-do lists included, and the peer-based parent mentors- are documented, discoverable concerted efforts to achieve permanency for children in the demonstration in a timely way. The meeting agenda requires that along with documenting and tracking the progress or lack of progress toward reunification, the meeting attendees are discussing what the most appropriate concurrent plan is for the child(ren), and who the resource for the family would be in the event the children cannot safely reunify with a legal parent, which will impact findings on items 5 and 6 of the CFSR.

Sibling relationship, parent relationship, and visitation are reviewed during the monthly meetings. The caseworker is asked to describe the current visitation arrangements, and discuss why those are in the child's best interest. The parents and children's input is solicited and incorporated in to the visitation planning. This portion of the agenda will specifically impact items 7 – 11.

*Well Being Outcomes 1, 2, and 3: a) families have enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs; b) children receive appropriate services to meet their educational needs; and c) children receive adequate services to meet their physical and mental health needs.*

For the third round of the CFSR, item 12 was one of the lowest rated items at 44% strength. The strength percentage decreased during the PIP baseline to 41%. There are several elements of the waiver demonstration that are expected to positively impact this item. Before each meeting, the facilitator has communication with the parent(s), foster parent(s) and child(ren) to discuss what agenda items they want to add to the meeting. They also have a pre-meeting with the parent's peer mentor if one is assigned. The peer mentors give an additional avenue for parents to be able to articulate their current status, and trauma-informed, positive assistance in making progress. The meeting preparation allows for assessment of needs, and monitoring the ongoing provision of those services from everyone's perspective. The agenda provides a clear venue to document needs that are identified, which party is responsible, and following up on those action items the following month. The structured, specific meeting preparation and facilitation makes concerted effort to involve parents and children in the case planning process on an ongoing basis (item 13).

As the facilitator is considering the agenda items for each meeting, the well-being section of the agenda has the prompts to potentially cover:

- Update from the youth

- Social/Emotional
- Education
- Attachment
- Medical/Dental
- Placement
- Service/support referral needs

This format supports early identification of needs, both from the foster parent and youth's perspectives, and a venue for follow through to ensure that the identified needs are being met, in all areas of the youth's life. The accountability that is built in to the demonstration model will positively impact items 16 – 18.

Also, please see attachment #14, the ILP Contractor Annual Report for IV-E Waiver Demonstration Activities.

## **10. Quality Assurance System**

Over the course of the past year, despite the changes in child welfare administration, the agency has continued to build upon and refine its quality assurance system in anticipation of utilizing several tools to measure progress toward achieving outcomes and improving child welfare practice.

The agency will continue to conduct CFSR case reviews post the Round 3 and PIP baseline period. From February 2017 to the end of January 2018, 220 cases were reviewed statewide, to establish the PIP timeline. The Department will continue to review a total of 220 cases each year to measure progress and to report findings related to the PIP goals. This approved methodology will advance program improvement and continuous quality improvement more broadly than was possible during the 6-month period used during Round 3 where Oregon utilized a stratified schedule of selected districts and branches based on the urban/rural mix. The 220 cases reviewed annually will be proportional to the caseload population at each site relative to statewide data.

The agency has developed several Quality Assurance case review tools to review adherence to the practice models utilized in Oregon, which include: Screening/assessment fidelity, permanency fidelity, IV-E eligibility fidelity, SAFE home study fidelity. These fidelity reviews, conducted statewide over the course of a year, will be utilized in conjunction with the case reviews using the OSRI and standardized data sets aligned with Oregon's goals in safety, permanency and well-being to develop local improvement plans.

Child Welfare is currently reevaluating its Quality Assurance and Continuous Quality Improvement (QA and CQI) processes to assure they all align, and to minimize the burden on the field. A new position has been created to oversee all of the Child Welfare QA and CQI functions, manage the Program Improvement Plan, identify and develop regular reporting to inform our field District and Program managers, and lead the Quarterly Business Review. As the

agency implements the Program Improvement Plan over the next year, the person in this position can develop their team, the goal is to align our QA and CQI processes to make sure they capture information to support the agency's improvement efforts and inform our practice moving forward. An update will be provided in the PIP quarterly reporting and in the next APSR.

## 11. CAPTA State Plan (submitted 2011)

### *Requirements and Update*

There have been no significant changes from the state's previously approved CAPTA plan. Please see below for the description of the use of CAPTA funds for the past year.

<b>Child Protective Service (CPS) Coordinators – 2 FTE</b>	
<b>CAPTA Sections 106(a)(1), (3), (4), (5), and 106(b)(C)(ii), (iii)</b>	<b>CPS Areas All 16 areas</b>

Child Protective Service (CPS) Coordinators play a critical role in the intake, assessment, screening and investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect. CPS Coordinators develop policies and procedures and provide training and consultation to program administration and staff to assure consistent and appropriate CPS response. This consultation and training also extends to the public and community partners.

CPS Coordinators also participate in the design, development and implementation of modifications and enhancements to OR-Kids. This is Oregon's DHS Child Welfare system of record, tracking reports of child abuse and neglect from intake through final disposition.

These positions work in partnership, under supervision and direction of the CPS Program Manager. The CPS Coordinators develop and implement strategies for more effective communication between the State's central program office and child welfare field offices on policy and practice issues. In addition, they focus on providing greater statewide consistency in child welfare practice through child welfare policies, administrative rules, procedures, forms, and guidelines. Both positions participate in quality assurance reviews of CPS practice and performance.

#### **Responsibilities:**

1. Provide statewide technical consultation to District managers, Child Welfare Program Managers, supervisors, child welfare caseworkers and community partners on CPS program and practice.
2. Evaluate effectiveness of CPS policy, performance, service delivery and outcomes.
3. Coordinate training with other state agencies.
4. Improve communication between the central program office and local field offices.
5. Participate in the State's child welfare Founded Disposition review process.
6. Conduct quality assurance reviews of CPS/Child Welfare practice, procedures and performance.
7. Provide technical consultation to community partners and the general public on sensitive, high profile and high-risk family abuse situations.

8. Provide support and technical assistance to the CPS program manager in research, policy and protocol development and legislative tracking.

#### **A. Child Protective Service Coordinator – Position 1**

##### **Summary of Activities from June 2017 through May 2018**

- Coordinated and developed the Statewide Screening Supervisors Quarterlies in the summer, fall, winter and spring.
- Coordinated training efforts for statewide Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children/Young Adults (CSEC) training.
- Delivered CSEC trainings for staff throughout the state.
- Provided training in partnership with Oregon Department of Justice for the Juvenile Law Training Academy.
- Developed and presented OR-Kids webinar on CSEC updates.
- Completed comprehensive case reviews for quality assurance as part CPS Fidelity Reviews.
- Coordinated Sensitive Issue Review Process, including reviewing SI reports weekly, assigning SI Reviews and holding debrief meetings with local offices.
- Partnered with Portland State University in Child Welfare training redesign efforts.
- Completed multiple comprehensive file reviews on child welfare cases that resulted in poor outcomes for children.
- Presented training on Child Welfare practice in partnership with Foster Care and Treatment Services Program Managers at statewide I/DD & Mental Health Collaboration Summit.
- Presented training on Child Welfare practice in partnership with permanency consultant at Refugee Child Welfare Advisory Council.
- Presented training on CPS practice to statewide co-located Domestic Violence Advocates Conference.
- Completed Sensitive Issue Case reviews to identify practice issues.
- Coordinated with Permanency, Foster Care and OR-Kids training team and updated OR-Kids guide on documentation of Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) information within the data system.
- Completed a comprehensive Critical Incident Review Team (CIRT) review and presented findings to CIRT committee.
- Participated in weekly Sensitive Issue Review Committee and assisted with development of new strategies to track and review these cases for practice trends.
- Participated in the ongoing Founded Child Protective Services (CPS) Assessment Disposition Review Committee (appeal process). Transitioned in to coordination of these reviews.
- Coordinated statewide CPS Rule Blitz efforts.
- Communicated with federal military partners to ensure Oregon's compliance with new legislation around sharing of information regarding military families.
- Participated in monthly debrief sessions with district leadership in designated counties, to review timeliness to initial contact and re-abuse data for the district while developing strategies to improve practice.
- Coordinated Out of Home Care Review in Lane County, including a debrief with district leadership.
- Provided ongoing consultation and support to the Safety Consultants statewide.
- Updated Inter-County Case Procedure, participated in Rule Advisory Committee and completed statewide transmittal with updates.

- Participated in Mindfulness Based Wellness and Resiliency Training in partnership with Department of Corrections staff.
- Completed Active Efforts case review in collaboration with the ICWA team.
- Attended nationwide conference on Safety Culture in Child Welfare at Vanderbilt University.
- Partnered with OR-Kids training team and coordinated efforts with the Child Safety Team to provide co-trainings statewide on practice/policy and OR-Kids issues.
- Presented training with OR-Kids training team on Improving Timeliness in CPS Assessments.
- Participated in Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) report out from federal partners and assisted with the development of the Program Improvement Plan (PIP) around Child Safety measures.
- Participated in ongoing PIP updating and Quality Assurance efforts.
- Developed talking points on new provisions of CAPTA/CARA related to substance affected infants. Communicated these to OHA and OMA partners. Researched the updates and how states have implemented the changes.
- Analyzed impact of Federal Family First legislation.
- Updated Procedure Manual with Oregon Safety Model tools.
- Completed CFSR reviewer training.
- Developed statewide transmittal to improve consistency in accurately documenting Date of Incident on Screening Report.
- Represented the Child Safety Program on the Refugee Child Welfare Advisory Committee.
- Coordinated statewide efforts for the CPS Fidelity Review Process – including coordination of reviews with districts and debrief conversations in which Action Plans are developed.
- Partnered with Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) unit on re-writing ICPC rule.
- Completed file reviews when concerning trends were found in cases regarding youth suicides within the state.
- Provided iLearn support for the consultant team on trainings provided statewide.

This position also works on a variety of workgroups and committees, including:

- Oregon Child Welfare Training Advisory Committee
- Oregon Child Welfare Refugee Committee
- OR-Kids update meetings
- Centralized Screening Advisory Committee
- Rule Advisory
- Central Office Founded Disposition Committee
- Sensitive Issue Review Committee

**B. Child Protective Service Coordinator – Position 2**  
**Summary of Activities from April 2017 through May 2018**

- Provided technical advice and assistance to OCWP field managers, DHS and OCWP managers and executives in support CPS.
- Educated and prepared CPS consultants on changes to practice to enable them to successfully support CPS staff in local offices.
- Evaluated CPS data and identified trends to enhance child abuse prevention and intervention efforts.

- Developed procedure manuals and guidelines to guide staff in operationalizing CPS program requirements in local offices and ensure statewide consistency.
- Prepared reports summarizing research and review findings for OCWP management and DHS executives.
- Drafted amendments to Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) to support the transition from county based screening to a centralized screening model. Served on subcommittee to provide expertise on ORS, OAR, procedure and business process changes and considerations for a successful transition.
- Repealed OARs related to Oregon's Differential Response initiative and modified procedures to maintain elements, including client engagement, in CPS work.
- Reviewed and modified Portland State University curriculum to ensure training content was consistent with program direction.
- Drafted OAR and procedures to implement Oregon senate bill 243 (2017) pertaining to screening, investigation and ongoing safety and well-being of children and young adults in state certified foster care and state licensed group homes.
- Drafted and implemented OAR resulting in significant changes to CPS practice, including but not limited to the timeline for completing CPS assessments and exceptions to completing all CPS assessment requirements.
- Developed communications and training materials to support implementation of OAR and procedure changes.
- Led the collaborative statewide effort to implement the Comprehensive Addition and Recovery Act in Oregon. This included leading an advisory committee, developing forms and informational materials, drafting rule and procedures and drafting communications.
- Analyzed and tracked state and federal legislation impacting or potentially impacting CPS to determine DHS' position, prepare response and inform executive managers of any such impacts while advising on next steps.
- Wrote descriptive, instructional and explanatory CPS content for inclusion in publications and policy manuals from other organizations and state agencies including the Office of Child Care, Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Investigation, the Office of Developmental Disabilities, the Oregon Youth Authority, Public Health and various Child Caring Agencies.
- Applied sound, current social work practice to enhance program operations and mitigate operational risk.
- Created and revised forms and pamphlets, including for informing State certified foster parents what to expect if there is an allegation of abuse involving them, updated notices for perpetrators of abuse.
- Served as DHS expert and point of contact for the CPS assessment disposition review process. This included:
  - Serving as senior policy expert for the review of CPS assessment dispositions to ensure OAR and ORS are adhered to statewide.
  - Overseeing and coordinating the central office review of CPS assessment dispositions.
  - Directing the local offices in the process of reviewing CPS assessment dispositions.

- Ensuring the review process for perpetrators of child abuse meets or exceeds due process.
  - Enhancing the review process.
  - Developing and delivering trainings on CPS assessment dispositions.
- Served as DHS expert and point of contact for mandatory reporting requirements. This includes:
  - Serving as senior DHS expert on mandatory reporting of child abuse to ensure reporting laws are adhered to statewide.
  - Designing, implementing and maintaining statutorily required mandatory reporting of child abuse training materials to ensure mandatory reporters understand their obligation.
  - Developing and maintaining system for tracking, and reporting on, mandatory reporting of child abuse trainings.
  - Developing, reviewing and approving trainings for and communications to DHS staff on mandatory reporting of child abuse.
  - Training OCWP field office mandatory reporting trainers to ensure consistency in the delivery of mandatory reporting training.
  - Training entities with statewide operations, including internal and external partners, on mandatory reporting of child abuse.
- Served as DHS expert and point of contact for the CPS assessment disposition review process. This includes:
  - Serving as senior policy expert for the review of CPS assessment dispositions to ensure OAR and ORS are adhered to statewide.
  - Overseeing and coordinating the central office review of CPS assessment dispositions.
  - Directing the local offices in the process of reviewing CPS assessment dispositions.
  - Ensuring the review process for perpetrators of child abuse meets or exceeds due process.
  - Developing the OARs, policies and procedures for the review of CPS assessment dispositions.
  - Developing and delivering trainings on CPS assessment dispositions.
- Served as DHS expert and point of contact for mandatory reporting requirements. This includes:
  - Serving as senior DHS expert on mandatory reporting of child abuse to ensure reporting laws are adhered to statewide.
  - Designing, implementing and maintaining statutorily required mandatory reporting of child abuse training materials to ensure mandatory reporters understand their obligation.
  - Developing and maintaining system for tracking, and reporting on, mandatory reporting of child abuse trainings.
  - Developing, reviewing and approving trainings for and communications to DHS staff on mandatory reporting of child abuse.
  - Training OCWP field office mandatory reporting trainers to ensure consistency in the delivery of mandatory reporting training.

- Training entities with statewide operations, including the Oregon legislature, on mandatory reporting of child abuse.
- Served as expert and point of contact on legal actions and lawsuits involving CPS. This includes:
  - Representing DHS as the state CPS expert in trials and other legal proceedings and reviews.
  - Providing court testimony and completing depositions on CPS requirements, best practice, and other relevant factors.
  - Consulting with Oregon Department of Justice (DOJ) on legal approach and strategy for active and pending lawsuits.
  - Reviewing and approving settlement offers based on multiple factors including case specifics, OARs, best practice, precedent, costs, risk and potential consequences to children and families.
  - Providing support to others representing DHS and other state agencies in lawsuits when CPS information is a factor.
- Reviews, consults and provides guidance on sensitive, high profile and or high-risk child abuse cases.
- Identified gaps in cross program or cross agency collaboration and established mechanisms for inter-agency and inter-program problem solving to ensure the CPS system is functioning effectively and efficiently. Significant work in this area was completed with Office of Adult Abuse Prevention and Intervention, Office of Developmental Disabilities Services, Oregon Youth Authority and Office of Child Care.
- Simplified complex policy material for non-specialists, such as citizens, community partners, non-CPS managers and administrators from other state agencies, to ensure stakeholders and others have sufficient understanding of the material.
- Led multi-agency, statewide advisory committees to implement state and federal legislation.
- Responded to verbal and written concerns and requests for information from legislators, Governor's Advocacy Office and constituents.
- Worked collaboratively across program areas, across divisions, and across agencies to ensure a child safety focus and quality and seamless provision of CPS. Significant efforts to partner with the Permanency Program.
- Obtained input from staff, clients and DHS' partners, including county, state and federal partners, in the development of OAR to ensure inclusion of perspectives from impacted parties.
- Served as DHS expert and point of contact on data for child fatalities resulting from abuse. This includes:
  - Maintaining a database of Oregon child fatality data.
  - Recommending improvements to the system for collecting and using DHS child fatality data.
  - Analyzing child fatality data to identify trends and opportunities for reducing child fatalities.
  - Gathering, documenting and providing annual data for federal and state reports on child abuse and neglect fatalities in Oregon.
  - Providing data to assist in the fulfillment of records requests including from the media.
  - Deciding which fatalities meet the OAR definitions of abuse or neglect for inclusion in Oregon's child fatality statistics.

- Serving as co-chair and DHS representative, on statutorily required, multi-disciplinary State Child Fatality Review Team. Assisting State Child Fatality Review Team by reviewing and analyzing information on child fatalities related to injury prevention, suicide and abuse and neglect to improve prevention of, and response to, child fatalities.
- Served as subject matter expert and point of contact for the Child Safety Program on the maintenance and improvement of Child Welfare's information system. This includes:
  - Working with CPS program stakeholders to identify user needs, and provide guidance and direction to IT staff during all stages of system development.
  - Reviewing and approving system requirements, design decisions, development guides, and business process guides.
  - Completing system testing by identifying specification and system errors to ensure the system meets the needs of the program.
  - Determining compliance of the system with the requirements to ensure outcomes are consistent with objectives.
  - Identifying training needs, developing training and collaborating on the development of business process guides to ensure consistent use of the system and better data.
- Partnered with the national experts to improve Oregon's child safety intervention model.
- Represented Child Welfare in efforts to develop a database aimed at informing all entities within DHS on negative actions taken against potential shared providers.
- Served as lead for Child Welfare intranet and internet content on the DHS website.
- Served as Child Welfare lead on pilot for enhancing investigations of abuse in child care (day care).

This position works on a variety of workgroups and committees, including:

- Administrative Rule Advisory Committees
- Rule writing workgroups
- CPS Assessment Disposition Review Committee
- Forms Committees
- Policy Councils
- State Child Fatality Review Teams
- Legislative meetings
- Cross Department Information Sharing meetings
- Office of Child Care and DHS communications meetings
- Case name workgroup
- Centralized screening subcommittee
- Child Caring Agency Oversight Committee
- Safe Sleep Workgroup
- Pregnancy and Opioid Workgroup

**Child Welfare Alcohol and Drug Addiction Education and Training**

**CAPTA Sections 106(a)(1), 106(a)(6)(A) and (C), and 106(a)(13)(B)**

**CPS Areas  
All 16 areas**

The Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) Office of Child Welfare Programs has continued contracting with nationally recognized trainer, Eric Martin, to deliver alcohol and drug education, and training modules for DHS child welfare caseworkers. In addition, legal advocates and DHS partners who refer, and work with, clients involved with Oregon's child welfare system, receive this training. As drug trends change from time to time, legal marijuana and opiates have evolved as the most needed subjects for training and have remained steady for the past 3 years. The retail sales of marijuana edibles, marijuana extract products and marijuana infused drinks began in June of 2016 and has created a new set of concerns, questions and training needs.

While Oregon's decriminalization of marijuana, and the potential for increased use creates a new need for accurate information, methamphetamine remains the greatest problem drug for child welfare parents. Opiates remain the fastest growing problem and Martin will continue to emphasize both opiate abuse, and the need to work with clients involved in Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) in his Oregon trainings. Over the past eight years, Oregonians have continued to increase their use of illicit drugs, including opiates, prescription pills, and heroin. A barrier needing constant training is the acceptance of MAT and teaching caseworkers the many differences between traditional abstinence based treatment and MAT. Methamphetamine remains the primary drug of abuse in Oregon, and Martin continues to provide trainings on child safety and parental functioning issues related to the use of methamphetamine.

The annual Citizen Review Board Panel reports is included in this report as attachment #7. The agency's response to the panel reports is included as Attachment #8.

#### Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 P.L. 114-22

Assurances related to this law were submitted two years ago (attachment #2 in the 2017 APSR report submission).

#### Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act P.L.114-148 (CARA)

In addition to the information below, attached is the latest submission of the Program Improvement Plan because the department has not implemented all CARA requirements. As of June 30<sup>th</sup>, the following has been completed in the implementation of CARA:

- Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) CARA requirements addressing screening, CPS assessment and permanency were effective the first week of April
- Simultaneous to the OAR, Child Welfare Procedure Manual sections were updated to provide guidance on how to implement the requirements in rule.
- The Plan of Care template was available to all health care providers and staff on the DHS/OHA website along with instructions and background information.
- The rule advisory committee continues to meet and ensures the impacted roles have their perspective heard through significant collaboration efforts.
- Terms relevant to CARA were defined and are reflected in OAR and/or procedure

- Child Welfare staff were trained on the CARA requirements

In addition, other changes or requirements in place that relate to substance affected infants include:

Oregon's Administrative Rule (OAR) 413-014-0114 (49) Defines substance in the following way:

"Substance" means any controlled substance as defined by ORS 475.005, prescription medications, over-the-counter medications, or alcoholic beverages.

Oregon law prohibits a CPS investigation unless a child was born however, OAR's allow the Department to document reports of prenatal substance abuse that may impact an infant once delivered.

OAR 413-015-0210 (4) (C) (i) Directs that a report will be closed at screening if the report indicates there are no children in the home and is about an expectant mother who is abusing substances during her pregnancy. Additionally, Oregon's Child Welfare Procedure Manual (Chapter 2, Section 9, Page 5) guides workers to notify hospitals when a report of this nature has been closed at screening. Below is an excerpt of the procedure manual:

"When a screener completes a closed at screening related to an expectant mother, consider sending a hospital alert letter. Although alert letters are not mandatory, they are regularly used by screeners. This practice is often revealed during screening reviews are conducted and screeners articulate that letters were sent. Additionally, it is not unusual for the Department to receive reports from medical staff as a result of receiving an alert letter. There is no metric regarding the number of times an alert letter is sent. Hospital alerts are directed to "public" or "private officials" at hospitals. These "officials" include licensed practical and registered nurses, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed professional counselors, and physicians, including interns, residents, and naturopathic physicians. The Department sends the letters to provide information to officials at the hospital where the child may be born so these officials can determine whether to make a mandatory or voluntary report to the Department."

The Procedure Manual also includes this tip for casework staff.

#### **TIP**

The alert letters:

Include information to identify the woman;

State that the woman's newborn may be subjected to child abuse, and in particular, threatened harm to a child, which means subjecting a child to a severe risk of harm to the child's health or welfare; and

Explains why the newborn may be subjected to danger.

Additionally, OAR directs that screeners must consult with a supervisor when a decision is made not to refer for assessment a report of a baby who is born with substances in his or her system.

When determining a disposition related to a child who has been exposed to substances in utero, Pursuant to OAR 413-015-1000 (3)(d)(A)(iii) unlawful exposure of a child to a substance that subjects a child to severe harm to the child's health or safety is considered a form of neglect

(physical neglect). Additionally, in order for a worker to conclude this type of disposition there must be a medical finding that supports this determination. This may include a positive drug screen or a determination by medical staff that the child is suffering from withdrawals which may occur in the absence of a positive drug screen.

Oregon Law specifically identified health care providers responsible for the care and delivery of infants affected by illegal substance abuse or withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure, or a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder as mandatory reporters and these providers are required to immediately cause a report to be made.

In Oregon, a determination that a child suffers from FAS or is experiencing withdrawals is a medical diagnosis and as such, follow up care, including hospitalization is determined by medical staff.

- Multi-disciplinary outreach, consultation and coordination

Oregon Department of Human Services has reviewed the federal legislative changes, has prepared communication regarding the changes for partner agencies, has researched other states' implementation of the new requirements of the CARA and has communicated the new requirements to partner agencies. Communication has taken place with a multi-disciplinary Pregnancy and Opioids Workgroup comprised of OHA, substance use disorder treatment providers, medical providers, hospitalists, social workers and licensing boards. Recommendations from the prior mentioned workgroup will include references to plans of care. This workgroup will also assist with communication regarding these important legislative changes to the greater medical community.

Over the course of the past two years the ROM OR.06 report indicates a slight increase in the number of children under 1 where the removal reasons included parent drug use. While this data reflects substance use by the parent, it does not imply a direct link to substance exposed infants. Nor does it reflect any clinical diagnosis of substance exposure or FAS/FAE. It is indicative of a potential population of young children who may need specialized care.

Work is also underway to have an early medical screening upon entry into care. Please see the data in the Health Care Oversight and Coordination Plan regarding the intake nursing assessment completed on all children entering care.

- Governor's Assurance Statement

Child Welfare has fully implemented the requirements that impact Child Welfare staff responsibilities, Child Welfare is unable to direct in rules or procedures Oregon's health care providers that are involved in the delivery and care for infants. Oregon Health Authority (OHA), Public Health and the advisory committee, the Oregon Medical Board, the Oregon Nursing Board and the Oregon Board of Naturopathic Medicine are collaborating to find a statutory, OHA administrative rule or other solution to address this gap and certify that the state is able to fully comply with the amended provisions of section 106(b)(2)(B)(ii) – (iii). The estimated date the Governor's Assurance can be completed is July 1, 2018. If such a requirement to health care providers is not required for full implementation, then Oregon is fully implemented with additional work to be done to continue to educate and support the health care community.

Plan for additional CAPTA funding:

A portion of the Federal funds for CARA implementation will be used to fund a temporary, full time staff person to give Oregon an identified subject matter expert that can travel to and work with all birthing hospitals in Oregon. This position would do face to face consultation, problem solving and engagement for our collaborative work. The position would develop policies that implement the requirements and processes to operationalize the requirements. In addition, they would lead the existing advisory committee and track the steps and timelines necessary for complete implementation which extends beyond the birthing hospitals. The position will oversee the plan for collecting, monitoring and reporting data to ensure there is a sustainable plan in place after the position ends.

We will also use a portion of the funds for developing training and educational resources for healthcare providers and distribute those materials through regional meetings and a statewide conference on the law, the implementation plans in local areas, and the national best practices on implementation, with the participation of the National Center for Substance Abuse and Child Welfare (NCSACW). This will maximize our instate learning on formulating policy and practice guidelines across our 36 counties that increase consistency, efficiency and utilize national expertise on achieving the outcomes required. In addition, we will reserve a portion of these funds to pay for conference participation of selected Oregon stakeholders to attend the NCSACW national conference to maximize our learning of best practices, and bring those strategies back to Oregon.

Governor's Assurance Statement Signed and submitted in September 2018.

### ***Name of State Liaison Officer***

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## **12. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program**

### **Collaboration**

The Independent Living Program (5 FTE), Young Adult Program (1.5 FTE) and the Education Coordinator (1.5 FTE) compose the DHS Youth Transitions team. The Youth Transitions Team has implemented collaborative efforts to forward the goals of the Department for teens and young adults in care. Attachment #9, contains a list of the many partners involved in these collaborations. Additional details regarding those collaborations are outlined further in each related key activity or intervention below. However, there are specific instances of youth involvement Oregon would like to highlight:

- Foster Youth Focus Groups: Opportunity for youth to tell DHS what communication and engagement should look like with current and former foster youth, what they think needs to change about the foster care system, meet other youth and provide their perspectives on topics relating to the 10 Priority Projects identified by the Unified Plan Child Safety Implementation Team. Information on communication and engagement, and what they would change about the foster care system will inform the work of the Foster Care Policy & Community Liaison going forward. The information will be compiled into a report and

given to the Project Managers and workgroups so that youth voice can inform the 10 Priority Projects.

- Eugene Focus Group- 11 youth
- Portland Focus Group- 13 youth
- Policy Workgroups:
  - HB 2344 – modified requirements for the IL Housing Subsidy Program (ORS 418.475) from the strict 40-hour productive time requirement (now 36 hours and allows volunteer hours), provides for time-limited exceptions, and includes other technical changes/updates. The Rules Advisory Committee (RAC) included three youth; two of which had accessed the Subsidy Program. The RAC crafted new processes and procedures which became effective 1/1/18 (see DHS Procedure Manual, Chapter 4, Section 29).
  - HB 2216 – established a sibling bill of rights for foster youth. The RAC for the sibling bill of rights included ten (10) youth. Policies and the procedures have been updated and were effective 1/1/18 (see DHS Procedure Manual Chapter 4, Section 35). Training is currently being rolled out statewide.
- ILP Program Reviews:
  - DHS partnered with Human Services Research Institute (HSRI) to conduct 20 ILP Provider program reviews. Each review included a youth as part of the review team. Youth assisted with case audits, staff interviews, and as co-lead of the youth interviews. Youth review team members were provided a \$100 stipend for their time.
- Foster Club All-Stars: Oregon contracts with Foster Club to include the All-Stars at various events. The All-Stars assist with outreach to current foster youth to promote the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) requirements. The All-Stars also help plan and host Oregon’s Annual Teen Retreat. The All-Stars participate at the annual DREAM Conference (postsecondary focus) as youth leaders.
- Other Teen input: Youth have been given a variety of ways to inform our work including participating on workgroups, providing feedback on policy or program changes, and on documents through email, one on one meetings or phone calls. Youth also participated in panels and sharing their stories, including at foster parent and DHS staff trainings. This included over 55 youth from around the state.

## **Update on Assessment of Performance**

Only adjustments to a few projected timelines have been implemented, as some projects did not start as anticipated. Significant gains were achieved for Well-Being Outcome 1, Item 12A, Key Activity/Intervention 1 (youth participation in life skills assessments). The bulk of the measures saw minimal gains. There were also a few areas which experienced minor setbacks. Full details are provided below.

## **Plan for Improvement and Progress Made to Improve Outcomes.**

Over the past year, the Youth Transitions Team has worked in conjunction with youth, Independent Living Program Contractors (includes local non-profit organizations, governmental agencies, and Workforce Innovations and Opportunity Act agencies), Oregon Foster Youth Connection (OFYC), Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Programs, education partners, management teams and others listed on Attachment #10, to obtain input on programming, and

to improve or achieve identified benchmarks. In addition, many of the community partners are assisting the Youth Transitions Team with implementation of key activities.

Goals, Objectives and Interventions:

**Well-Being Outcome 1:**

Item 12A: Needs assessment and services to children. (CFSR Round 3 rating: 69% Strength)

**Key Activity/Intervention 1:** Improve youth engagement in the transition planning process.

Measure 1: Increase the percentage of youth, age 14 – 20, who participate in a life skills assessment each year.

*Benchmark 1: 75%, the current baseline of 5% was set using the FFY2016 NYTD Data Snapshot for Oregon (see attachment #10).*

**Significant Progress**

**Key Activity/Intervention 2:** Ensure appropriate services are available.

Measure 2a: Increase the number of eligible youth and young adults receiving independent living type services (both paid and non-paid IL type services).

*Benchmark 2a: 60%, Baseline is currently 47.2% based on the number of eligible youth served (as reported by the Oregon NYTD Data Snapshot – Attachment #10).*

**Progress**

Measure 2b: Increase the number of foster youth and young adults receiving Mentoring services.

*Benchmark 2b: 25%, current baseline is 6.3% of youth in care received Mentoring services*

**Minimal Progress**

Measure 2c: Increase the number of youth who participate in the IL Housing Subsidy Program prior to exiting foster care.

*Benchmark 2c: 15%, Baseline is 8% based on the past 3 years of ILP enrolled youth, who accessed the IL Housing Subsidy Program.*

**Progress**

Measure 2d: Increase the number of youth who participate in the Chafee Housing Program after exiting foster care.

*Benchmark 2d: 25%, Baseline is 13.3% based on the past 3 years of youth who left custody at age 18 or older, who accessed the Chafee Housing Program.*

**Retropress**

Measure 2e: Create an appropriate array of housing options to meet the needs of the young adults accessing extended foster care, or who may re-enter foster care (when the option becomes available).

*Benchmark 2e: Baseline to be set in December 2018.*

**Outcomes reported next year.**

## Progress and Activities Planned:

### Intervention 1, Measure 1: Increase Youth Participation in Life Skills Assessments

Based on the FFY2017 NYTD Data Snapshot, it appears Oregon only experienced a minor increase in life skills assessments (1 or 2%). However, both the CFSR Round 3 data (69% strength) and the PIP baseline (83% strength) show significant increases in the number of life skills assessments being completed. Based on the CFSR and PIP data, it appears the Department has met the identified Benchmark of 75%. We are hopeful the 2018 NYTD Data Snapshot will also reflect a significant increase in completed assessments. However, an issue exists with entry of the data in OR-Kids (SACWIS). New procedures require the life skills assessment to be updated every six months for youth age 14 or older. Although the updates may be occurring, caseworker do not appear to be entering the information in OR-Kids, Permanency Page, Youth Transitions Tab. This is a cumbersome process and may be the cause for the difference between the NYTD data and the CFSR/PIP data. As reported last year, an OR-Kids Developer's Guide to improve data entry of ILP services, including assessments was submitted in February 2016. Unfortunately, the upgrade to the ILP Unbundler has not been prioritized for implementation. Until the upgrade is prioritized, we anticipate a continued lack of compliance with the data entry of completed assessments into OR-Kids. The ILP Coordinator is working with the OR-Kids Business Team and Office of Program System Supports to determine if the new Youth Engagement Services has been properly mapped to NYTD Element 20. This could resolve the issue of under reporting assessments for NYTD.

### Intervention 2, Measure 2a: Increase # Youth Accessing IL Type Services

Following is a breakdown of the ILP eligible and served populations as reported in the NYTD Oregon Data Snapshot FY 2013-2017 and the OR-Kids BU-8013-D, ILP Eligibility History report:

#### Eligible versus Served; All "IL Type" Services

Population Type	Eligible (ages 14 - 23)	Served	% of Population Served
In Foster Care	2300	1584	68.9%
Out of Foster Care	1760*	279	15.9%
Total	4060	1863	45.9%

#### Eligible versus Served; Contracted ILP Services Only

Population Type	Eligible (ages 16-20)	Served	% of Population Served
In Foster Care	1365	1130	82.8%
Out of Foster Care	1306*	177	13.6%
Total	2671	1307	48.9%

*\* To be consider eligible for ILP services as a former foster youth, youth must exit substitute care at age 16 or older, with at least 180 days of substitute care after 14<sup>th</sup> birthday.*

The above data adds some clarity to the NYTD Oregon Data Snapshot. The Data Snapshot indicates of the youth who received at least one “IL Type” service 85 percent are youth in foster care. However, when we take a closer look at Oregon’s overall eligible population (4,060 youth, ages 14 – 23), of those youth who received at least one “IL Type” service, only 68.9 percent are youth in foster care. The Snapshot also does not track, as a subset, those youth eligible to be served by an ILP Contractor (2,671 youth, ages 16 – 20). Per the above chart, ILP Contractors served 1,307(82.8%) of the eligible youth in foster care and 177 (13.6%) eligible former foster youth.

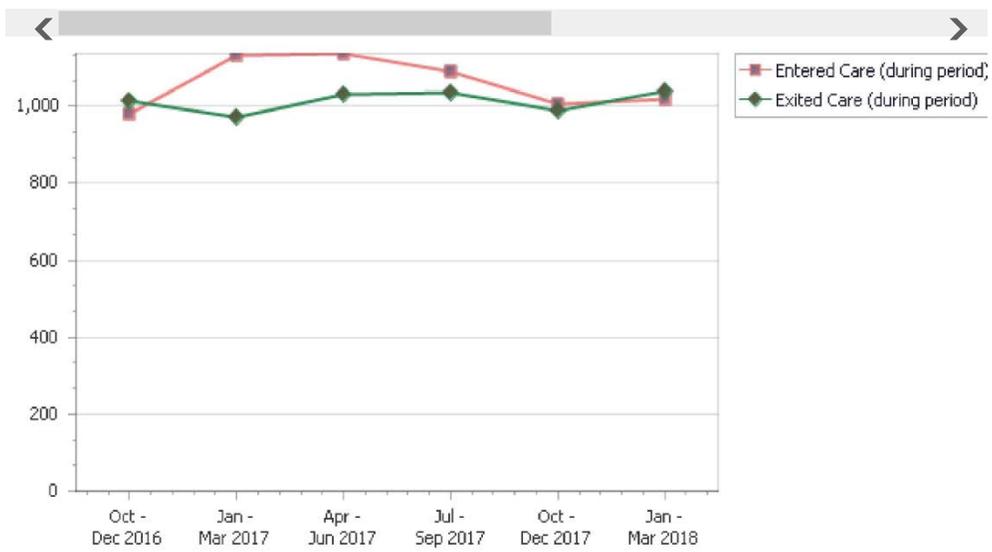
Further review of the NYTD Snapshot served population (1,863), as compared with the number of youth served by an ILP Contractor (1,307) reflects 556 youth (or 29%) who received an “IL type” service by means other than an ILP Contractor (a decrease of 4%). There are various reasons for the 556 youth who accessed an “IL type service” but were not served by an ILP Contractor:

- 21+ year-olds who accessed the Chafee ETV (postsecondary funding)
- 14 and 15-year-olds are not eligible for ILP Contacted services, but may access:
  - ILP Discretionary Funding
  - ILP funded/supported summer events (Teen Retreat, DREAM Conf., Native Teen Gathering, FosterClub All-Star, and Camp To Belong)
- Direct services provided by the caseworker, foster parent or other community partner (paid for by the Department, i.e. mentoring)

While some decreases have been identified in youth served, it may be reflective of the increased rate of permanency for older teens/young adults exiting foster care. The below charts outline this trend:

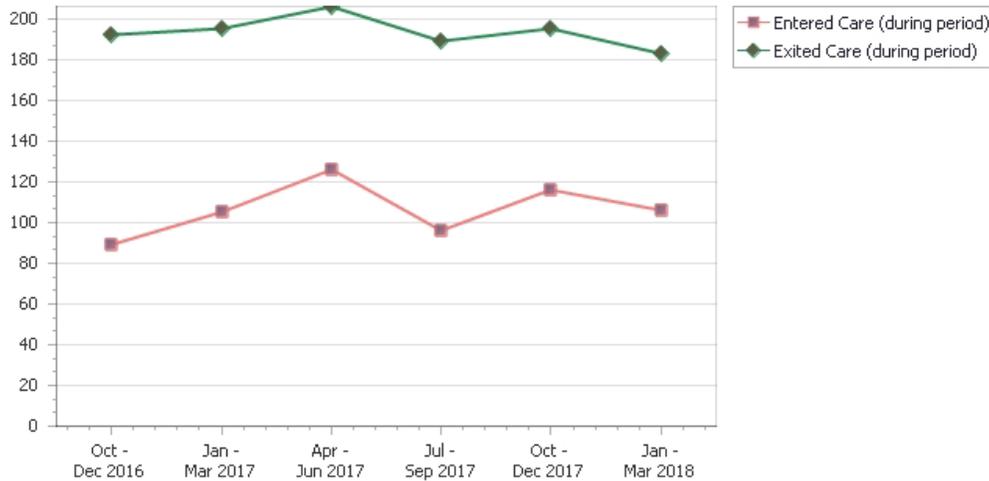
### **OR.03 Children Entering and Exiting Foster Care**

Count of all those children exiting or entering (lines on graph), over time  
Report Time Period: October 1, 2016 - March 31, 2018  
Statewide



### OR.03 Children Entering and Exiting Foster Care

Count of all those children exiting or entering (lines on graph), over time  
 Report Time Period: October 1, 2016 - March 31, 2018 (Quarterly) Statewide  
**Filters Active (age 15+)**



The above charts identify a significant difference in the rate of older teens entering and exiting foster care as compared to the overall foster care population. The overall population appear to be entering foster care at a similar rate as those who are exiting foster care, which would result in approximately the same number of youth remaining in care throughout the year. Conversely, the 15+ population are entering care at a much lower rate than the number of 15+ year-olds exiting foster care; which will eventually result in an overall decrease of youth ages 15+ in foster care.

Age Range	FFY2015	FFY2016	FFY2017	3-year Increase or Decrease	3-Year % of Change
14 - 15	692	603	815	123	20.4%
16 - 17	761	727	766	5	0.7%
18 - 20	729	613	496	-233	-38.0%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2182</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>2077</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

Comparison of past 3 years data on Children with Completed Youth Transitions on the Permanency Plan FFY2016 by Age Group

Youth Exiting Foster Care on/after Turning 18, by Age					
Federal Fiscal Year	Age 18	Age 19	Age 20	Age 21	Total
FFY 2015	190	95	53	64	402
FFY 2016	148	78	43	59	328
FFY 2017	145	63	66	65	339
<b>Total 3 year Change</b>	-45	-32	13	1	-63

Source: ROM OR07 Youth Exiting Foster Care on/after Turning 18, data pulled 4/25/18.

When reviewing the data of youth in care by age group, as listed above, you begin to see a pattern. While youth ages 14 – 15 years old are increasing, and 16 – 17-year-olds are staying approximately the same (0.7% increase), it is the 18 – 21-year-olds who have the highest rate of exiting the system at 38 percent. Eighteen-year-olds reflect the largest number of youth who have exited care in the past three years (45 youth). However, the 19-year-olds have the largest percentage of decline at 41 percent (32 youth). Oddly, the 21-year-olds in care are showing the lowest rate of exit (those whose case closed on, or just after their 21<sup>st</sup> birthday). This may help to explain the slowdown in referrals ILP Contractors are experiencing.

**FFY 2017 Youth Served in ILP by Race**

Primary Race Label	Number	Percent
African American	134	10.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	21	1.6%
Caucasian	886	67.8%
Hispanic(Any Race)	192	14.7%
Native American	72	5.5%
Unable to Determine	2	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1307</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**FFY 2017 Total Children Served in Foster Care by race**

Primary Race Label	Number	Percent
African American	700	6.3%
Asian/ Pacific Islander	144	1.2%
Caucasian	8,022	68.9%
Hispanic (any race)	1,866	16.2%
Native American	603	5.2%
Unable to determine	290	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,645</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

When reviewing youth served by Race, ILP Contractors appeared to serve youth at nearly identical rates as FFY2016 (both in overall numbers served and by Race). The largest shifts in population occurred with Caucasian youth with an increase of 11 youth or 1.3% and a decrease for African American youth served of 13 youth or 8.8%. However, African American youth are served at a 4% higher rate in ILP than the total children served in foster care (10.3% versus 6%).

With the assistance of Human Services and Research Institute (HSRI), all 17 ILP Contractors have undergone an ILP Program Review. This process has highlighted the need for better coordination between ILP Providers and the DHS Branch offices in several areas of the state. The Reviews also identified an issue with timely completion of assessments and transition plans by Providers, and delays in DHS entry of service openings and closures in OR-Kids. Another issue identified are the delays former foster youth experience when attempting to return to DHS to access voluntary ILP services. This may partially explain the decrease in Chafee Housing services as well (reported later in this section). The youth interviewed were very supportive of their ILP workers and were satisfied with the services being provided. The youth’s main request for improvement was to have more time with their ILP worker. Some youth also requested more “hands-on” life skills activities or activities in the community. Each Contractor is required to submit a program improvement plan. The ILP Coordinator is in the process of conducting six-month follow-up visits to determine progress made. Of the five Programs completing the six-month reviews to-date, most providers are seeing improved communication with the local branch offices. Timely compliance of the documentation requirements also appears to be on the rise. This may be due in part to the program improvement plans. However, a bigger incentive may be the payment for timely submission of the Youth Assessment Summary and Transition Plans (\$225 if submitted on-time, \$150 if submitted late). A final statewide summary of the Program Review process will be provided by HSRI in late June 2018.

The following outcomes data is reported by the ILP Contractors for youth served from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017. See attachment #15 for the full report ILP Provider Reports:

FFY2016	FFY2017	% of Change	Outcomes
221	254	14.9%	Graduating with diploma (Regular or Modified)
39	45	15.4%	Obtaining a GED
356	290	-18.5%	Vocational Training or College Enrollment
561	588	4.8%	Employed (Full / Part-Time)
1216	1206	-0.8%	Healthcare Access
1025	1058	3.2%	Healthy Relationships
898	995	10.8%	Community Connections
858	1007	17.4%	Permanent Connections
1075	1128	4.9%	Adequate / Appropriate Housing
1184	1210	2.2%	Increased Skills
50	20	-60.0%	Vocational Training or College Completion (Degree Obtained)
819	959	17.1%	Housing Stability
214	210	-1.9%	Youth living without agency maintenance

You will note the numbers do not match the OR-Kids generated data for youth served by ILP Contractors. The ILP Contractors reported serving 1,349 youth (a decrease of 4.9%). The Contractor's data may contain duplicates, as youth move from one service area to another within the report period. Outcomes fluctuated significantly in many areas. The number of youth completing their secondary education (high school diploma and GED) showed an increase of 30.3% combined. College enrollment reflects a significant decrease of 18.5%. However, more alarming is the considerable decrease in postsecondary completions, 60%. The decrease in completions the Providers have indicated seems to contradict the OSAC Chafee Graduation Rates reported discussed in the Chafee ETV section of this report (see Attachment #12 for more details). The following may be reasons for the significant decrease in postsecondary completions between the two reports:

- Still in school – FFY2016 showed a jump in completions of 72.4%, as well as an increase in enrollments of 37.4%, the data may reflect students still in process, but no longer served by an ILP Provider
- Stop outs (life situation requires student to focus attention elsewhere, i.e. need to work full-time or birth of a child),
- Youth unmotivated to complete, or placed on academic probation and eventually dropping out
- Good economy, many youths are finding it easier to obtain employment
- Higher minimum wages (ranges from \$10 to \$11.25, set to increase in July to a range of \$10.50 - \$12)
- Don't want the debt – don't see long-term benefits to cost of education

Given the issues highlighted with OR-Kids data entry by caseworkers affecting the NYTD data, Intervention 2, Measure 2a may need to be adjusted to better reflect completions as reported by the CFSR and PIP outcomes. The data also helps to target needed training. The main population showing a need for increased services are former foster youth. Oregon is serving less than 16 percent of ILP eligible former foster youth. These issues will be taken into consideration as Oregon enters the 5-year planning period. Results will be reported next year.

**Intervention 2, Measure 2b: Increase Youth receiving Mentoring Services**

<b>Children Age 14 and over Receiving Mentoring Services</b>	<b>FFY 2015</b>	<b>FFY 2016</b>	<b>FFY 2017</b>
Children in Foster Care age 14 or older at start of FFY period and served by one or more Mentoring Services during the period	155	185	192
Total Children in Foster Care age 14 or older at start of FFY period	2,465	2,363	2,371
Percent of Children in Foster Care age 14 or older at start of FFY period and served by one or more Mentoring Services during the period	6.3%	7.8%	8.1%

FFY2017 Data downloaded 4/18/2018, FFY2016 Data downloaded 5/10/2017, FFY2015 Data downloaded 5/13/2016

Progress continues to be minimal, at only 1.8% increase since FFY2015. As mentioned last year, the Institute for Youth Success (IYS) obtain a two-year grant from the Oregon Youth Development Council to implement the Natural Mentors Project. Over the past year, IYS

created an advisory committee, obtained input from foster youth via focus groups, and collaborated with several ILP Providers to re-develop and revise their curriculum to create a “Train the Trainers” module. IYS is currently identifying ILP Providers to participate in the year two implementation phase. IYS will pilot the program to provide ‘natural’ mentors to foster youth ages 14 and 15, targeting youth who are not yet eligible for contracted ILP services. Progress will be reported in next year’s report.

**Intervention 2, Measure 2c: Increase Youth Participating in the Housing Subsidy Program**

Housing Service	2015 Count of Children	2016 Count of Children	2017 Count of Children	% of Change	2017 Amount Expended	Total Chafee amount Expended	2016-2017 Difference in Expenditures
One-time Housing - Subsidy	7	1	5	-28.6%	\$ 9,216.00		
Subsidy Emergency/Start-Up	42	47	59	40.5%	\$ 47,662.09		
Youth on Housing Subsidy - Monthly Payment	116	106	126	8.6%	\$ 357,572.92	\$414,451.01	\$107,641.21

For the first time in the past four years, the number of foster youth accessing the on-going Subsidy Program has increased. The added flexibility provided by HB 2344 may be the reason for the increase. Youth may now include volunteerism as acceptable productive hours. Volunteering provides youth a means to gain valuable employment skills and adds to a youth’s resume. A maternity leave policy was created, allowing for up to 12 weeks of leave. The extension of months allowed on the Subsidy (up to 30 months) may also be enticing youth to access the Subsidy Program. The last piece that may be contributing to the boost in access is the increased options for housing in the tri-county area (Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas Counties); Molalla House in Oregon City (3 youth/4 if an emergency), Boys & Girls Aid (BGAI) 4-plex in Beaverton (up to 6 youth), and the newly finished New Meadows transitional housing in Portland (uncertain of capacity). The Polk Street Apartments (Lane County), Oregon Trail House (Wasco County), and CAPECO Youth House (Umatilla County) are all still supporting foster youth on either the Subsidy or Chafee Housing programs. As work continues to expand the housing array available to foster youth (Measure 2e), the rate of youth accessing the Subsidy Program should increase.

**Intervention 2, Measure 2d: Increase Youth Participating in the Chafee Subsidy Program**

Housing Service	2015 Count of Children	2016 Count of Children	2017 Count of Children	3 year % of Change	2017 Amount Expended	Total Chafee amount Expended	2016-2017 Difference in Expenditures
Chafee Housing - Monthly	48	54	37	-22.9%	\$ 81,714.00		
CHAFEE Housing Emergency/Start-Up	11	8	5	-54.5%	\$ 4,479.00		
One-time Housing - Chafee	5	5	10	100%	\$ 10,919.64	\$ 97,112.64	(\$35,362.36)

Rates of access for Chafee Housing are mixed. The on-going monthly housing service showed a 12.5% increase in FFY 2016 and then a 31.5% decrease in FFY2017, for a 3-year decline of 22.9%. Yet the one-time Chafee Housing showed no increase in FFY2016 and then doubling in FFY2017. The emergency/start-up funds have shown a steady decline each year, for an overall 3-year decline of 54.5%. With the Family First Act allowing an extension of Chafee/ILP services to age 23, housing will be a major area of discussion during the 5-year planning to be conducted over the next year.

#### Intervention 2, Measure 2e: Create Array of Housing Options

The Young Adult Transitions (YAT) Coordinator continued to attend nationwide roundtables and have communication with other states surrounding extended foster care. The YAT Coordinator continued information and idea gathering with multiple caseworkers and managers who work with this population, as well as with numerous service providers, non-profit community development corporations, local housing authorities, and Child Welfare casework units serving teens and adolescents (currently 5 different units from across the state). Communication with Title IV-E unit occurred to discuss potential barriers, loopholes, etc., with this population and housing barriers the youth experience, and will continue as challenges arise. The YAT Coordinator partnered with The Inn Home's Molalla House in Clackamas County for the creation and modification of their transitional living program for up to 4 young adult males in the care and custody of DHS. This house is managed by a live-in staff person who provides a structured program for the youth. The Young Adult Transitions Coordinator also had continued conversations with Hearts with a Mission (Jackson County), Boys & Girls Aid Society (Washington County), and St. Vincent de Paul (Lane County) about ideas for implementing various supervised independent living programs to assist foster youth transitioning into the community. Considering the minimal funding available for these projects, these remain in the early stages of discussion.

Efforts by the YAT Coordinator to engage Public Housing Authorities with greater regularity have been occurring, though the lack of overall affordable housing in many areas is a significant barrier. Efforts to outline the importance of being preventative, as opposed to reactive, and highlighting the fact a portion of foster youth end up as homeless within the first few years of leaving care. The YAT Coordinator has created a more robust relationship with the Office of Housing and Community Services, the state office tasked with providing affordable housing and developing integrated statewide policy that address poverty and provides opportunity in Oregon. The unique challenges of housing for both Runaway and Homeless Youth and youth transitioning from foster care are now a significant talking point and future conversations are planned on the way needs of both populations can be collaboratively addressed.

Conversations regarding a potential pilot for Transitional Foster Homes continue to be on the table. The YAT Coordinator is still obtaining feedback as to whether people see a value in the pilot and if there is support to appropriately fund this type of project. This remains an interesting and much needed concept that will take more discussion and research to implement. Policy would need to be updated and training materials created for specialized foster homes or transitional foster homes. Projected implementation date for a pilot is December 2018.

### **General Services and Progress:**

In addition to these specific interventions and measures to ensure appropriate services are available to youth, the Department also provides the following, on a statewide basis:

Support for age or developmentally appropriate activities:

- ILP Discretionary Funds – \$100,000 has been allocated to the Districts and Tribes to allow youth to access items or participate in activities. The following data shows a 3-year increase of 27.6% for youth who received ILP Discretionary funds:
  - 7/1/14 – 6/30/15: 556 youth served
  - 7/1/15 – 6/30/16: 792 youth served
  - 7/1/16 – 6/30/17: 710 youth served (3 year increase, 27.6%)
  - 7/1/17 – 3/31/18: 434 youth served (partial year)
  
- Driver's Education Course fees – up to \$50,000 (\$25,000 annually) is available through an Oregon Department of Transportation grant. The ILP has also set aside \$25,000 per year for youth who do not meet the ODOT eligibility criteria (age 18+).
  - Youth served by ODOT Funds (youth in foster care under age 18)
    - 7/1/13 – 6/30/14, 47 youth
    - 7/1/14 – 6/30/15, 29 youth
    - 7/1/15 – 6/30/16, 36 youth
    - 7/1/16 – 6/30/17, 32 youth (4-year decrease, 36.2%)
    - 7/1/17 – 3/31/18, 18 youth (Partial year)
  
  - Youth served by ILP Funds (youth age 18 and older or former foster youth)
    - 7/1/13 – 6/30/14, 33 youth
    - 7/1/14 – 6/30/15, 27 youth
    - 7/1/15 – 6/30/16, 35 youth
    - 7/1/16 – 6/30/17, 36 youth (4-year increase, 9.1%)
    - 7/1/17 – 3/31/18, 17 youth (Partial year)
  
- Oregon Foster Youth Connection (OFYC) – DHS has completed a new \$225,000 contract agreement with Children First for Oregon/OFYC through 6/30/19. The contract includes the following activities:
  - Youth Engagement (\$25,000)
  - Outreach (\$7,500)
  - Training (\$22,500)
  - Youth Representation on Youth groups (\$10,000)
  - Organizational Support and Development (\$160,000)

Following is a chart showing a history of OFYC membership:

OFYC Members	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Active Members	38	30	47	29	31	25	38	30
Interested/Inactive Members	35	60	67	145	52	119/67	128/77	166/82
Adult Advisors	10	8	9	9	13	6	10	34
Interested/Inactive Advisors	5	2	4	14	7	10	19/7	35/15
Active Community Supporters	2	27	38	32	24	19	3	3

**Support for GLBTQ and Transgender Youth:**

People Respecting Individual Differences Everywhere Employee Resource Group (PRIDE ERG) for the Department of Human Services (DHS) continues to meet monthly and make positive improvements to the child welfare system by: supporting DHS in assuring safe, affirming, and equitable service provision and care for LGBTQ identified youth and families; providing resources and tools; supporting staff; enhancing foster parent recruitment; partnering with community based service providers; and raising awareness and skills of our staff and caregivers regarding sexual orientation, gender identity and gender expression (SOGIE) by creating relationships, organizing LGBTQ specific training and events, and disseminating information. The ILP Providers were provided LGBTQ training by Bridge 13 at the ILP Convening in October 2017. The ILP summer events are also being asked to consider appropriate lodging and restroom accommodations for LGBTQ and transgender youth and adults. Youth and Adult applications now allow the applicant to list “gender” (no specific options provided), as well as their “pronoun(s).” ILP Referral forms have been updated to list the following options for gender: male, female, SOGIE.

The chart below, identifies the number of youth who obtained a credit report. The Department continues to run a birthday batch. The birthday batch looks at the child’s birthday month and the following month, as the report runs the month after the youth’s birthday. This should catch any delays in data entry of new cases. As mentioned previously in the report, the Youth Transitions Team continues to receive assistance with the credit report batches from the Foster Care Administrative Specialist.

### Number of Youth Who Obtained Credit Reports

Age Group of Youth	10/1/2014 – 9/30/2015	10/1/2015 – 9/30/2016	10/1/2016 – 9/30/2017	3-year Increase/Decrease Percentages	10/1/2017 – 4/30/2018 (partial year)
14 and 15 years old	55	170	595	900%	322
16 and 17 years old	697	204	616	-11.62%	322
18 to 20 years old	105	46	148	40.9%	12
<b>Individual Request</b>	180	66	10	-94.4%	0

As one might anticipate, the first year of running reports for the 14 and 15-year-olds was a bit low. However, the 3-year progress rates show a significant increase (900%). Further research is needed to determine why a decrease (11.62%) in reports for 16 and 17-year-olds exists. The 18-year-olds saw a significant decrease in FFY 2016 (56.1%) and then rebounded for a 3 year increase of 40.9%. The final outcomes achieved will be reported next year.

**Item 13:** Child involvement in case planning. (Current rating: 61% Strength)

**Key Activity/Intervention:** Improve youth engagement in the transition planning process.

Measure: Youth are involved in transition activities which are documented in the case record.

*Benchmark: 75%, current baseline of 57.8% was set using corrected FFY2015 data. (OR-Kids Transition Tab.)*

**Retrogress**

**Progress:**

#### Children with Completed Youth Transitions on the Permanency Plan by Federal Fiscal Year

	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015*	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
Number of children in foster care age 14 or over on last day of FFY	1,933	1,892	2,182	1,943	2,077
Number of children in foster care age 14 or over on last day of FFY with at least one entry on the Youth Transitions tab of their Permanency Plan	1,486	1,348	1,262	995	747
Percent of children with at least one entry on Youth Transitions tab	76.9%	71.2%	57.8%	51.2%	36.0%

Data Source: OR-Kids and Administrative Data. FFY 2017 downloaded 4/9/2018, FFY 2016 data downloaded 5/15/2017, FFY 2015 data downloaded 5/13/2016, FFY 2013 and FFY 2014 downloaded 6/8/2015.

\* Error discovered 5/17/17. These are the correct numbers for FFY 2015

### Children with Completed Youth Transitions on the Permanency Plan FFY 2017 by Age Group

	Age Group 14-15	Age Group 16-17	Age Group 18-20	Total Age 14 to 20
Number of children in foster care age 14 or over on last day of FFY	815	766	496	2,077
Number of children in foster care age 14 or over on last day of FFY with at least one entry on the Youth Transitions tab of their Permanency Plan	72	291	384	747
Percent of children with at least one entry on Youth Transitions tab	8.8%	38.0%	77.4%	36.0%

Data Source: OR-Kids and Administrative Data. Data downloaded 4/9/2018

The transition plan completion rates in OR-Kids continue to show a decline each year. However, the CFSR Round 3 and the PIP Baseline show significantly different data; indicating the measure has been met. The CFSR data indicates an 85% completion rate, with six-month updates occurring 100% of the time (sample size was six cases). The PIP data (14 cases) indicates a completion rate of 88%, with six-month updates occurring in 81% of the cases. The increases in compliance as identified by the CFSR and PIP outcomes were anticipated given the release of the new Transition Planning computer based training (posted in the Department's iLearn system in April 2017) and the revised Youth Engagement payment structure for ILP Providers.

Transition Planning appears to be another area where issues exist with caseworkers entering the data into the OR-Kids Permanency Page, Youth Transitions Tab. The ILP Coordinator will re-circulate the computer based training, as there has been turnover in field staff and new staff may not realize the OR-Kids data entry expectations for this requirement. The Youth Transition Specialist is planning to make herself available to branch offices to provide training on conducting and engaging teens in youth decision meetings (YDM). The training should improve caseworkers awareness of the need to not only assist youth with crafting a transition plan and better engaging youth, but to also complete the Youth Transitions Tab in OR-Kids. The recent round of ILP Provider Reviews also raised awareness of the requirements related to transition planning. Progress will be reported next year.

## Well-Being Outcome 2

**Item 16:** Education needs of the child. (Current PIP Baseline rating: 87% Strength)

**Key Activity/Intervention:** Improve foster youth preparation for high school completion and pre-college/career readiness.

Measure 1: Complete implementation of the Every Student Succeeds Act, relating to education of children in foster care:

*Benchmark 1: Implementation is complete. However, data will not be available until late 2018.* **Progress**

Measure 2: Increase access to academic supports and career preparation programs.

*Benchmark 2a (Academic supports): 70%, the current baseline of 51% was set using the FFY2015 NYTD Data Snapshot for Oregon (see attachment #10).*

*Benchmark 2b (Career Preparation): 65%, the current baseline of 46% was set using the FFY2015 NYTD Data Snapshot for Oregon (see attachment #10).*

Measure 3: Increase percentage of foster youth participating in paid employment

*Benchmark 3: 15% The current baseline is 10% for the 17 year olds. Achieved  
50% The current baseline is 41% for 19 year olds. Retrogress  
75% The current baseline is 65% for 21 year olds Data not yet available*

Measure 4: Increase the number of foster youth who are enrolled in Workforce Innovations and Opportunities Act (WIOA) funded programming.

*Benchmark 4: Baseline will be determined in 2017.* **No Progress**

Measure 5: Participants are increasing their salary if employed. (This requires an MOU or data sharing agreement with Employment Dept. for data).

*Benchmark 5: Baseline is yet to be determined.* **No Progress**

### **Progress and Activities Planned:**

#### Intervention 1, Measure 1:

The Education Coordinator is working collaboratively with the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to implement the new federal law (Every Student Succeeds Act) relating to education of children in foster care. Over the past year the following activities have been completed to meet the Every Student Succeeds Act:

- State law (ORS 339.133) has been updated to align with the Every Student Succeeds Act. Foster students automatically retain school of origin status, when foster care moves occur.
- A statewide, Inter-Agency Agreement has been implemented between DHS and ODE, to provide shared cost transportation.
- Each of the 197 School Districts in Oregon, now have a Foster Care Point of Contact.
- The Foster Care Points of Contact have received initial training by the DHS and ODE statewide Foster Care Contacts.
- A data sharing agreement has been completed between DHS and ODE to add foster students to the annual education Report Card. This will be the first time that DHS has accurate, aggregate data as to graduation rates, special education, discipline, chronic absenteeism rates, etc.

- DHS is revising Oregon Administrative Rules regarding foster students and education to reflect federal and state law changes.

Intervention 1, Measure 2a:

Academic Supports: The NYTD Oregon Snapshot for FFY2017 indicates a slight decrease (3%) in Academic Supports. The ILP continues to fund events such as the DREAM Conference, Western Oregon University’s Fostering Success Project, and Portland Community College’s Fostering Success days. DHS entered into an Inter-Agency agreement with PCC to help fund their Fostering Success Program. The Education Coordinator is a member of the C3 (Career, College, Collaborative) workgroup led by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC). The Education Coordinator, ILP Coordinator, and ILP Postsecondary Analyst all participated at the ASPIRE/C3 Summer Summit, July 2017, by providing two foster youth related workshops and hosting an information table for over 300 high school and college counselors. Both the ILP Coordinator and ILP Postsecondary Analyst are part of the C3 2018 Summer Summit planning committee. Plans include presentations regarding the needs of foster youth and a teen panel at the ASPIRE/C3 Summer Summit.

Of the youth served by an ILP Contractor, 279 (decline of 16.4%) received Postsecondary information or training through a special activity, outing or conference. The number of youth who participated in graduation celebrations equaled 141 (a 2% decrease), 37 youth attended career fairs (a 37% decrease), 124 youth attended a college tour (a 4.2% increase) and 28 youth (a 54% decrease) attended a Job Corp tour (per the ILP Provider Annual Report, (for complete details see Attachment #15). There are also additional education efforts/supports outlined in the Chafee ETV section of this report.

Intervention 1, Measure 2b:

Career Preparation: There appears to be decline over the past 5 years of approximately 5% percent according to Oregon’s NYTD Data Snapshot. The summer jobs program did not provide the anticipated increase. It may be the HECC report was delayed and services may not have been reported in time. This will continue to be monitored and reported on next year.

Intervention 1, Measure 3: Increase youth in paid employment

NYTD Reported Employment (Full or Part-time) Rates

NYTD	Age 17	Age 19	Age 21
Cohort1	10% or 11 youth	41% or 35 youth	65% or 48 youth
Cohort 2	12% or 28 youth	38% or 65	in progress
Cohort 3	27% or 48 youth	not available	not available
Outcome	17% increase	3% decrease	

Youth Employed - Served by an ILP Provider

Year	# Youth
7/1/14 - 6/30/15	615
7/1/15 - 6/30/16	561
7/1/16 - 6/30/17	588
3 Year Outcome	4.3% decrease

\*Annual ILP Provider Reports

During FFY2017, the NYTD Data Snapshot reflects an increase in employment for the Cohort 3 Baseline Population (17 year-olds) of 17 percent over Cohort 1 (over a span of six years). However, the percentage of 19 year-old youth who were employed reflects a decrease of 3 percent (over a span of 3 years). This closely reflects the decreased being reported by the ILP Providers, a decrease of 4.3% over 3 years. It is difficult to compare the two data sets as the NYTD data is very specific to age and covers differing federal time spans. While the ILP Provider data encompasses the entire age span of youth served (ages 16 – 20) each state fiscal year. We will continue to monitor the data being reported. Once Measure 4 below is able to be implemented, it should help clarify the employment rates even further.

Intervention 1, Measure 4:

DHS is still in the process of developing a data sharing agreement with the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC). Therefore, Oregon is not able to report on the actual number of youth who have been served by the WIOA programs. Senate Bill 395 caused some confusion as it specifically requires the HECC to track and report current foster children at each college or university, which is another piece of the data sharing MOU the Department is attempting to implement. The HECC has confirmed that they are excited to begin sharing data with DHS, but due to open positions at their agency, the work has not been completed yet.

Year	Total Youth Served	Total Youth Hours Worked	Total Wages Paid
2016	93	12,649.14	\$138,848.20
2017	72	7,853.07	\$84,160.40

*Per Final Statewide Reports by Jennifer Denning, HECC Office of Workforce Investments*

Per the above chart, the ILP partnered with the HECC Office of Workforce Investments and the local Workforce Development Boards to implement the 2017 summer jobs program. The Department did not have as much funding this year for the Summer Jobs Program, which is reflected in the lower number of youth served. The ILP Providers reported a 4.8 percent increase in youth served who were employed. However, the Provider’s report only reflects youth served through June 30, 2017. Therefore, the additional 45 youth may show on this year’s report or may be youth who were referred directly by their ILP Provider, or were former foster youth not receiving other ILP services. Unfortunately, it is not likely Child Welfare is going to be able to support a jobs program at all in 2018.

However, the DHS Self Sufficiency Program/TANF has received a significant amount of funding to implement a summer jobs program for the next two years. Child Welfare hopes to refer eligible foster youth and former foster youth to the TANF summer jobs program to increase the number of youth able to obtain summer employment. The ILP Providers also collaborate with local employment entities such as: Employment Office, One Stop Centers, Vocational Rehabilitation Services/Youth Transitions Programs, Job Corp., Goodwill Industries, Apprenticeship Programs, Career and Professional programs. See Chafee Attachment #15 for details on other collaborations and outcomes achieved by the ILP Contractors.

Intervention 1, Measure 5:

The Young Adult Transitions Coordinator has been focused on other projects. Therefore, this item fell to the bottom of the priority list. Oregon hopes to establish a baseline in late 2018, after the Department is able to enter into a data sharing agreement with the Employment Department.

**Systemic Factors**

**Item 26:** Initial Staff Training. (Current rating: Not in substantial conformity)

**Key Activity/Intervention:** Improve attendance of new workers at introductory trainings related to youth services, policy requirements and transition planning.

Measure: Increase the percentage of caseworkers attending training on basic level transition planning and ILP services (100 series of youth trainings).

*Benchmark: Youth Transition Planning: 100 staff, current baseline is 52 staff based on FFY2015 data*

*ILP Services: 75 staff, current baseline is 37 staff based on FFY2015 data*

**Progress and Activities Planned:**

ILP Services				
Training Year (Calendar Year)	2015	2016	2017	3-Year Outcome
Participants	37	34	19	-48.6%

Youth Transition Planning				
Training Year (Calendar Year)	2015	2016	2017	3-Year Outcome
Participants	52	32	34	-34.6%

The number of staff attending the ILP Services NetLink shows a significant decline (48.6%) over the past 3 years, as did the Youth Transition Planning training (34.6% decline). One of the barriers for staff participation was the NetLinks required staff to give at least 3 hours of their afternoon to take the training. As mentioned previously in this report, the ILP Youth Transition Specialist worked with the Training Unit to craft shorter (30 to 45 minute) computer based trainings. Staff can now take the training at their convenience. There is a test component included as part of the CBT to ensure staff understood the information presented. With the release of the shorter, CBTs we anticipate the number of staff trained will increase.

The Youth Transition CBT module provides an understanding of the new life skills assessment and staging process, in addition to specific OR-Kids screen shots identifying where caseworkers are to enter the transition plans, and life skills assessment. The ILP Services CBT provides an overview of the service entry process and timing of ILP service openings and closings, in addition to basic service eligibility. The ILP Coordinator will re-issue a notice reminding staff, including supervisors, of the availability of the CBTs and a reminder to enter both the Life Skills Assessment and Transition Plan information into OR-Kids.

**Item 27:** Ongoing Staff Training. (Current rating: Area needing improvement)

**Key Activity/Intervention:** Improve attendance of caseworkers at advanced level youth related trainings.

Measure: Increase the percentage of caseworkers attending training on the 200 series of transition planning and ILP services.

Benchmark: *Baseline will be determined in December 2017.*

**No Progress**

**Progress and Activities Planned:**

Due to the Sibling Bill of Rights and IL Housing updates taking precedence during the fall and spring, the 200 level trainings for on-going training have not been completed. This task will be prioritized and progress will be reported next year.

The ILP staff have been conducting in-person trainings as requested by Branch Offices. The in-person trainings are not included under Item 26 as the trainings are a combination of the ILP Services and Youth Transition Planning trainings and are considered “on-going” training. In-person trainings were conducted at the following locations:

- 5/3/17; District 5, Eugene, Spring Mega Meeting (25+ staff)
- 4/16/17; District 7, ILP & Transition Planning training (8 staff & Bob Belloni Ranch ILP)
- 5/13/18; Statewide CRB Conference, panel member
- 8/7/2017; Silverton, Judges Conference, ILP & Youth Transitions presentation
- 8/11/17; Hearts With A Mission, ILP Contractor Training (2 staff, 1 Prog. Mgr.)
- 9/18/17; Impact NW, ILP Contractor Training (2 staff, 1 Supervisor, 1 Program Mgr.)
- 10/3-4/17; ILP Provider Convening (55 ILP Provider staff)
- 10/20/17; District 9, ILP Training (6 DHS staff, & The Next Door ILP)
- 10/30/17; Shoulder to Shoulder Conference (display table)
- 11/3/17; ASPIRE Fall Conference (2 presentations: 1) ILP resources, 2) Youth Panel)

- 2/15/18; Clackamas Dependency Court, ILP overview (10 attorneys, 1 Judge, LifeWorks NW ILP Supervisor and Program Manager)
- 4/7/18; Hearts With A Mission, ILP Housing Training (2 ILP staff, 1 Program Manager)
- 4/8/18; Josephine DHS Office, ILP Q & A session (1 DHS Supervisor)
- 4/2/18; IL Program Manager's Meeting (all 17 Contractor's represented, some via phone)
- 4/3-4/18; ILP Provider Convening (59 ILP Provider Staff)
- 4/25/18; Health Care for Former Foster Youth Campaign (national webinar)
- 5/2/18; District 5, Spring Mega Meeting (20+ staff & ILP Looking Glass Prg. Mgr.)

The Youth Transition Coordinator and the Foster Care Policy & Community Liaison have started to conduct in-person training on the new Sibling Bill of Rights policy and resource materials. Data on the trainings will be provided in next year's report.

**Item 28:** Foster and Adoptive Parent Training. (Current rating: Area needing improvement)

**Key Activity/Intervention:** Improve attendance of foster and adoptive parents at youth related trainings.

Measure: Increase the percentage of foster and adoptive parents attending training on transition planning and ILP services (both 100 and 200 level trainings).

*Benchmark: Baseline will be determined in December 2018*

**Progress and Activities Planned:**

As mentioned above Due to the Sibling Bill of Rights and IL Housing updates taking precedence during the fall and spring, the 200 level trainings for on-going training have not been completed. This task will be prioritized and progress will be reported next year. See Attachment #16 for other training foster parents have attended.

**Item 31:** Agency Responsiveness to the Community

State engagement and consultation with stakeholders pursuant to CFSP and APSR. (Current rating: Strength)

**Key Activity/Intervention:** Include youth, Providers, and other community stakeholders on policy committees, workgroups and advisories.

Measure: Youth members are included on Rule Advisory Committees (RAC) and assist with updating or creating policies and forms related to teens and young adults in foster care.

*Benchmark: 60%, Number of RACs in which youth are members is <50%.*

**Progress and Activities Planned:**

There were seven RAC meetings held since August 2016. Two pertained to youth. One was canceled, but arrangements had been made to include a youth. The other did not contain youth as part of the RAC, as it was an urgent request and approval had been obtained to rush the review (conducted via email). However, youth were a part of the pilot process that created the updates to the Transition Plan Process reviewed by the RAC. There was also a new staff

person in charge of tracking the RAC meetings, who was not aware Oregon is tracking this data. The Rules Coordinator will make sure to recommend all RACs involving youth related issues, include youth on the review committees.

The Director's Foster Youth Advisory and Advocacy Committee was created in November 2016. A primary focus has been on policy discussions. DHS Child Welfare amended its contract with Children First For Oregon (CFFO) to include funding to ensure youth would be able to attend (outreach/transportation) and be prepared to participate at the FYAAC meetings. While current youth membership consists strictly of OFYC members, plans are underway to expand youth membership to include youth from across the state to ensure the involvement of a diverse group with varying experiences.

**Item 32:** Coordination of services with other federal programs. (Current rating: Strength)

**Key Activity/Intervention:** Coordinate services with other federal programs when possible.

Measure: N/A

Benchmark: N/A

**Progress:**

While coordinating services with other federal programs is a goal, it is difficult to quantify. It is difficult to know when or if a youth is accessing other federally funded programs. The Youth Transitions Team will continue to collaborate with other federal programs, as reflected in the Collaborations list (see Attachment #9). The collaborations will be described in various goals or sections of this report.

Activities **planned** for FY2018 (not already mentioned above) include:

**Improve access to employment services.**

- Unfortunately, the ILP and Foster Care budgets do not allow for a summer jobs program this year. The past two years were a success serving 93 in 2016 and 72 youth in 2017. However, with increased costs of the ILP contracts, funding is not available for a summer jobs program this year. The ILP Coordinator will continue quarterly DHS Workforce Roundtable meetings to brainstorm ways to coordinate funding, programs and populations. The ILP Coordinator is working with the TANF Employment and Training Analyst to refer eligible youth to the TANF summer jobs program.

**Summer Events:**

- Continued support for the following activities: Annual Teen Retreat, DREAM Conference, Native Teen Gathering, and Camp to Belong.
- Continue support and outreach to youth in efforts to increase attendance at the OFYC Summer Policy Summit and Legislative Day Convening (events occur in alternating years).

- While the Surf Lessons Project was a great success, funding will not allow for the event to occur again this year. The ILP Coordinator will remain in contact with existing partners to determine if future collaborations are possible

**Support for age or developmentally appropriate activities:**

- ILP Discretionary Funds - \$100,000.
- Driver's Education Course fees – up to \$50,000 ODOT Grant/\$25,000 ILP funds
- Oregon Foster Youth Connection (OFYC) – \$225,000 contract expires June 30, 2019. Continue to support OFYC, monitor activities and projects.
- Create a youth welfare program for the young adults remaining in foster care/extended foster care.

**National Youth In Transition Database (NYTD)**

The NYTD data has been shared, and will continue to be shared, with stakeholders in the following manner:

- ASPR – continue use to gauge progress achieved on measures and identify where issues may exist with OR-Kids data entry.
- Youth – Teen Conference, OFYC Policy Conference, FosterClub activities (contracted to conduct at least 6 events across the state to share the data and encourage survey participation)
- ILP Providers - Provider Retreat and email notices
- Child Welfare Staff: E-mail notice to all Child Welfare staff.
- Tribes – ICWA Quarterly, ICWA Conference, and email notices.
- Community Partners – email notice.
- ILP Workgroups have and will continue to receive updates as they become available.
- Posted on the DHS ILP website.
- Incorporated in trainings – both in person and NetLink. Will also work to incorporate into computer based trainings.

The NYTD data collection has significantly improved over the past couple of years. Cohort 2 Baseline saw an increase of 39% percent in the participation rate over Cohort 1 Baseline. While the number of youth eligible was lower for Cohort 3 Baseline, the youth participation rate increased by 5%. The Follow-Up 19 year-old population for Cohort 2 saw an increase of 101 percent in the number of youth surveyed over Cohort 1 Follow-Up 19 population, due to the increased number of youth eligible. However, the actual participation rate was identical at 76% each. The primary use of the data over the past year is to monitor the baselines set for several of the Benchmarks. As previously mentioned, some of the data has been incorporated into the NetLink Trainings (Youth Transitions; ILP Services). The data has also been shared with the ILP Providers at the ILP Provider Convenings held over the past year and a half.

Analysis of the data: To date, there has not been significant stakeholder involvement in the analysis of the data. Even though the data was shared statewide with many stakeholders, and will continue to be shared over the summer with youth, not much feedback has been

received. Oregon was in the first round of the NYTD Assessments. No new assessments have occurred. Oregon has successfully submitted two six-month reports without a need to submit a corrected file. The Foster Care Manager and ILP Coordinator worked closely with the Office of Business Intelligence, OR-Kids Business Analyst, and the Solution and Delivery Office to find solutions to the issues Oregon had been experiencing. Oregon is preparing to provide FosterClub NYTD Dedicated Outreach staff with access to enter the surveys directly into the OR-Kids system. This should eliminate issues with incorrect person numbers and increase the Technical Teams ability to trouble shoot any potential problems early in the reporting process.

The ILP and Youth Transitions Team plan to use the NYTD data and PIP data to help inform the 5-year planning process over the next year. The ILP Coordinator is looking forward to the Chafee Grantee's meeting in July and hearing how other states plan to incorporate youth voice into the planning process.

#### **Collaboration with Youth and Other Programs:**

Review the Collaboration chart (Attachment #9) as well as the Progress Measures for the following goals:

- **Key Activity/Intervention 2**
- Item 13
- Item 16
- Item 31
- Also see Attachment #15, ILP Provider Report for connections with other federally funded programs and community organizations.

#### **Homelessness Prevention**

The Runaway and Homeless (RHY) program at DHS has continued to support youth serving organizations around the state who work with youth not in the custody of DHS. The 2017 Legislature again allotted a total of \$3.1 million (primarily State General Funds and some SSBG funds) through June 30, 2019. There have been no changes to the 14 organizations that have been providing services such as; street outreach, day drop-in, job development/mentoring and overnight shelters for unaccompanied minors under the age of 18, as well as shelters for those young adults up to age 21.

DHS worked with its Office of Business Intelligence (OBI) to begin work on an allocation formula for 1) better determining what Oregon's RHY budget should be, by taking into account true costs to create and run RHY programs, and 2) better understanding how much financial investment local areas should be committing to achieve the full continuum of RHY services. DHS has compiled specific state and county-wide demographics, predictive homeless data, and multiple sources of homeless youth counts.

The RHY Program Coordinator continues to represent the State of Oregon at the West Coast Convenings every six months to share best practices and brainstorm new solutions to help our nation's homeless youth live healthy, self-sufficient, stable lives. The RHY program will continue to engage contractually with youth-serving organizations who are funded by the Runaway and

Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) throughout the next year and explore expanded provision of technical assistance opportunities in accordance to the allotted RHY budget.

The Homeless Youth Advisory Committee (HYAC) continues to meet on a quarterly basis. The goal of the HYAC is to build a strategic plan for the establishment of a sustainable statewide system for homeless children and youth. The HYAC continues to follow the framework laid out in last year's report.

DHS remains involved with the A Way Home America (AWHA) on multiple fronts. The recently formed collaboration meeting between states doing RHY work was temporarily put on hold due to some shifts in the ability for AWHA to facilitate. There is a plan to meet with more frequency beginning in 2018. Additionally, DHS worked with AWHA on their 100-Day Challenge to End Youth Homelessness, with a hope to engage more formally in 2018.

Partnerships and alignment between local collaboratives and DHS' RHY program continue to grow at a measured pace. The proposal for the Federal Youth Demonstration projects created collaboration between eight Rural Oregon Continuum of Care (ROCC) counties, as well as with DHS. This sort of partnership falls in line with the Strategic Plan work toward the creation of a local collaborative that is responsive to Runaway and Homeless Youth needs in each community.

An RHY Program Evaluation Workgroup was recently started to review and re-evaluate the current data collection protocol for State and/or Federally funded RHY providers in Oregon, utilizing existing outcomes and indicators as a starting point for creating a simple and effective strategy and logic model for measuring impact across agencies. Having a streamlined understanding of the desired outcomes of youth and young adults, as well as a consistent reporting directive, should lead to a better evaluation of services. Boys & Girls Aid Society, a Portland RHY contractor, provided their Director of Research and Evaluation to organize and lead this process. These protocol reviews will occur on an ongoing basis through 2018.

### **EXITO Project**

The Youth Transitions Team partnered with Jennifer Blakeslee, PSU School of Social Work, to implement the EXITO Pilot Project last year (7/1/16 – 6/30/17) to conduct research and intervention development activities with the aim of promoting psychosocial functioning of transition age foster youth. In the current report year, the team met with Dr. Blakeslee multiple times to interpret the findings from the research and determine aims for the next stage of development. In February 2018, we supported Dr. Blakeslee's research proposal to the National Institute of Mental Health to further develop and pilot a support network enhancement intervention model in multiple regions of the state. Funding decisions are still pending (the new project would begin in 2019, if funded). The research findings were also shared with a national audience at two conference presentations in early 2018.

The ILP/Youth Transitions team is currently working with Dr. Blakeslee to finalize a support network enhancement tip-sheet and other tools for caseworkers and ILP providers, based on the study findings. Additionally, Dr. Blakeslee will be sharing these

research findings, and will collect other relevant evidence-based strategies, to inform coming efforts to develop a program model for youth aged 14-15 who will be transitioning to ILP services at age 16.

Progress on the new project and pilot will be reported next year.

### **Consultation with Tribes**

Consultation with Indian tribes in Oregon happens on both an individual and collective level. Oregon DHS holds monthly ICWA calls and holds quarterly ICWA Advisory Council meetings. The Youth Transitions team participates in these calls (when invited) to ask for opinions, solicit participation, and report on the status of programs and services.

In addition, each Indian tribe in Oregon has been provided an update to the NYTD Data and the ILP summer events. Of the 72 youth served in 2017, 4 youth were Native American (5.5%). The ILP Coordinator partnered with The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs to determine if any of the youth currently being served by the WIOA service provider qualified for the ILP Summer Jobs Program. Only 1 youth met the eligibility criteria. Other youth were referred by NAYA, Polk Youth Services and Training & Employment Consortium (Harney County).

There have been no changes in access to ILP Services to the Tribes. The Independent Living Program does appear to be serving Native American youth on a slightly higher rate (0.3%) than the overall Native American rates of all children in foster care. The ILP continues to support the Native Teen Gathering. Last year the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde co-hosted the event with the Native Wellness Institute. The 30 youth in attendance represented 7 of the 9 federally Recognized Tribes in Oregon and several non-Oregon Tribes. Warm Springs was once again the Tribe with the largest number of youth in attendance (11). Plans are underway for the 2018 Native Teen Gathering with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. DHS did a good job of sending staff to assist with supervision (6 staff). CTUIR will be co-hosting with Native Wellness Institute once again. The ILP Coordinator, with the assistance of the ICWA Consultant, has presented at two DHS ICWA Liaison Quarterly meetings in an attempt to generate interest in both sending youth to the event and attend as a chaperone.

The Youth Transitions Team invited members of Oregon's federally recognized Tribes to the Rules Advisory Committee (RAC) for the Subsidy/Chafee Housing programs, but no representatives were able to attend. A Native American youth did participate on the RAC. The ILP Coordinator and Young Adult Transitions Coordinator will make sure to include the Tribes over the next year, as part of the 5-year planning process, to discuss services for older teens and young adults in care, and former foster youth. Progress will be reported next year.

### **Education and Training Voucher Program**

Oregon continues to have a streamlined system; there are no changes in how the program is administered. The ILP Postsecondary and Fiscal Analyst maintains a list of contacts at each college and university for the Chafee ETV awards and the Tuition and Fee Waiver eligible youth. These contacts have proven vital when youth have questions about their ETV or Waiver awards. The potential Chafee ETV awards remain at the federal maximum award amount of \$5,000 (based on need) for all applicants. However, the 2017-2018 academic year

has shown an increase in ETV awards/expenditures. The maximum award amount may need to be adjusted. The ILP Coordinator will continue to monitor expenditures and review the data. A determination will be made by September 1, 2018, regarding any needed adjustment for the 2018-2019 academic year awards. Following are measures related to education

## **Well-Being Outcome 2**

**Item 16:** Education needs of the child. (Current rating: 91% Strength)

**Key Activity/Intervention:** Improve foster youth preparation for high school completion and pre-college/career readiness.

Measure 1: Complete implementation of the Every Student Succeeds Act, relating to education of children in foster care:

*Benchmark 1: Baseline will be determined in early 2018.*

Measure 2: Increase access to academic supports and career preparation programs.

*Benchmark 2a (Academic supports): 70%, the current baseline of 51% was set using the FFY2015 NYTD Data Snapshot for Oregon (see attachment #10).*

*Benchmark 2b (Career Preparation): 65%, the current baseline of 46% was set using the FFY2015 NYTD Data Snapshot for Oregon (see attachment #10).*

Measure 3: Increase percentage of foster youth participating in paid employment

*Benchmark 3: 15% The current baseline is 10% for the 17 year olds.*

*50% The current baseline is 41% for 19 year olds.*

*75% The current baseline is 65% for 21 year olds*

Measure 4: Increase the number of foster youth who are enrolled in Workforce Innovations and Opportunities Act (WIOA) funded programming.

*Benchmark 4: Not yet determined*

Measure 5: Participants are increasing their salary if employed. (This requires an MOU or data sharing agreement with Employment Dept. for data).

*Benchmark 5: Not yet determined*

All of the above measures have been addressed previously in the CFCIP section of this report. However, there is additional postsecondary related information on activities and progress specific to Measure 2 reported below.

**Key Activity/Intervention:** Improve foster youth preparation for high school completion and pre-college/career readiness.

Measure 2: Increase access to academic supports and career preparation programs.

*Benchmark 2 (Academic supports): 70%, the current baseline of 51% was set using the FFY2015 NYTD Data Snapshot for Oregon (see attachment #10).*

**Progress and Activities Planned:**

Last year, the Department was tracking several bills in the Oregon Legislature that, if passed, would have provided significant educational supports to foster youth. Only SB 395 and 4014 passed. Follow is an overview of each bill:

SB 395 - Requires Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) to, on annual basis, work with the Department of Human Services, each public university and each community college to determine number and graduation rates of former foster children and current foster children at each college or university.

HB 4014 - Removes the 30-hour volunteerism requirement for students to receive the tuition waiver in year 2 and all subsequent years. The Bill is effective during the 2018 – 2019 academic year.

DHS is still working with HECC to finalize a data sharing agreement to obtain data related to the Tuition and Fee Waiver, as well as the number of youth accessing WIOA services and ASPIRE Mentors. The data sharing agreement was stalled when Senate Bill 395 was introduced during the legislature (to share higher education outcomes of foster youth). The intent was to ensure any agreements would fully include the new legislation. This bill passed and the plan was to have the agreement in place by January 2018. Due to agency turnover at HECC, this process has been slowed down. DHS and HECC met in March 2018, to re-engage in the process and the actual agreement is still ongoing.

DHS has been partnering with a public community college (Portland Community College - PCC) and a public university (Western Oregon University - WOU) to implement supports to assist foster youth in career and college completion. Both PCC's Foster Success program and WOU's Fostering Success Initiative are showing promise as critical supports for improving foster youth success.

WOU received a \$5,000 grant to help support training of staff and outreach to students. This grant was completed in 2017 and helped inform promising practices. WOU is hosting a Preview Day for current and former foster youth May 25, 2017. Youth will receive a campus tour and attend a luncheon with the members of WOU's Fostering Success Initiative and the Wolves Fostering Hope Club. The event is intended for the following audiences:

- Current high school student who is considering college
- High School Senior who wants to attend WOU in the Fall
- Former foster youth who wants to return to or start college
- Community College transfer student

DHS entered into a new inter-agency agreement with PCC to assist in supporting their Fostering Success Program. This program offers personal and programmatic supports for foster youth, in successfully completing career and educational goals. The hope is this can be a model for Oregon, should foster youth success centers in Oregon colleges and universities be funded in the future. Both the Education Coordinator and Youth Transitions Coordinator have provided support for the programs and offered technical assistance. The local Independent Living Program Contractors have also been vital supports for both the PCC (Impact NW, NAYA, New Avenues for Youth) and WOU (Polk Youth Services) projects.

The Promoting Academic Success (PAS) Laptop program has provided students with laptops as follows:

Calendar Year 2016: 21 students

Calendar year 2017: 82 students

Calendar year 2018 (through 5/15/18): 13 students

Following are details on awards issued during the past two federal fiscal years:

*Total payments of services that had a transaction date and service date between 10/1/2016 and 9/30/2017*

ServiceTypeTitle	FFY2015 Total count of Children	FFY2016 Total count of Children	FFY2017 Total count of Children	TOTAL Amount Funded
Chafee Ed/Training Voucher	125	98	103	\$ 32,037.25
Chafee ETV Gran - OSAC	247	202	172	\$707,771.00
Chafee ETV OSAC admin fee				\$115,959.84

The above chart shows the continued decline of youth accessing Chafee Education and Training vouchers and grants for FFY2017 (3-year decline of 30.4%). The above chart is not by academic year, but federal fiscal year. Therefore, it reflects funding that was issued over multiple academic years. For instance, Summer Term and Fall Term could be covered in the same fiscal year, but be part of two different academic years. See Attachment #12 for details on the number of youth served by academic year and Attachment #14 for the types of schools attended by ETV recipients.

Academic Year (July to June each year)	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016	2016- 2017	4-Year change
Total ETVs Awarded	243	247	229	203	-7.4%
# of "First Time" ETV Recipients	130	133	126	107	-17.7%

The number of new ETV recipients has declined by 17.7 percent. The overall number of youth accessing Chafee ETV awards has decline by 7.4 percent. The decline in enrollment could be reflective of the improved economy, ability to find a job and increase in Oregon's minimum wage.

Data for Oregon's Tuition and Fee Waiver indicates approximately 4,607 youth (a decline of 3.5%) were potentially eligible for the Waiver (includes youth as young as age 16, who are in or were in foster care, and who have not yet turned age 25). Of those youth, 845 (increase of 3.8%) completed a FAFSA. Of those youth submitting a FAFSA, 808 (3.5% increase) identified at least one participating school (public university or community college). No additional/new data on the number of youth who received a Waiver has been received. The Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) is responsible for obtaining the data from the postsecondary institutions.

As reported last year, Oregon attended the Strengthening State Support for Foster Youth in Postsecondary Education event, held on September 13-14, 2017, in Austin, Texas. The meeting was the impetus for HB4014. HB4014 eliminates the 30 hours of community service requirement to receive the Waiver, effective with the 2018-2019 academic year. The volunteerism requirement placed undue stress on students and often was not worth the students time (they could work equal hours and earn more than the wavier would provide). This may help to increase the number of youth accessing the Waiver. As reported previously, an MOU has yet to be implemented with HECC. It is anticipated the Education Coordinator will be able to move the MOU forward within the next few months. Progress will be reported next year.

The number of first time ETV recipient completion rates increased by 5.53 percent following a 7.21 percent increase the prior year. Students attending a 4-year private institution continue to show the largest rates of completion (up 2.4% for a 85.71% completion rate). Students attending a 4-year public institution increased their completions by 8.47 percent for a 55.17 percent completion rate. While the proprietary institution completion rates increased to 33.33%, it only reflects 1 of 3 students who completed. The largest group graduating were 4-year public institution students, 16 youth out of 29. Followed closely by 14 community college students who completed (out of 110, or 12.73%). For a full report of completion rates, see Attachment #12. The OSAC report does not capture those students who may start college and stop and re-start again. Unfortunately, given the costs of the subscription to the National Clearing House, DHS has decided to continue receiving completion data from OSAC. DHS now has a data sharing Agreement with the Department of Education. The agreement will provide DHS with better high school completion data on current and former foster youth. The hope is the MOU with HECC will also yield additional details on all students who have experienced foster care, not just those receiving Chafee ETV awards. Progress will be reported in next year's report.

### 13. Targeted Plans within the 2015-2019 CFSP

#### *Foster and Adoptive Parent Diligent Recruitment Plan – Progress Report*

##### **A. Department goal remains:**

**Goal 2:** Children in Oregon have permanency and stability in their living situation; family and sibling connections are preserved during the course of a child welfare intervention in the family and children achieve timely permanency.

**Objective 2.1** Oregon will increase stability of children in foster care settings in order to achieve permanency.

**Intervention #2:** Improve recruitment, training, support and retention of substitute care providers.

##### **B. Data at a Glance: Comparison to Baseline Data FFY 2013**

**Number of Children Experiencing at least one day in Foster Care by Federal Fiscal Year**

FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
12,113	11,443	11,238	11,191	11,645

Source: Child Welfare Annual Data Book

**Primary Reason Children Enter Foster Care by Federal Fiscal Year and Percent**

FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
63.8% Neglect	64.3% Neglect	79.3% Neglect	71.1% Neglect	70.3% Neglect

Source: Child Welfare Annual Data Book

**Percent of Children Served in Foster Care by Age and Federal Fiscal Year**

Age Group	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
Ages 0-5	38.7%	37.4%	38.5%	39.4%	40.4%
Ages 6-12	32.2%	33.4%	33.0%	32.9%	32.6%
Ages 13-17	21.7%	21.1%	20.6%	20.4%	19.9%
Ages 18-20	7.5%	8.1%	7.8%	7.3%	7.1%

Source: Child Welfare Annual Data Book

**Percent of Children Served in Foster Care by Gender and Federal Fiscal Year**

Gender	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
Boys	50.5%	50.7%	51.7%	52.2%	51.7%
Girls	49.5%	49.3%	48.3%	47.8%	48.3%

Source: Child Welfare Annual Data Book

**Percent of Children Served in Foster Care by Race and Federal Fiscal Year**

Race	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	FFY 2015	FFY 2016	FFY 2017
Black or African American	7.0%	6.7%	6.6%	6.3%	6.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.2%
White	68.6%	69.7%	70.0%	69.9%	68.9%
Hispanic (any race)	16.4%	16.2%	15.6%	16.0%	16.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4.5%	5.6%	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%

Source: Child Welfare Annual Data Book

**Number of Certified Foster & Relative Caregivers on Sept. 30<sup>th</sup>, each year**

FFYY2013	FFY2014	FFY2015	FFY2016	FFY2017
4229	4006	3847	3881	4262

Source: Child Welfare Annual Data Book

### **C. Targeted areas to address**

An area for GREAT celebration is the overall increase in the number of certified foster or relative caregivers in 2017; 4262 foster and relative families which is a 381 foster family increase from 2016. This is a direct result of community outreach and connections that must be sustained through quality care and support of the families and the community through a customer service model.

#### **I. A description of the characteristics of children for whom foster and adoptive homes are needed.**

Oregon has remained noticeably consistent in most areas pertaining to the children in need of foster and adoptive families. The Data at a Glance section noted above provides an overview of the reason the children come into foster care including age, gender, and race. The department primary focus is to keep children within their families whenever possible and while there were 80,623 community reports of child abuse and neglect it resulted in 11,077 children being founded for child abuse or neglect in FFY2017. Of those children; 4,065 entered into a foster care setting. Overall the department served a total of 11,645 children who spent at least one day in some type of foster care.

Oregon has a value of and remains committed to providing children in need of care, a family like setting as often as possible and not in congregate care settings. Of the children who experienced care in 2017, 92.6 percent (10,783 children) were served in a family foster care setting.

While children are entering foster care Oregon has been able to have 414 children (or 10.8 percent of all exits) leave foster care and custody within three months of entry. More work must be done on how to mitigate the need for entry in the first place.

The reunification rate for children with families dropped 2 percentage points from the previous year to 56.5 percent of the children who exit foster care exited to reunification with their families. Efforts must continue to prioritize reunification.

Children who exited foster care to adoption (17.7 exits from foster care) decreased in 2017 from 748 children to 673. The demographics of the children has not changed but the number of children who are adopted by a relative or a previous foster parent has

increased. In FFY 2017, 94.9% of the adopted children were adopted by relatives or foster parents, a 12% increase over 2016. The remaining 5.1% were adopted by non-related individuals through general and child specific recruitment methods.

Of the children adopted during the year, 29.3 percent represent racial/ethnic groups, up from 24.6 percent in the previous year. A total of 673 children had adoptions finalized, with 29.3 percent (197 children) representing racial/ethnic groups.

A total of 364 out of 374 children (97.3 percent) who were adopted, and had siblings, were adopted by the same family as one or more of their siblings.

A total of 447 children exited foster care to a guardianship representing 11.7 of all exits from foster care.

Oregon maintains a fairly broad definition for Special needs which has allowed 98.5% of the children moving toward adoption and guardianship do so with the assistance of Adoption or Guardianship Assistance services and supports.

## II. **Specific strategies to reach out to all parts of the community;**

The department continues to utilize various print materials to reflect the communities of Oregon and the children needing care which allows the department a way to reach various parts of the community. This is demonstrated by print materials which reflect different age groups, sibling groups, various races, and sexual orientations. (print copies are available upon request)

In addition, the Public Service Announcements that were run in the spring of 2017 were on local TV and local radio. The department was able to have the radio PSA translated for Spanish speaking communities and ran on Spanish speaking radio programs. These PSA are now housed on the Departments website for ongoing use for online information and in-person presentations and orientations about foster care.

<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/Pages/Foster-Care-PSA.aspx>

A highlight this year for Oregon has been the privilege of working with the Children's Bureau's *Capacity Building Center for States* for the National Foster Care Month Campaign; ***It's all Relative: Supporting Kinship Connections***. Nine relative caregiver families in Oregon were able to develop their Digital Family Story and eight of these stories are highlighted on the National Campaign. In working with the Capacity Center consultant Oregon worked to ensure there was a diverse cross section of the relative community which in Oregon includes; single, couple, grandparents, one story in Spanish and one utilizing a Tribal family and their native language.

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/fostercaremonth/reallifestories/videos/>

The efforts put forth for the digital stories also brought forward a wonderful collaboration between foster care and adoption with two Non-profit agencies in Oregon. On Saturday May 19<sup>th</sup> the *Center for Capacity Building for States* and the Digital Story Team, Oregon DHS leadership, Oregon Post Adoption Resource Center (ORPARC) and Bridge Meadows will honor nine of Oregon's Relative Caregivers and their families with an exclusive showing of their Digital Story and celebration of their families.

The department continues to believe and has found that a good strategy is for staff, foster parents and other entities who assist the department in recruitment efforts to be in the community and engaged in community events such as; local community events and celebrations, PRIDE parade and resource fair, State Fair, speaking with faith communities, partnering with schools and other places where families congregate.

Foster parenting and Adoption is a relationship based process from beginning to end so having a Centralized recruitment model or intervention has not proven to be effective over the years. The best success the department has found is when staff are consistently engaged within their community and connecting inquiring families with other families caring for children is essential. While staffing resources remain limited there have been a few proposals under consideration for implementation in the future of having dedicated staff within the local communities.

**III. Diverse methods of disseminating both general information about being a foster/adoptive parent and child specific information;**

The changing demographics of the current and prospective caregiver community, workforce and need for social media impact has necessitated Oregon to increase our social media response and outreach. While we remain limited in the area at the state level we have started to develop resources and links toward accessing other sources of information through partnership with Oregon DHS, as an example;

DHS is hosting a listing of Social Media Websites;

<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/CHILDREN/FOSTERPARENT/Pages/Foster-or-Adopt-Social-Media-and-Websites.aspx>

We have also learned through our work with the GRACE federal grant and Every Child program that for some individuals they have every intention of wanting to help children and families but becoming a foster or adoptive parent may be just too much. Often, it's the unknown.

Every Child has brought to Oregon the concept of On-ramps which allows individuals to help children and families in various ways and often than allows them to learn more about foster and adoption and the children in need. A recent example came to light with a local TV interview of the 5<sup>th</sup> Place finisher at the recent Boston Marathon. While talking about his running experience he brings up the fact that he is a Foster Parent and he became a foster parent after first volunteering for another Oregon program called; Foster Parent Night Out. <http://fpno.org/>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNbmZPJtiwA>

Oregon has also realized the new opportunity afforded to the states to create some alternatives to the SACWIS model which has hampered Oregon's ability to be flexible enough to move with the technology advances. Oregon is exploring opportunities to create a more robust software tool for information, education and application process of inquiries. New technology is allowing other jurisdictions in the country more rapid

application process by their use of technology which is meeting the needs of prospective applicant's expectations of a system, increasing accuracy of the data with one entry point, and demonstrating a reduction in workload of the department staff. Oregon is considering next steps at this juncture.

Retention and support is critical element to any recruitment strategy or method so the department continues to add resources and connections for such support through online references. This will continue to expand as we train staff and caregivers of these resource opportunities.

<http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/Children/fostercare/Pages/index.aspx>

Child specific recruitment remains a significant strategy in Oregon and is focused first and foremost on identifying relatives and friends of the families who know the child(ren) in need of care. Often Child Specific recruitment when relatives are not available are being identified through the schools, family's church or neighbors. Some of the older youth may even assisted in identifying their peers/friends families who may decide to foster.

This practice of Child Specific recruitment is consistent in the recruitment for Adoptive families for children. Oregon utilizes an array of Child Specific recruitment efforts for Adoption through; Oregon Adoption Exchange, the Northwest Adoption Exchange, Adopt USKids exchange, a Wednesday's Child program, two Heart Galleries, and a Child Specific Recruitment contract with an Oregon Adoption Agency – Boys and Girls Aide.

**IV. Strategies for assuring that all prospective foster/ adoptive parents have access to agencies that license/approve foster/adoptive parents, including location and hours of services so that the agencies can be accessed by all members of the community;**

A critical element of the caregiving community in Oregon is for Treatment Foster Care (TFC). This service component is delivered through the Private Child Caring Agencies (CCA) in Oregon and contracted for services through the department. The CCA's in Oregon have struggled to recruit and retain families so the department has invested financially to create a coalition of the CCA to provide a Comprehensive recruitment model for the TFC families. This coalition has sub-contracted with a Marketing firm and intends to release their campaign in May 2018, foster+.

The vast majority of all foster family recruitment comes through DHS Child Welfare but the local Intellectual and Development Disability programs as well as the Oregon Youth Authority also complete for foster families through recruitment efforts.

The department maintains a 1-800 phone line available for foster or adoption inquiries with a contract with Boys and Girls Aid. Calls to 1-800 line continue to drop as Social Media opportunities increase which is why the Department needs to move rapidly to a more advanced software for prospective families to access.

Specific to adoptions the department also maintains a contract with the Boys and Girls Aid Society to lead the Special Needs Adoption Coalition in Oregon while partnering with other licensed adoption agencies in Oregon. <https://sites.google.com/site/coaaonline/>

**V. Strategies for training staff to work with diverse communities including cultural, racial, and socio-economic variations;**

The department has been investing in additional training and staffing models over the recent few years in an effort to address some of these barriers or gaps in services and connection to the community. This can be seen in targeted recruitment for staff through our Human Resources department for a more diverse workforce, All who provide a level of support, consultation and training to staff in Central Office and field offices have been receiving training

**VI. Strategies for dealing with linguistic barriers;**

In addition to the ongoing efforts to address barriers through TTY phones, print materials in various languages the department has moved toward a more unified plan for workforce skill sets in various languages.

More recently a discuss group has started around the diverse needs of the deaf and hearing-impaired community. The department has identified a need to be more intentional about the recruitment, training and support of prospective foster families who themselves may be deaf or hearing impaired. These are early conversations about developing a core group of individuals to build a network or support for children and families.

The department maintains a certification of staff to demonstrate competency in written and verbal skills in second languages. Staff must pass a competency test and receive their certification. Once this is done they receive a 5% salary differential to perform these duties. Two of these individuals are within the Centralized Adoption services to assist with International adoptions specific to Spanish speaking families and organizations.

The department continues the option of obtaining publications in various languages and with Spanish being the most sought after so many materials are readily available. There has been an increase in Foster Parent Training class offerings in Spanish as well.

**VII. Non-discriminatory fee structures;**

The department does not require any fee's to become certified as a Foster Parent, Relative Caregiver or Adoptive family through Oregon.

Adoptive applicants who chose to go through private adoption agencies in Oregon may pay fees for the Private agency services such as home study preparation or training. If the adoptive family then adopts child(ren) through the department they may be eligible for up to \$2,000 of non-reoccurring expenses to offset their initial costs. (Reimburse for home study, court filing fees, etc.)

The department does contract with and provide a flat fee to the private agency from DHS for placement supervision while the adoption is being finalized up to 6-months

supervision. There has been some Private adoption agency who may require additional fees from the adoptive family in addition to what the department is providing. Additional analysis is necessary to ensure this is not a barrier to adoption in Oregon.

**VIII. Procedures for a timely search for prospective parents for a child needing an adoptive placement, including the use of exchanges and other interagency efforts, provided that such procedures ensure that placement of a child in an appropriate household is not delayed by the search for a same race or ethnic placement.**

Oregon continues to provide adoptive parent recruitment through its Oregon Adoption Exchange, and for harder to place children, the Northwest Adoption Exchange, Adopt USKids exchange, one Wednesday's Child program, Heart Galleries, and a Child Specific Recruitment contract. During the FY 2016 Oregon placed 82% of its children for adoption with their relatives or current caretakers, leaving 18% or 134 children for whom recruitment of an adoptive placement was necessary. During the 2016 calendar year, 185 waiting families registered themselves on Oregon's recruitment website. Historically Oregon has had more families waiting for adoption than there are available children. The exception is for Oregon's harder to place children who are generally older or have higher medical, behavioral, or emotional needs. For that reason, Oregon has put much of its recruitment resources into child specific recruitment for those children rather than generalized or targeted recruitment strategies.

The Oregon Adoption Exchange is operated through a contract with Northwest Resource Associates. All children receiving recruitment have bulletins on the exchange which is password protected and available for use by DHS caseworkers, Oregon private adoption agencies, and Oregon families with an approved home study

The Northwest Adoption Exchange (NWAE) also operated through a contract with Northwest Resource Associates serves children for whom adoption recruitment may be more difficult. Once children are placed on the NWAE website, permission is given for other public websites to use the bulletins and photo listings for their own websites; Adopt US Kids is one example. In addition to photo listing services, NWAE provides a permanency focused training each year to DHS caseworkers on topics mutually identified by NWAE and the Department.

Oregon has three nationally recognized Heart Galleries operated by three private adoption agencies. When a child is approved for expanded recruitment outside the Oregon Exchange, each Heart Gallery has the opportunity to feature the child in community venues and on their Heart Gallery websites. Two of the three Heart Galleries also offer Oregon foster children free professionally produced recruitment photos.

Oregon has one Wednesday's Child television recruitment program; provided for free by Portland's KOIN station. Wednesday's Child films recruitment segments with a news anchor and features the segments on the Wednesday evening news.

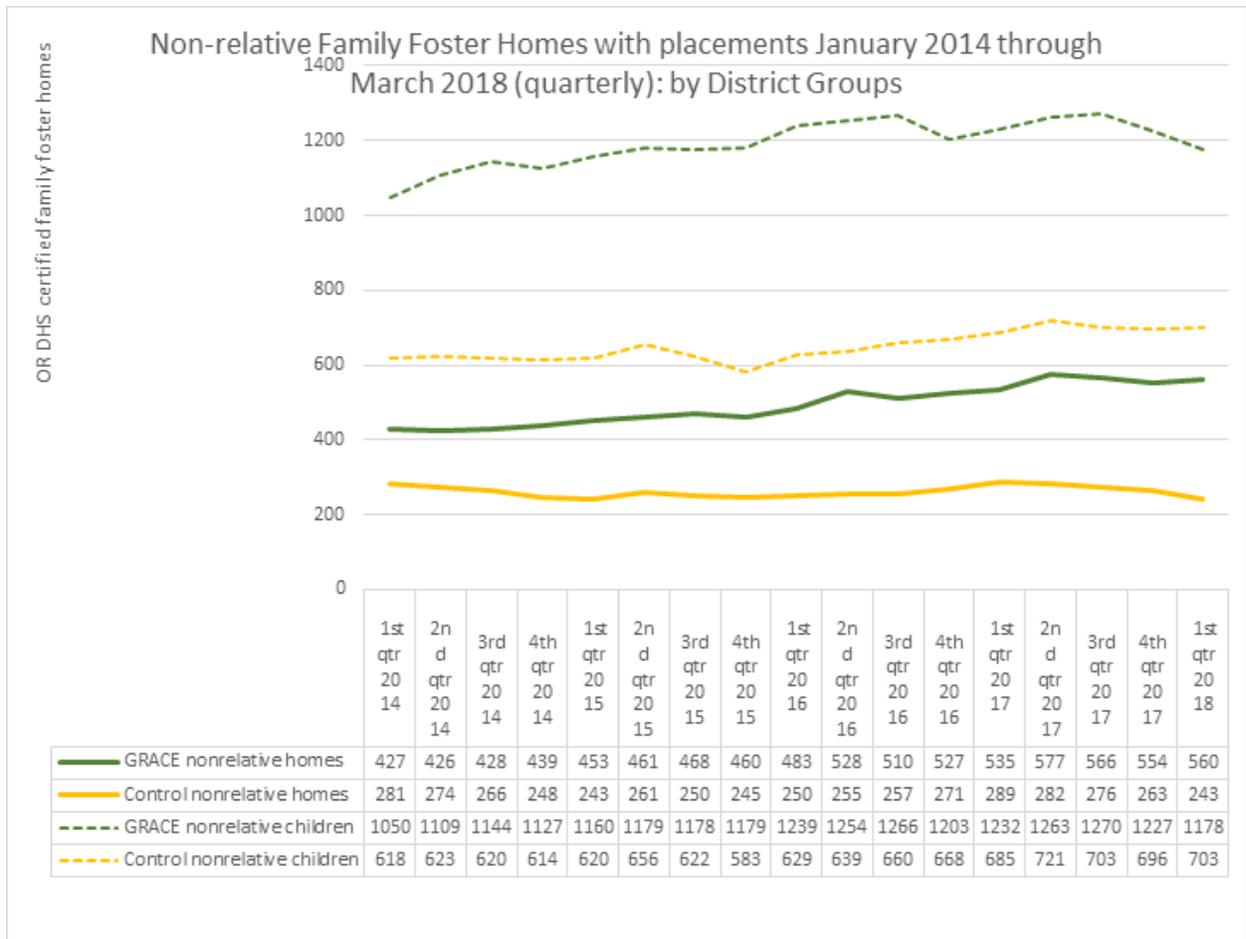
Oregon currently has eight Child Specific Recruiters in seven positions (two are half time) that are part of the Boys and Girls Aid Contract. Oregon funds three of these recruiters, and the other four are funded by a Dave Thomas Foundations Grant. Because BGAID is both the DTF grantee and the Department's contractor for recruitment, the Department receives substantial in-kind services from DTF. These

include training, ongoing technical assistance, and statewide metrics. Child specific recruitment focuses on the unique placement needs and challenges of a specific referred child or sibling groups. A specific recruitment plan is developed and includes, but is not limited to, file mining, family find, permanency preparedness and life story work, and specific plans for advertising and other recruitment activities unique to each case.

#### **D. Where we have been 2017-2018 and where are we going**

Oregon's participation in the federal Diligent recruitment grant; GRACE (Growing Resources and Alliances through Collaborative Efforts) has afforded us many opportunities to test, pilot, adopt and development various trainings, tools, and approaches to our recruitment efforts.

As a result of the GRACE efforts; in 2017 we started the *Statewide Foster Care Workgroup* which is made up of internal and external participants, stakeholders, cultural and community guides and advocates. Together this team is shaping priorities and efforts around Recruitment, Retention and Support of caregivers, Caregiver Training and Sustainability of GRACE best practices. The chart below demonstrates the increase in non-relative placements, due in large to the GRACE recruitment efforts.



Our GRACE Program Director has led the development of Recruitment, Retention Resource website and toolkit for all field offices; This intranet site contains, publications, flyers, PSA's, News stories, Survey Templates, policy citations etc.

The GRACE team has been instrumental in establishing the Annual Foster Parent Satisfaction surveys administered in the Fall. This is the 4th year GRACE has led the administration of this Survey and this year parallels the 3 previous years data that say a few things very consistently. (please see attachment #6)

- Over two thirds of Oregon's foster parents have an appreciation for being treated with respect as individuals and families. They are satisfied with their certifiers and their caseworkers. They report fair treatment. They receive court hearing notifications.
- Less than half of them are satisfied with access to services and personnel after hours.
- Less than a quarter of them feel that they receive adequate support for loss and separation.

A tool created through the GRACE program, with assistance through the Capacity Building Centers for States is Oregon Foster Family Recruitment Retention and Support (OFFRRS) Diligent Recruitment planning tool. This tool has been modified from a local level to holding a statewide perspective. The statewide plan is set to be complete by the

end of June 2018. GRACE Program Director Billy Cordero is leading the state's team on this effort. This team will include representatives from the *Statewide Foster Care Workgroup*, Data Analyst, community partners, field and program staff.

There has been a lot of activity during this past year in Oregon that impacts Diligent Recruitment of Foster and Adoptive Families. Activities from the department, community, legislature, and media environment.

- *Every Child* program expansion from 13 counties to an additional 6 in 2018 and the plan of a statewide rollout by 2022; <http://everychildoregon.org/>
- Foster Parent Night Out expansion in 2018; <http://fpno.org/>
- Annual Governors Proclamation of Foster Care Awareness Month which received some media attention; <http://www.kezi.com/content/video/482124431.html>  
<http://kval.com/news/local/these-kids-are-all-of-our-children-and-we-need-to-do-everything-we-can-to-support-them>
- Development of a Mobile Certification and Training Team (MCTT) to pilot a model where staff are mobile and can be responsive to areas of the state who may receive prospective inquiries at numbers too great to respond to in a timely manner. This team can help alleviate the workload, provide a timely response and the department is more strategic about staffing support.
- DHS Leadership Academy which is a training opportunity for all department staff to learn leadership skills and engage in a project with peers. One team selected Recruitment Foster Parents and have recently had the opportunity to present their ideas to the Director of DHS for consideration.
- Department movement toward data analytics and currently assessing a Placement and Capacity Modeling to help determine the actual size of the foster care system needs in Oregon and the right sizing; treatment level, family and community level.
- CFSR-Program Improvement Plan still pending Federal Approval
- Oregon Secretary of State Performance Audit of Child Welfare; <http://sos.oregon.gov/audits/Documents/2018-05.pdf>

I. Contracted treatment beds for children

- Over the next two years the Department is investing general fund resources with current providers which will yield 85 additional Behavior Rehabilitation Services Shelter, Basic Residential, or Intensive Residential beds along with a gain of over 140 treatment foster care homes.
- Additionally, the Department is contracting with the Treatment Foster Care Collaborative as the base through which to conduct outreach, marketing and recruitment statewide to increase resources in treatment foster care systems.

II. Adoptive Families recruitment is an area that has not been well vetted thus far and a thorough and comprehensive analysis, and focus on the recruitment of Adoptive families is necessary.

The Child Specific approach to recruitment of adoptive families for Oregon children is not sustainable as currently designed. In Oregon only 134 children in 2016 achieved adoption through Child Specific recruitment efforts that included; efforts on behalf of the Oregon Adoption Exchange, Northwest Adoption Exchange, Adopt USKids exchange, Wednesday’s Child program, Heart Galleries, SNAC and a Child Specific Recruitment contract with Boys and Girls Aid Society that includes the equivalent of 7 full-time employees funded between DHS and a Dave Thomas Foundations Grant.

While the pool of waiting children for adoption needing the assistance of Child Specific recruitment efforts most certainly includes children with high special needs or complex needs the actual cost of investment into acquisition of Adoptive families is unknown. Adding additional Child Specific recruiters, additional photo listing and exchange models, etc... over the last few years has not thus far demonstrated increased numbers of adoptions for children.

This may be an area the department will need to obtain assistance from the Capacity Building Center to better understand, analyze and strategize as to how to increase the number of available adoptive families for children. This is likely not an issue of assessing the value of photo listings or exchange’s, or dedicated staff for Child Specific recruitment that is promoted through Adopt USKids programs but a analyze of a system to achieve adoption. Fewer children being adopted, of those adopted most come with their adoptive family from foster care and the length of time to achieve adoption continues to grow in Oregon.

***Health Care Oversight and Coordination Plan***

Health, Mental Health and Dental Care

Oregon DHS continues to partner with the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) and its contracted Coordinated Care Organizations (CCOs) to assure timely physical, dental and mental health assessments are obtained for children in care. The OHA has included incentive measures in their contracts with CCOs in an effort to hold them accountable to providing timely assessments for children in foster care. The CCO incentive measure reports whether a child in foster care received the required assessment within 60 days of coming into substitute care. The measure over a four-year period is showing slow but steady improvement in timeliness. In the first half of 2017, eight CCOs showed improvement since 2016, with two meeting the benchmark of 90% completed for the first time.

<b>Year</b>	<b>% of children in care receiving timely assessment</b>
2014	27.9%
2015	58.4%
2016	74.4%
2017 (first 6 months)	72.9%

Efforts continue around the state to establish a collaborative relationship between DHS Child Welfare branches and local CCO’s to ensure that all children are being seen for their

assessments within the timelines established by DHS policy. Additionally, recent changes made to policy and administrative rule require branches to track and report initial screenings and assessments to Health and Wellness Services on a quarterly basis, to ensure timeliness and accountability. Health and Wellness services also petitioned the Oregon Health Authority Metrics and Scoring committee to redefine the CCO incentive measure to align with Child Welfare policy and procedure timelines. Beginning in 2020, the CCO incentive measure and Child Welfare policy will be aligned to foster collaboration and cooperation in providing initial health screenings to children entering care.

DHS Health and Wellness Services field nurses provide in-home visits to complete a comprehensive intake nursing assessment on every child shortly after coming into foster care. The nurses are able to address any immediate health needs of the child and coordinate care with the child's primary healthcare provider. The nurses provide medical case management for medically fragile children in foster care. They are also available for medication management, and teaching and training of foster parents and field staff. Nurses deliver a health and wellness toolkit during their in-home visits to promote nutrition and a healthy lifestyle using national campaigns such as Choose My Plate and 5210, and educate foster parents on the effects of childhood trauma on the physical health of a child (ACE's). They also prompt the foster parent and caseworker to schedule all required health, dental and mental health assessments as part of their nursing interventions. In 2017 DHS field nurses completed 3357 intake nursing assessments.

DHS field nurses also provide personal care assessments to 214 children in foster care with medical needs significant enough that the child's activities of daily living (ADL's) are impacted. Additionally, they provide nursing delegation and care coordination to foster parents to allow them to provide in-home care to medically complex children. Health and Wellness Services also assists these families with obtaining in-home attendant care for medically fragile children when needed. Currently all medically fragile children are placed in foster homes with trained caregivers and nursing services provided by the Medically Fragile Children's Unit through Children's Intensive In-home Services. These medically fragile children are reevaluated and reassessed every 3-6 months by both programs to ensure the appropriateness of placement, to provide nursing supervision of delegated tasks, to reevaluate diagnoses, to ensure that the child's health and developmental needs are being met and to ensure that foster parents have needed supports.

DHS field nurses have been integrated into all trial reunification cases and in-home cases for children age 0-3. Nurses provide in-home nursing assessments, health education, coordinate with the family healthcare provider and community resources to assist them in successfully keeping their family intact and healthy. This new program began July 16, 2018.

#### Psychiatric Medication Monitoring

Oregon monitors psychotropic medication use for children in care through an extensive annual psychotropic medication review process. Every child identified as being prescribed a psychotropic medication is reviewed by a pharmacist, registered nurse and when deemed necessary, a child psychiatrist.

The review process includes a review of the child's medical and mental health records, pharmacy claims and type of placement to determine the appropriateness of:

- The child's medication regime
- The appropriateness of the child's diagnoses
- The presence of appropriate therapy and interventions

- The appropriateness of the child's current type of placement

When issues with a medication regime or diagnoses arise, physician to physician telephonic consultation is available as part of the review process through a partnership with *Oregon Psychiatric Access Line about Kids* (OPAL-K). OPAL-K is a collaboration between OHSU's Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, the Oregon Pediatric Society (OPS) and the Oregon Council of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (OCCAP).

In 2017, 701 reviews were completed. Of those, 207 received an additional records review, 44 received a psychiatrist review, and 38 (of the 44) reviewed by the psychiatrist were referred for an OPAL-K consultation (physician to clinician consultation). Of the 701 children who had records reviewed, 492 required no further review or intervention, 38 required consultation with the prescribing physician.

#### Behavior Rehabilitation Services (BRS) Referral Authorization and Reauthorizations

The DHS Health and Wellness Services nurse consultant completes an extensive review of all BRS referrals to ensure the appropriateness on the placement and authorize services. The review includes documentation of the child's psychosocial, emotional and behavioral issues and needs, all available health records, mental health assessments and psychiatric evaluations, treatment plans, CANS assessments, IEP's and any current services or interventions the child is receiving. This review is repeated for all BRS reauthorizations every 3-6 months, as well. A consulting child psychiatrist is available for additional review when questions or concerns arise.

The Permanency Program will be making changes to the face-to-face tool and the 90-day clinical supervision tool to define the process on how workers will monitor ongoing medical needs of children. If there is a new diagnosis that the DHS field nurses have not reviewed, the worker will make a referral to the Health and Wellness Unit to ensure a nurse follows the process to review the new diagnoses and the process documented above will be followed.

#### ***Disaster Plan***

During FFY 2018, wildfires impacted Oregon from mid – August through October. Child Welfare ensured foster children's safety by working closely with DHS Emergency Management to identify, locate and communicate with foster families throughout these emergencies. DHS Child Welfare followed the Child Welfare Disaster Plan, DHS Continuity of Operations Plans and the Oregon Emergency Operations Plan – Emergency Support Function 6, Mass care successfully. All children in foster care remained safe.

There were two foster families, total of two foster care children, that had to be evacuated due to a large forest fire. Both families were able to return to their undamaged homes. There were multiple families that were placed on levels 1 and 2.

See attachment #14.

## ***Training Plan***

Please see Attachment #4, which reflects the Department's current training plan matrix. The Department will implement a revised training plan next year with the implementation of the redesigned new worker training and the progress in focus areas of training planned for the PIP.

Updates to the Training (New training not previously provided)

Attachment 4a is the Child Welfare Random Moment Time Study that went into effect January 1, 2018 and Attachment 4b is the Reimbursement definitions for each activity.

### **Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**

**Syllabus:** This training has been developed to help advance Oregon's efforts in creating a comprehensive response to the commercial sexual exploitation of children and young adults. Knowledge and awareness is key to keeping these children and young adults safe. It is through knowledge and awareness that we, as a child welfare workforce, will develop the competencies and skill sets necessary to engage with these young people for meaningful and effective solutions.

### **Learning Objectives**

1. Enhance child safety by gaining an understanding of the dynamics of commercial sexual exploitation of children and young adults.
2. Identify Indicators of children and young adults who are, or are at risk of becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation.
3. Use trauma informed, gender specific, and culturally responsive engagement skills when addressing the needs of children and young adults who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation
4. Enhance practice related to commercial sexual exploitation of children and young adults by becoming familiar with child welfare procedure.

**Allowable IV-E Administrative Function:** social work practice, cultural competency related to children and families, impact of child abuse and neglect on children, communication skills required to work with children, and training on referrals to services.

**Training Setting:** Classroom

**Duration of the Training Activity:** Ongoing

**Description of Provider of Training Activity:** DHS-CW Program consultants

**Hours of the training:** 3.5 hours

**Audience receiving training:** Required training for all Social Service Assistance (SSA), Social Service Specialist (SSS1) case carrying workers, supervisors

**Estimated total cost:** Initial statewide training costs: \$ 319,436.60 (includes consultant/training salary time, and staff salary training time estimates), ongoing training effort: \$33,737

**Cost allocation methodology applied to training costs:** RMS

## 14. Statistical and Supporting Information

### Information on the Child Protective Service Workforce

In 2011, the Oregon Legislature passed legislation that led to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 419B.021 which requires any new CPS worker employed after January 1, 2012 to have a degree.

#### Social Service Specialist 1

A Bachelor's or higher level degree in Social Work/Human Services or a closely related field; OR A Bachelor's degree in a field not closely related (to Social Work/Human Services) and one year of human services related experience (i.e., work providing assistance to individuals and groups with issues such as economically disadvantaged, employment, abuse and neglect, substance abuse, aging, disabilities, prevention, health, cultural competencies, inadequate housing).

#### Principal Executive Manager C (Supervisory position)

Five years of experience in supervision, staff-technical, or professional-level work in social work human services or related field. One year of this experience must have included supervision and management of a program, section, or unit which included one or more of the following areas: a) development of program rules and policies, b) development of long- and short-range goals and plans, c) program evaluation, or d) budget preparation.

(NOTE: A Bachelor's degree or equivalent course work (144 quarter or 96 semester hours) in a field related to management, such as Business or Public Administration, or a field related to the program of the employing agency, may be substituted for three years of the required experience, but will not substitute for the one year of specialized experience.)

The table below identifies the number Social Services Specialists 1 (caseworkers) who have degrees and the types of degrees as of May 19, 2017. This information is a reflection of all caseworkers (CPS, On-Going, Permanency, Adoption Worker, Certifier, etc.). Job classification narratives for each Child Welfare position posting specify the degree and/or certificate requirement for that position.

Number of employees	DEGREE CODE	DEGREE CODE DESCRIPTOR	CLASS	CLASS TITLE
4	AAN	Associates in a Non-Related Field	C6612	SOCIAL SERVICE SPECIALIST 1
3	AAR	Associates in a Related Field	C6612	SOCIAL SERVICE SPECIALIST 1
175	BAN	Bachelors in a Non-Related Field	C6612	SOCIAL SERVICE SPECIALIST 1
929	BAR	Bachelors in a Related Field	C6612	SOCIAL SERVICE SPECIALIST 1

Number of employees	DEGREE CODE	DEGREE CODE DESCRIPTOR	CLASS	CLASS TITLE
19	MAN	Masters in a Non-Related Field	C6612	SOCIAL SERVICE SPECIALIST 1
78	MAR	Masters in a Related Field	C6612	SOCIAL SERVICE SPECIALIST 1
86	MSW	Masters in Social Work	C6612	SOCIAL SERVICE SPECIALIST 1
22	NOD	No Degree	C6612	SOCIAL SERVICE SPECIALIST 1
82	UNK	DEGREE CODE UNKNOWN	C6612	SOCIAL SERVICE SPECIALIST 1
1398	Grand Total			

The table below identifies the number of Social Service Specialists 1 (caseworkers) who are identified specifically for Screening, Intake, and Protective Services role in the Department.

Screener	109
CPS	439

CPS worker training Requirements:

ORS 418.702 Training and continuing education for mandatory reporters; notice to persons required to report child abuse. (1) The Department of Human Services shall implement a training and continuing education curriculum for persons other than law enforcement officers required by law to investigate allegations of child abuse. The curriculum shall address the areas of training and education necessary to facilitate the skills necessary to investigate reports of child abuse and shall include but not be limited to:

- (a) Assessment of risk to the child;
- (b) Dynamics of child abuse, child sexual abuse and rape of children; and
- (c) Legally sound and age appropriate interview and investigatory techniques.

Required Courses for CPS Staff:

1. CORE-Fundamentals of Child Welfare (Two-week course that covers all fundamentals of child welfare work)
2. CORE-Life of a Case (Two-week course that includes risk and assessment tools, screening, child interviewing, case planning, all aspects of Oregon Safety Model, and engagement skills)
3. Advocating Educational Services (on line class)
4. Confidentiality in Child Welfare (on line class)
5. Multi Ethnic Placement Act (on line class)

6. Adoption and Safe Families Act (on line class)
7. Trauma Informed Practice Strategies (TIPS) (2-day class)
8. CW Practices for Cases w/Domestic Violence (on line class)
9. DV 101 (3 hours)
10. Confirming Safe Environments (one-day class)
11. Sharing of Information between Child Welfare and Self-Sufficiency (on line class)
12. Oregon Safety Model (a series of 7 on-line classes, total of 6 hours of training)
  - Information Gathering in the Six Domains
  - Present Danger and Protective Action Plans
  - Impending Danger and Initial Safety Plans
  - Moderate to High Needs
  - Safety Planning
  - Conditions for Return
  - Expected Outcomes

Please see Assessment of Performance section of this report for additional information regarding course completion for casework staff. Currently new casework staff must complete both sections of CORE training to be eligible to complete CPS assessments.

The table below details the demographic data for child welfare caseworkers and supervisors.

Demographic Data for Case Workers and Supervisors							
As of 05/23/2017							
Ethnicity							
Asian	Black	Declined	Hispanic	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	White
31	54	11	137	21	2	80	1262
Gender				Disability			
Female	Male			Non-Disabled	Disabled		
1251	347			1575	23		
Age Range							
20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+		
270	590	433	226	77	2		

Oregon does not have specific requirements for average number and maximum number of cases per child protective service worker and supervisor.

**Juvenile Justice Transfers**

In FFY 2017 there were 36 children who were transferred to Juvenile Justice. This information is from the OR-Kids placement ending reason. The placement ending reason of “Custody Transferred to the OYA” is counted as an exit to Juvenile Justice. For the APSR data, the Office of Reporting, Research, Analytics and Implementation, completes a query where the placement ending date occurs in the specific APSR reporting period.

### ***Sources of Data on Child Maltreatment Deaths***

Child maltreatment fatality information in Oregon is gathered from multiple sources including:

- Child Abuse reports from mandatory and voluntary reporters
- Child Protective Services Assessment (including interviews of parents, children and others familiar with the family as well as observations)
- Child Protective Services history
- Law Enforcement Investigations (collaboration and reports)
- Medical Examiner reports
- Medical documentation if related doctor or hospital visit
- Oregon Health Authority, Division of Public Health (Vital Statistics is within Public Health, but the information gathering is from multiple sources within the Division)
- State Child Fatality Review Team (a multi-disciplinary team including state level representation)
- Local Child Fatality Review Teams (a multi-disciplinary team including local representation from the community where the death occurred)
- Child Death Review Data System

### ***Education and Training Vouchers***

Please see attachment #11.

### ***Inter-Country Adoptions***

Oregon's Title IV-E, IV-B agency does not provide services for inter-country adoptions. Oregon does not serve families who have adopted internationally. The Department is aware of two children adopted from other countries entering Oregon foster care during this past year.

### ***Monthly Caseworker Visit Data***

This information will be reported separately to Children's Bureau no later by December 15, 2018.

## ***15. Financial Information***

### **Payment Limitation: Title IV-B, Subpart 1**

- For comparison purposes, submit the amount of Title IV-B, Subpart 1 funds that the State expended for child care, foster care maintenance and adoption assistance payments in FY 2005.

The amount expended in FY 2005 was \$2,737,077.

- For comparison purposes, submit the amount of non-Federal funds the state expended for foster care maintenance payments and applied as match for the Title IV-B, Subpart 1 program in FY 2005.

The amount of foster care maintenance payments applied as match in FY 2005 was \$938,153.

**Payment Limitation: Title IV-B, Subpart 2**

Provide State and local expenditure amounts for Title IV-B, Subpart 2 for FY 2016 for comparison with the State's 1992 base year amount, as required to meet non-supplantation requirements.

**State Budget FFY 1992**

\$ 59,196,600 GF  
\$ 112,531,846 TF  
\$ 3,283,022 Title IV-B

At that time, Title IV-B funds made up 2.9% of the Child Welfare Total Fund Budget.

**State Budget FFY 2016**

\$ 234,726,070 GF  
\$ 480,714,494 TF  
\$ 4,050,268 Title IV-B, Subpart 2 expenditure amount for 2016

The Title IV-B, Subpart 2 amount for 2016 is 0.8% of the Child Welfare Total Fund Budget versus 2.9% of the budget in 1992. This demonstrates that Title IV-B, Subpart 2 funds have not supplanted other program costs in the 2016 federal period.

**FY 2019 Budget Request – CFS 101 Parts I and II**

Please see attachment #17.

**16. Attachments**

1. Oregon PIP Submission 6/8/18
2. Unified Safety Plan Projects Update
3. Child Welfare Research Agenda
4. 2017 Child Welfare Training Matrix
5. New Worker Training Visual v3
6. Foster Parent Customer Service Survey
7. 2018 CAPTA Citizen Review Panel Report
8. Department CAPTA Report Response
9. Chafee Collaboration
10. Chafee NYTD Cohort 2 Data Snapshot
11. Chafee Federal Attachment E
12. Chafee ETV School Award Statistics
13. Chafee Graduation Rates 2017
14. Disaster Preparedness Plan
15. ILP Contractor Annual Report (not yet available)
16. Foster Parent Training Summary

- 17. Signed CFS-101 Parts I, II, III**
- 18. Chafee Grant Certification**