

NARRATIVE INFORMATION – DA 400
Division of the Budget
State of Kansas

AGENCY NAME: Social and Rehabilitation Services
PROGRAM TITLE: Integrated Service Delivery
SUBPROGRAM TITLE:

DIVISION OVERVIEW - Integrated Service Delivery

MISSION:

The mission of the Integrated Service Delivery Division (ISD) is to protect children and adults, promote permanent nurturing families, and provide the appropriate resources to meet the self-sufficiency needs of our customers.

PHILOSOPHY:

The philosophy of the Integrated Service Delivery Division is to keep consumers as the focus while connecting them to the right resources and services. We will:

- Secure the safety, permanency, and well-being of children;
- Help consumers identify their needs;
- Have knowledge about the resources in the community and the services in the agency; and
- Take responsibility for connecting consumers to the resources and services that will meet their needs.

PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED TO ASSIST WITH MISSION:

Child Support Enforcement

24800 - Child Support Enforcement Central Administration

Economic and Employment Support

25100 - ISD Administration and Economic and Employment Support Administration

25200 - Temporary Assistance for Families

25300 - TAF Employment Services

25200 - General Assistance

25500 - EES Other Assistance Programs

25600 - Child Care Assistance

25700 - Child Care Quality and Kansas Early Head Start

Rehabilitation Services

26100 - Rehabilitation Services Administration

26200 - Services for the Blind and Visually Impaired

26300 - Disability Determination Services

26400 - Rehabilitation Services - Case Services

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PROGRAM TITLE: Integrated Service Delivery
SUBPROGRAM TITLE:

26500 - Rehabilitation Services Independent Living
26900 - Rehabilitation Services Grants, Contracts and Other

Children and Family Services

27100 - Children and Family Services Administration
27200 - Protection Report Center
27300 - Prevention Services
27400 - Other CFS Grants & Contracts
27500 - Reintegration/Foster Care
27600 - Adoption Support
27700 - Permanent Custodianship
27800 - Independent Living
27900 - Funds Transfer Summary

Children's Cabinet

28000 - Kansas Children's Cabinet

Regional Operations

29000 - Field Operations

STATUTORY HISTORY:

KSA 39-708c contains the general powers of the Secretary:

- Develop State Plans, as provided under the Federal Social Security Act, whereby the state cooperates with the federal government in its program of assisting states financially in furnishing assistance and services to eligible individuals; and to cooperate with the federal government on other programs providing federal financial assistance and services in the field of social welfare not inconsistent with the law;
- Sponsor, operate or supervise community work experience programs whereby recipients of assistance shall work out a part or all of their assistance and conserve work skills and develop new skills;
- Develop a Children and Youth Service program and administer or supervise program activities including the care and protection of children who are deprived, defective, wayward, miscreant, delinquent, or children in need of care; and
- Develop plans financed by federal funds or state funds or both for providing medical care for needy persons.

Temporary Assistance for Families and TAF Employment Services. The federal statute governing welfare is the Social Security Act, Title IV, Part A. In order to receive federal TANF funds, states must provide assistance and employment services to needy families, require parents or caretakers to engage in work activities, screen and identify family violence, operate a Child Support Enforcement program, operate a Foster Care and Adoption Assistance program, take actions to reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies, provide service access to Native Americans, restrict the disclosure of client information, and minimize fraud.

The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, ended the entitlement to public assistance, established a maximum five-year limit on assistance, and established work requirements. The state must meet maintenance of effort expenditure requirements and federal work participation requirements.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (PL 109-171) reauthorized the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program and requires states to engage more TANF recipients in productive work activities and establishes stricter guidelines regarding work activities and the caseload reduction credit. This program must be reauthorized in 2010.

KSA 39-7,103 requires the Secretary to be responsible for the planning, integration and coordination of employment and related services for public assistance recipients.

General Assistance. Article 7, Section 4 of the Kansas Constitution provides a broad basis for general aid: “The respective counties of the state shall provide, as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who, by reason of age, infirmity or other misfortune, may have claims upon the aid of society.”

Funeral Assistance. KSA 39-713d authorizes the Department to pay funeral expenses for deceased recipients.

Low Income Energy Assistance. PL 97-35, Low-income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 requires states to conduct outreach, provide assistance using a progressive benefit structure (lower-income households must be provided higher benefits), intervene in energy crisis situations, and provide low-cost weatherization services. The following populations must be served: welfare recipients, persons receiving federal disability, food stamp recipients, and veterans. Benefits are restricted to households with incomes below the higher of 150 percent of the poverty level, or sixty percent of the State median income.

Refugee Assistance. Title IV, Chapter 2 of the Immigration and Nationality Act contains the provisions of the Refugee Act. The Act requires states to encourage effective resettlement and promote economic self sufficiency by providing financial assistance, medical assistance, language services, and employment services. The Act also requires states to care for and provide legal responsibility for unaccompanied refugee children. Other federal requirements are administrative.

Adult Protective Services. KSA 39-1437 requires the Department to provide the necessary services to an adult requiring protection. KSA 39-1405 and 1406 are specific to adults in care facilities. These statutes require the Department to provide protective services to residents who are victims of abuse in medical care facilities. KSA 39-1433 requires the Secretary to receive and investigate reports of adult abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Food Assistance. The Food Stamp Act of 1977, 7 USC Sec 2011, et seq., as amended, governs state requirements. The chief constraints placed on states administering Food Assistance Programs include: a prohibition on applying sales taxes to food assistance purchases, becoming subject to payment error penalties, the requirement to operate a Food Assistance Employment and Training Program, providing program coverage for the entire state, and strict adherence to prescriptive federal eligibility criteria and policies. Other, more routine, state requirements center on the requirements for the program's administration, such as providing services to special needs populations, providing services to persons with limited English proficiency, limiting disclosure of client information, providing timely services, and fraud investigations.

KSA 75-5364 Electronic Funds Transfer requires the Department to provide food stamp benefits via electronic funds transfer.

Food Assistance Education and Training. Section 6 of the Food Stamp Act, 7 USC Sec 2015(d)(4) mandates States administering the Food Stamp program to implement an Employment and Training program to assist participants in gaining employment skills, training, and work experience.

USDA Food Distribution Assistance. Through five food distribution programs: The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), the Soup Kitchen Food Bank Program (SKFP), the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), the Charitable Institution Commodity Program (CICP), and the Nutrition Services Incentive Program (NSIP), SRS distributes federal commodity foods to low-income households, charitable institutions, soup kitchens, elderly food programs, pregnant or nursing women, children under age six, and elderly persons sixty or over. These programs are accessed through community organizations which distribute the food for home meal or congregate meal preparation. TEFAP, SKFP, CSFP, and CICP are governed by the Agricultural Act of 1949 and The Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983, 7 USC Sec 7501, et seq., as amended by PL 107-249, Oct. 23, 2002. NSIP, which is jointly administered by SRS and the Kansas Department on Aging, is governed by the Older Americans Act of 2000.

Child Care Assistance. The pertinent federal statute is the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 USC 9801 et seq.), as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 (PL104-193) and the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (PL 105-33). To receive federal child care funds, the state must allow parental choice when choosing providers, provide an assurance that child care services are available (by reimbursing providers at rates sufficient to assure their participation), establish sliding family fees, provide consumer education, comply with state and local health/safety requirements, and assist parents who receive public assistance. To receive the entire amount of federal funds allocated to the state, Kansas must meet a state MOE requirement, and match federal child care funds. Several other limitations are not included in this description. This program must be reauthorized in 2010.

KSA 39-7,109 requires the Secretary to establish child care centers and requires child care centers to be licensed.

Vocational Rehabilitation. The primary federal statute governing rehabilitation services is 29 USC Chapter 16 Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended. In order to receive Vocational Rehabilitation services, individuals must have a physical or mental impairment that is a substantial impediment to employment, and be able to benefit in terms of an employment outcome from services received. Services are customized according to an individual plan for employment. Maintenance of Effort rules require that state expenditures be no lower than the amount expended by the state two-years earlier. The state agency must establish a State Rehabilitation Council and the functions and composition of this entity are proscribed by statute. Evaluation standards and performance indicators established by the Rehabilitation Services Administration must be met. The Designated State Unit must have a full-time director and a staff employed on the rehabilitation work of the organizational unit all, or substantially all, of whom are employed full-time on such work. In the event that services cannot be provided to all eligible applicants, an order-of-selection must be established that ensures individuals with the most significant disabilities will be served first. The state must establish a Statewide Independent Living Council and the functions and composition of this entity are proscribed by statute.

KSA 39-708c(q) requires the establishment of a Division of Services for the Blind.

KSA 75-3339, 75-3340, and 75-3343 provide for the administration of vending stands by blind individuals.

Disability Determination Services. Public Law 96-265, Section 304, Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980 authorizes the Social Security Administration to fund the disability determination of applicants seeking Social Security and/or Supplemental Security Income benefits.

Child Support Enforcement. The Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D (42 USC 651 et seq.) Act requires the state to operate a statewide Child Support Enforcement program that affects both Title IV-D and non-IV-D cases. To receive federal funding, the state must meet the following requirements:

- Have single and separate “IV-D Agency” (CSE Unit);
- Provide a sophisticated automated system that meets detailed requirements for security, interfaces with federal systems, CSE case management, automatic generation of notices/legal actions, financial activities, and reporting;
- Operate a centralized unit for collection and disbursement of support payments (Kansas Payment Center, KSA 23-7,118). Collaborating with Office of Judicial Administration, SRS operates the Kansas Payment Center (KPC) for all support paid under a Kansas order and relieves Clerks of Court of many tasks;
- Enact an extensive list of required state laws, some of which must apply to all Kansas families;
- Apply complex federal rules controlling who (Kansas, another state, HHS, or family) receives money applied to child support debts. The rules are different for each case type (TAF, Medicaid, IV-E Foster Care, GA foster care, Child Care, JJA referrals, incoming interstate and international referrals, and non-assistance applicants for CSE services);

- Use all mandatory procedures for paternity establishment, order establishment (including group health coverage), monitoring and enforcement, payment processing, and modification of orders; and
- Meet federal performance standards for paternity establishment, order establishment, collection of current support, collection of past due support, and cost efficiency.

KSA 39-753 et seq. is the enabling state statute for CSE, and requires the Secretary to provide Title IV-D Child Support Services. It addresses actions by the Secretary, cooperation requirements for other state agencies, and penalties for wrongful collection or use of information.

KSA 39-756 requires Child Support Enforcement services required under Part D of Title IV of the federal Social Security Act to be made available to persons not receiving Public Assistance.

KSA 20-164, 20-165. CSE has significant impact upon the Judicial branch due to the volume of court cases filed by CSE, or in which CSE intervenes (e.g., divorces), in addition to federal mandates affecting Judicial operations (e.g., support guidelines).

Administrative agencies directly affected by CSE include:

- Department of Administration (setoff, payroll, administrative appeals, procurement);
- Department of Labor (unemployment intercept, State Directory of New Hires);
- Juvenile Justice Authority (interagency agreement for referral of juvenile offender cases);
- Department of Health and Environment (vital statistics' data collection and reporting);
- Department of Corrections (work release reports, fatherhood initiatives for prisoners); and
- All licensing bodies (collection of social security numbers and imposition of professional license sanctions).

Child Welfare. KSA 38-2201 et seq., the Revised Kansas Code for Care of Children (child in need of care or CINC code) was adopted in 2006. The CINC code governs the definition of and services for children alleged or adjudicated to be in need of care. KSA 38-2226 requires the Secretary to receive and investigate reports of child abuse and neglect, and determine whether the report is valid and whether action is required to protect the child from further abuse or neglect. KSA 38-2229 requires the Secretary to assess whether the child might otherwise be in need of care and whether the interests of the child requires further action. Further action may include requesting a petition be filed by the county or district attorney. As a result of the petition, the child may be placed in the custody of the Secretary with court recommendations for placement and services. Court oversight continues as long as the child is in the Secretary's custody. The code sets out numerous duties and responsibilities which require collaboration and coordination with law enforcement, prosecutors and the court. Only law enforcement and the court have the authority to remove a child from a custodial parent.

KSA 39-708c(r) requires the Secretary to develop and administer a child welfare program within the framework of the CINC code and, further, requires cooperation with the federal government in order to qualify for federal funds.

The Social Security Act was amended in 1980 by the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act (AACWA). The AACWA authorized appropriations to the States to reimburse the cost of out of home placement for children who had been receiving AFDC prior to placement in state custody (Title IV-E, 42 USC 670-679) and a more limited but also more certain funding stream (Title IV-B Subparts 1 and 2, 42 USC 621-625 and 630-634) for other child welfare services. In order to receive the funds, states are required to submit a comprehensive five year plan for child welfare services in accordance with federal criteria, carry out the plan (42 USC 1320a-2), and submit annual progress reports. In addition to inclusion in the Comprehensive State Plan, a plan setting out compliance with specific criteria for IV-E funds is also required. 42 USC 1320a provides for periodic children and family service reviews, program improvement plans and penalties. The goal of these provisions is to assure the safety of children and facilitate the timely services necessary to prevent long inappropriate stays in foster care. Efforts to avoid lengthy foster care stays resulted in significant amendments to AACWA in 1996 with enactment of the Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA).

Federal criteria for Title IV-B and IV-E funds include efforts to identify children in need of services and a method for reporting instances of child maltreatment, expand and strengthen the range of existing services, provide for staff development and training, recruit potential foster and adoptive families that reflect the ethnic and racial diversity of children for whom homes are needed, provide training and support for foster parents, assure foster homes meet specified standards including national, fingerprint based criminal records checks. SRS is required to be evaluated by the judicial system to achieve timely reunification of the child and family or, if reunification is not safely possible, adoption or another alternative permanency. Court oversight includes a judicial determination to the effect that continuation in the home would be contrary to the welfare of the child and that reasonable efforts have been made to maintain the family. All children in care must have an individualized case plan which is reviewed at least every six months with an annual hearing by the court. Further, Title IV-E requires the state to assure that each child meet the financial eligibility criteria prior to use of federal funds for foster care maintenance payments and adoption assistance payments to parents who are adopting a child with special needs or health care for the child. The CINC code incorporates federal requirements as necessary to facility access to federal funds including requirements concerning confidentiality and access to information.

Child Abuse and Prevention Treatment Act (CAPTA, 42 USC 5101 et seq.) was originally enacted in 1974 and, most recently, amended and reauthorized in 2003. CAPTA provides Federal funding in support of prevention, assessment, investigation, prosecution, and treatment activities and also provides grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for demonstration programs and projects. Specific program criteria set out at 42 USC 5106a focus on collaborative efforts to prevent child abuse and neglect by providing services to support families and on improving the intake, screening, and investigation of reports of abuse and neglect.

Children’s Cabinet. The Kansas Children’s Cabinet created by KSA 38-1901 assists in the development and implementation of a comprehensive service delivery system facilitating cooperation among agencies and communities toward the common goals of serving children and families through evidence based practice, eliminating duplication and efficient use of funds. The Cabinet also advises the Governor and Legislature concerning uses of the children’s initiative fund created by KSA 38-2101 to combat community identified risk factors to the health and welfare of children. The Cabinet also oversees the Children’s Trust Fund which is dedicated to the primary prevention of child abuse and neglect in the state.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The purpose of this wide ranging act is to preserve and create jobs, to invest in the country’s infrastructure, energy efficiency and science, to provide assistance to the unemployed, and to provide state and local financial relief. An underlying purpose of state financial relief is to minimize reductions to programs during a period of shrinking state resources. Lowering the state matching requirement for Medicaid, thus reducing the burden on state expenditures, is a primary example of this form of federal aid. Within ISD, this same relief was provided for foster care, adoption support, and child support enforcement. Other programs experiencing increases in direct federal funding include TANF, Child Care, Food Assistance, Rehabilitation Services, and Food Distribution.

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT AND BUDGET YEAR INFORMATION

CURRENT YEAR

Initiatives

Disability Determination Services Recognition. The Disability Determination Services Program recently received a Commissioner’s Citation from the Social Security Administration recognizing its outstanding performance in production, accuracy and timeliness. This is the fifth straight year that Kansas DDS has achieved this citation, an achievement unmatched by any other DDS program in the United States.

Child Welfare Community Service Funding. During 2010, Kansas was fortunate to have an additional match investment by Casey Family Programs of \$180,000 in six community service programs. Casey Family Programs is a national foundation pursuing a mission to provide and improve – and ultimately prevent the need for – foster care. In FY 2010, the outcome performance for community service reflects 99.5 percent of children served are safe from abuse/neglect and 98.0 percent of children are maintained safely in their own homes during service delivery. In addition, several jurisdictions with community service programs have reduced the number of children entering care by 10.0 percent or more in the past year.

Kansas Payment Center. In June 2010 the Kansas Payment Center, which processes all SRS and non-SRS child support payments, initiated an online payment option for employers and noncustodial parents called "KPCpay." KPCpay users may now pay support through a secure Website by e-check or by a credit or debit card. Initial response from employers and individuals has been very positive. KPCpay significantly expands the range of customer-friendly services, such as direct deposit and 2008’s NOW debit card for custodial parents that are made possible by the KPC. These major innovations help control operating costs for the State, prevent errors and delays, and allow customers to “go green” and reduce their costs.

Reconfiguration of Services for Persons who are Blind or Visually Impaired. In SFY 2010 a variety of factors culminated in the redesign of vocational rehabilitation (VR) and independent living (IL) services for Kansans with disabilities. Consumers conveyed their preference to receive services in their home communities – the cities, towns, and counties where they choose to live, work, and raise their families. The Facilities Closure and Realignment Commission recommended closure of Rehabilitation Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired (RCBVI) and shifting resources to

support a community-based service delivery model. RCBVI closed June 30, 2010. The priority of Kansas Rehabilitation Services is to increase local access to services for persons who are blind or visually impaired through contracts with community organizations to build their capacity and staff expertise to provide rehabilitation teaching, orientation and mobility, communications instruction, and assistive technology services. Since there may be a limited number of consumers who need the intensive nature of facility-based services, a variety of provider agreements are being established with in-state and out-of-state programs. Finally, the new Kansas Advisory Committee for the Blind and Visually Impaired, established through Executive Order by Governor Mark Parkinson, provides an avenue for stakeholders to advise SRS on issues related to employment and independent living for citizens who are blind or visually impaired. Members have been appointed, and the first organizational meeting was held on July 7, 2010.

Emphasis on Services and Outcomes for Transition-Aged Youth with Disabilities. One of the major goals of KRS is to increase outreach and outcomes for transition-aged youth with disabilities. As of result of increased coordination with special education, school districts, students and their families, KRS has experienced a dramatic increase (137.0 percent) in the number of new applications from transition youth over the past four years. During the same time period, the number of new Individual Plans for Employment for transition youth has increased 150.0 percent. A total of 26.0 percent of all persons served in FFY 2009 were transition youth. Of all VR consumers who achieved their employment goals in FFY 2009, 21.0 percent were transition youth. In addition, KRS is collaborating with the USD 259, the Wichita public school system, the Kansas Health Policy Authority and the University of Kansas Center for Research on Learning to develop and implement an innovative demonstration project intended to improve the employment and post-secondary education outcomes for transition youth. Through the *Soaring to New Heights* project, transition-aged youth with disabilities have the opportunity to take an elective class focusing on employability skills; goal-setting; disability awareness, heritage and pride; and empowerment. Numerous school districts throughout the state have expressed interest in replicating this project to improve outcomes for transition youth with disabilities.

Information Technology Initiatives

New Eligibility Determination and Benefits Administration System. SRS has taken steps to acquire and implement a new information management computer system to improve service delivery of government-run programs. The current systems used are out of date and difficult to maintain. The new system will allow the agency to serve customers in more efficient ways while keeping adequate controls of programs through improved data capabilities.

Document Imaging and Content Management Projects. In an effort to become more flexible and efficient in program administration and customer service, the agency has begun document imaging and content management projects. The efforts will provide the ability to scan, store and retrieve customer related documents electronically which will streamline business processes and allow the agency to move toward a paperless work environment.

Child Support Enforcement Computer System. KAECSES, the Kansas IV-D automated system, was federally certified nearly a decade ago. Subsequent innovations in technology, discussions with the Kansas Payment Center vendor, and the evolving needs of users and customers alike indicate that CSE must plan responsibly for future automation needs. Planning now will prepare CSE to act upon opportunities to modernize this fundamental tool for case and resource management, if and when opportunities arise.

Economy's Impact on Programs

Child Support Enforcement Performance. Despite the current conditions of the economy, performance within CSE in FY 2010 was stable. Current Support collections increased almost 3.0 percent over FY 2009 and total collections increased by 1.0 percent. This is primarily due to numerous tools available to the program. Even in tough economic periods, location of non-custodial parents' employment is effective through the state directory of new hires administered by the Department of Labor. And, although income withholding collections have decreased due to the rise in unemployment, collections through debt set-off of unemployment insurance (UI) payments have doubled in each of the past two years. Other tools, such as suspension of driver's licenses and hunting/fishing licenses due to lack of payment are also good tools that have helped collection of child support.

Impact of Economic Downturn on Vocational Rehabilitation Services. Because of the employment focus of VR services, the economic downturn and high unemployment rate have had a significant impact on applications for services. Individuals with disabilities who have been laid off or who are having difficulty finding a job on their own in the competitive labor market are increasingly seeking VR services for assistance to become employed. For example, KRS projects that in FFY 2010 a total of 7,848 persons will submit new applications for services, a 15.0 percent increase compared to 2008. In addition, the economic situation also has an impact on the ability of VR agencies nationally to achieve the successful employment outcome indicator required by the Rehabilitation Services Administration.

Rise in Disability Determination Claims. The economic slump, coupled with the fact that Baby Boomers are reaching an age where they are more likely to have acquired disabilities, has also resulted in a significant increase in the number of claims processed by Disability Determination Services. In FFY 2010, DDS estimates that it will have initial receipts (cases to be processed) totaling 38,923, a 22.0 percent increase compared to FFY 2008. This significant increase is being managed without additional staff resources and with fewer experienced staff due to turnover. At the same time, DDS has maintained a 98.0 percent accuracy rate.

Food Assistance Increased Participation. Due to outreach efforts by SRS and the declining Kansas economy, participation in the Food Assistance Program grew 25.0 percent in FY 2010. Caseloads are expected to increase 18.0 percent in FY 2011 and 15.0 percent in FY 2012. The current caseload far exceeds the prior caseload peak in 1994. This increased participation has caused a corresponding increase in costs for Electronic Benefit Transfer and resulted in a large increase caseloads carried by regional staff. This increase has impacted the state's error rate and could result in federal sanctions if they exceed the national average error rate. Despite these challenges for the agency, the increased participation is good for the Kansas economy as a whole. USDA estimates each \$1 in new food assistance benefits generates an additional \$1.84 in total economic activity.

BUDGET YEAR

Federal Policies

Continued Federal Emphasis on Program Integrity. On November 23, 2009 President Obama issued an Executive Order charging agencies with reducing payment errors and eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal programs. When the government makes payments to individuals and businesses as program beneficiaries, grantees, or contractors, or on behalf of program beneficiaries, it must make every effort to confirm that the right recipient is receiving the right payment for the right reason at the right time. This increased emphasis on program integrity has resulted in increased auditing and scrutiny in regards to policies and practices when administering means tested programs.

Federal Child Support Enforcement regulations. The federal Office of Child Support Enforcement has been, and will continue to be, very active with regard to Title IV-D regulations. Final regulations for safeguarding IV-D data take effect December 30, 2010; a second set of safeguarding rules were proposed recently, also effective December 2010, amending the final regulations and adding new rules. On July 2, 2010, final rules for intergovernmental (interstate) case processing were adopted; necessary system and procedural changes are being identified. The rapidly-evolving environment of health reform is causing federal Office of Child Support Enforcement to reassess the current and future role of CSE in obtaining health plan coverage for children.

Health Reform Impact on Child Support Enforcement. One of the requirements of Child Support Enforcement agencies is to establish and enforce medical support for children, in the form of health plan coverage or cash medical support. These federal requirements are under review at present and may be altered to reflect enactment of national health reforms. In the meantime, CSE continues to actively establish and enforce medical support orders on behalf of non-public assistance children and those enrolled in Healthwave (Medicaid and S-CHIP). Also, CSE is advancing its collaborations with KHPA, to position both agencies advantageously for the opportunities and challenges health reform and technological change are likely to offer.

Elder Justice Act - The Elder Justice Act was passed as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, commonly referred to as Health Reform. The Elder Justice Act can be found in Title VI, Subtitle H – Elder Justice Act. It is authorized for FY 2011–2014. It amends Title XX of the Social Security Act. As of now, no timeline and final appropriation exist. The Elder Justice Act brings dedicated federal funding for the Adult Protective Services Program. The funding for Kansas is not yet known, but could range from \$216,680 to \$866,719, depending on the appropriation level. The act may also outline federal parameters regarding policy, federal data collection and reporting annually, funding for Quality Assurance, and federal funding for demonstration grants aimed at elder abuse prevention.

Federal Reauthorization of TANF and CCDF - Both the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant and the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) block grant were due to be reauthorized by Congress in 2010. However, this has been stalled in congress and movement toward authorization may occur in 2011. For TANF, this means that Congress will once again examine the funding level for the program as well as the rules that should apply to how states can use the block grant funds and the requirements that states must meet with respect to families that receive assistance in a TANF cash aid program. The reauthorization debate is likely to include discussions about the extent to which state TANF assistance programs responded to rising need during the current recession, how programs could be improved to help families with significant barriers to employment make better progress toward employment, the extent to which TANF programs can or should do more to help parents prepare for jobs that require more education or training than many TANF recipients now have, and how much funding states should receive through TANF. For CCDF, the reauthorization debate will likely center around items such as funding levels and administrative requirements, guarantees for child care assistance to all working families at or below a certain income level, increased investments in Head Start and Early Head Start, expanding investments in quality initiatives, expanding licensing requirements and increased monitoring to ensure that all children in care are safe, and target assistance to children and providers in certain sub-categories such as those who are limited English proficient.

Child Welfare Financing Proposal. The need for federal finance reform of child welfare programs has increasing attention from the National Governor’s Association, Casey Family Programs and Department of Health and Human Services. The major federal funding source of foster care, Title IV-E, primarily pays for maintaining children in licensed family foster homes rather than providing services for families before and after contact with the child welfare system. The fact that Federal IV-E funds cannot be used for prevention or post reunification services reduces states abilities to meet outcomes for families. Advocates of child welfare finance propose various strategies that would support states to use federal IV-E dollars for a broader array of prevention and support services to families rather than limited to licensed family foster care. At this time, there is no consensus on the implications of strategies on States; however, in the next two years, it is anticipated finance reform will emerge and may impact federal dollars for foster care in Kansas.

Child Welfare Issues

Shawnee County Substance Abuse and Court’s Position Impact on Caseloads. Shawnee County Court and the Shawnee County District Attorney’s office implemented a policy wherein a child and their siblings are removed from the home, without exception and without intervention from SRS, if a mother or child tests positive at birth for drugs. This policy significantly increased the foster care caseload. Further, the Court will not allow child visits nor allow to return home if any household member tests positive for drugs. This impacts timely permanency for Shawnee County. SRS advocates safety planning and is working with the district attorney’s office and the Prevention and Recovery Services RADAC to address this issue.

Implications of Federal Sub Recipient Categorization for Foster Care- Reintegration Contract. With the passage of the ARRA legislation, greater accountability and transparency is a current focus of federal agencies. Department of Health and Human Services Administration of Children and Families discussed with SRS the need to evaluate foster care contract awards to assure correct classification as either a grant or a contract

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(sub-recipient or a vendor). Although we have no definite information of impact regarding a change in classification of foster care contracts, a change in classification would increase state efforts of monitoring, increase tracking and reporting of actual costs, and likely reduce the administrative claim of federal Title IV-E funds for foster care.

Consequences of Shrinking Child Welfare Prevention Funding. Shrinking child welfare prevention funding impacts the state's ability to meet outcomes of safety and stability for families and yields greater risk of children entering foster care. Since 2001, funding for child welfare in-home services such as family services, family preservation and other community services has decreased as a result of managing with reduced resources. The majority of child welfare prevention programs are funded by State General Funds, thus most likely to be impacted when reduced resources are required. Since 2001, in-home prevention funds have been reduced by \$3,499,209, resulting in service reductions for many families in Kansas. In FY 2011, Family Preservation was reduced by 2.8 percent, resulting in 75 fewer families referred statewide than in FY 2010. Continued challenges with state funded programs may compromise and further reduce prevention programs.