

# Prevention Summit

**April 29, 2025**



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

# Agenda at a Glance

10:00-10:15	Welcome and Vision with John Elliott, Division Administrator
10:15-11:15	National FFPSA Overview, Common Myths/Misconceptions
11:15-11:30	Break
11:30-12:30	Overview of Wisconsin System, Decision-Making & Opportunities
12:30-1:15	Lunch
1:15-2:15	Panel Discussion: National & Wisconsin Experts
2:15-2:30	Break
2:30-3:45	Panel Spark: Structured Small Group Discussion
3:45-4:00	Next Steps & Closing



# Packet at a Glance

## Left

- Slide deck
- EBP Chart
- Prevention Continuum 1-pager
- Small Group Discussion Questions

## Right

- Prevention Summit Federal Funding Chart
- Glossary
- Prevention Plan Summary 1-pager
- Playbook: Preventing Removals 3-pager



# Welcome and Vision



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

A background image showing several hands of different skin tones reaching towards the center, each holding a small, light-colored card. The hands and cards are arranged in a circular pattern on a dark, textured wooden surface. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent dark blue filter.

# Vision

All Wisconsin children and youth are safe and loved members of thriving families and communities.

A group of five diverse children are shown from the chest up, arranged in a circle and looking directly at the camera. They are all smiling and appear to be looking up at something off-camera. The background is a bright, clear blue sky. The children have various hair colors and styles, and are wearing casual clothing. The overall mood is joyful and optimistic.

**2025 is**

***THE YEAR OF THE KID.***

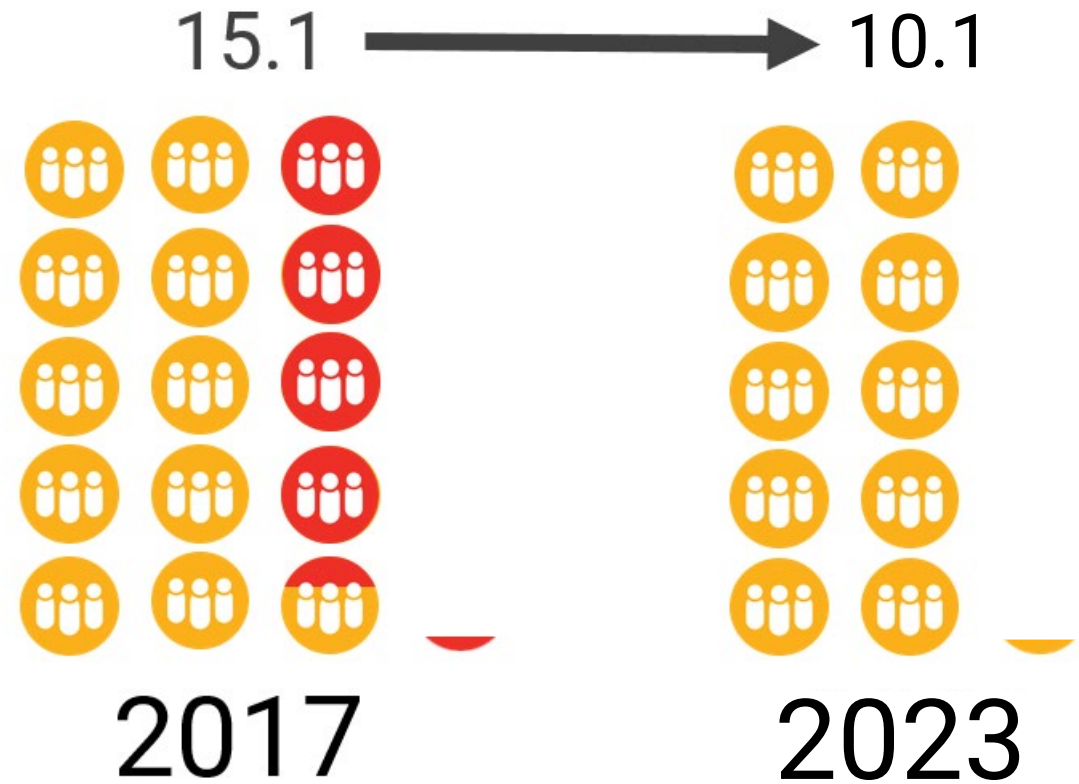




**The national landscape**

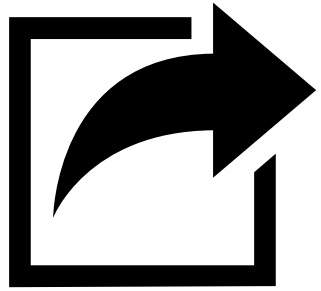
# 5

**fewer children**  
removed **per day**  
since the peak in 2017.





# Building Wisconsin's Next Level of Family First



## Evidence-based services

- Areas in line with identified family needs
- Areas where Wisconsin is well-positioned to move forward
- Areas where joint local and state investment is possible



# Prevention Service Continuum

## Primary Prevention

Directs resources/services to and activities for an entire population to stop maltreatment before it occurs.

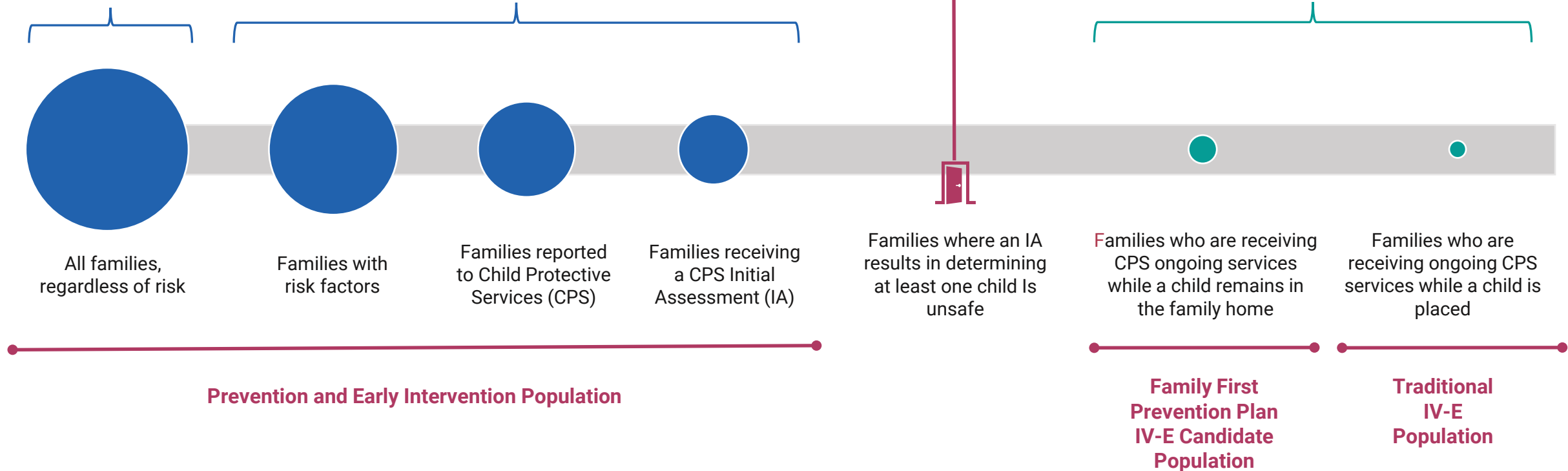
## Secondary Prevention

Direct services to and activities for certain populations with risk factors associated with child maltreatment.

## Entry into the Child Protective Service System

## Tertiary Prevention

Directs resources/services to families being served by CPS to address concerns related to child safety and to prevent the likelihood of future child safety concerns and maltreatment.



# Today's Opportunities



## 1) Joint Partnership & Investment

## 2) Potential Areas for Further Exploration

- Building Evidence for Concrete Supports (TSSF)
- Serving targeted populations (Intercept)
- Investing in the Workforce (Motivational Interviewing)
- Others?



# Opportunities for Future Discussions



- **Prevention Candidacy –**  
Preventing entry into child welfare
- **Kinship Navigator**
- **Medicaid Reimbursement**
- **Mechanisms of Claiming**





# National FFPSA Overview



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families



# Family First National Overview and Common Myths

April 29, 2025

**SAFE  
STRONG  
SUPPORTIVE**

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safe children | strong families | supportive communities



# What We Will Cover

- Recap of key FFPSA opportunities & requirements
- Status of FFPSA Plan Approvals and Prevention Claiming
- Status of Prevention Clearinghouse Review of Programs
- New provisions related to Administrative claiming for Prevention
- Recent Program Instructions for Prevention Services for States and Tribes
- Major Provisions of the Protecting America's Children by Strengthening Families Act (P.L. 118-679/HR 9076, signed 1/4/2025).
- Myths, Mysteries and Lessons Learned



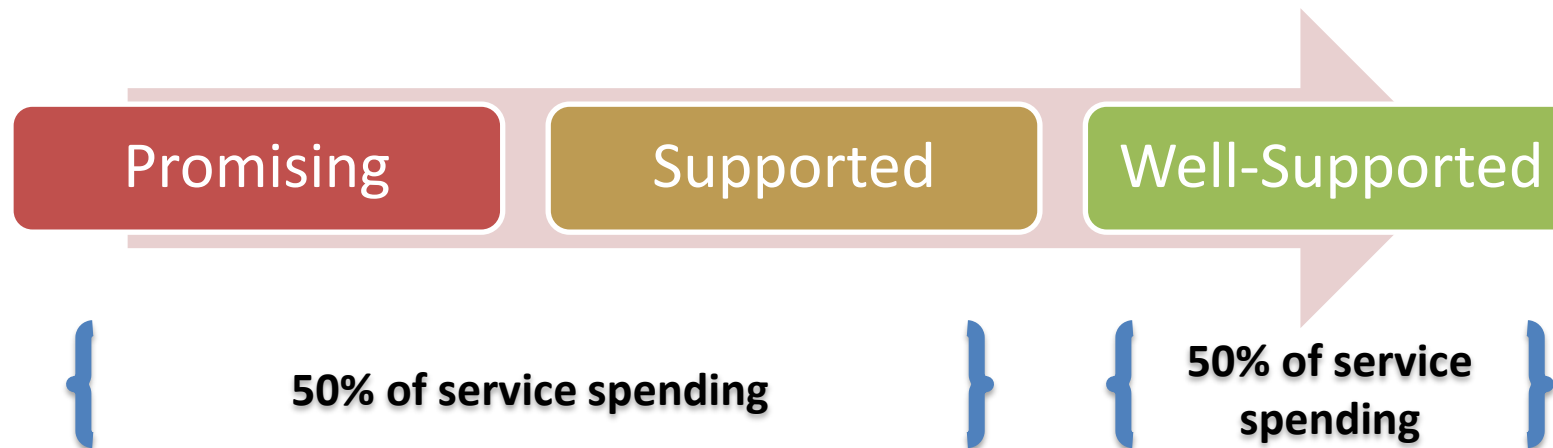
# Family First: Prevention Provision Recap

- **States gain the option to use title IV-E funding for prevention services for:**
  - *Children deemed to be “candidates for foster care” or “at imminent risk of foster care entry,” their parents and/or kin caregivers and*
  - *Pregnant and parenting teens in foster care*
- **3 categories of prevention services:** (a) *In-home, skill-based parenting programs* (b) *Substance abuse treatment and prevention* (c) *Mental health treatment*
- **No income/AFDC test** for candidate children, their parent or kin recipients of services.
- Each EBP **must be evaluated** using rigorous evaluation strategies, though a waiver is available for well-supported EBPs.
- EBP implementation and effectiveness must be monitored through rigorous continuous quality improvement (**CQI**) processes.



# Family First: Prevention Provision Recap

- HHS published approved services and their level of evidence via the Title IV-E Evidence-Based Clearinghouse.
- Levels of evidence for the prevention programs:



- At least 50% of expenditures must be at the well-supported level.

# What is an evidence-based program (EBP)?

EBPs are those programs and services that are **scientifically validated**. They are shown to be effective through **rigorous evaluations**. Additionally, they:

- Are **clearly defined**, with clear target populations, policies, and procedures.
- Require **continuous evaluation** to refine and improve the practice based on new evidence.
- Integrate the **expertise** of child welfare professionals.
- Center the **characteristics, culture, and preferences** of the target population.
- Prioritize **measurable outcomes** that can be routinely tracked and evaluated.



# Summary of EBP Ratings

Program or Service Rating	Number of Studies With Favorable Effects	Length of Sustained Effects	Usual Care or Practice Setting	Has Risk of Harm
Well-supported	At least 2 eligible RCT or QED studies each with 1 or more favorable effects from contrasts with a design and execution rating of high or moderate.	At least 1 sustained favorable effect occurs 12+ months after the end of treatment	Required for contrasts with favorable effects to contribute to program or service rating.	No
Supported	At least 1 eligible RCT or QED study has 1 or more favorable effects from contrasts with a design and execution rating of high or moderate.	At least 1 sustained favorable effect occurs 6+ months after the end of treatment.	Required for contrasts with favorable effects to contribute to program or service rating.	No
Promising	At least 1 eligible study has 1 or more favorable effects from contrasts with a design and execution rating of high or moderate.	n/a	Not required for contrasts with favorable effects to contribute to program or service rating.	No

# Clearinghouse Ratings (March 2025)

<https://preventionservices.acf.hhs.gov>

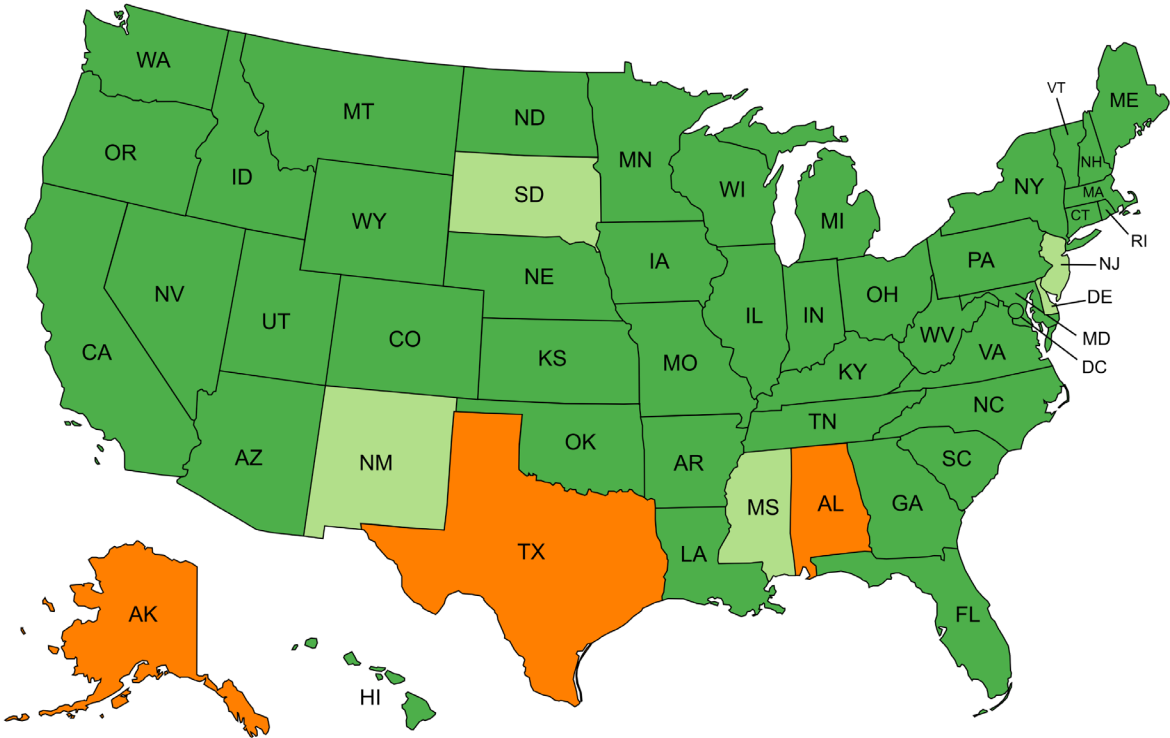
*(some programs rated in more than one category)*

	Mental Health	Substance Abuse	In-Home Parent Skill-Based	Kinship Navigator	Unduplicated
Well-Supported	13	6	12	1	20
Supported	17	8	13	4	27
Promising	38	6	13	2	46
Did Not Meet Criteria or NA	81	40	39	4	100
Evaluated	149	60	77	11	193



# Status of Family First Prevention Plans

## From Listing on Children’s Bureau Site



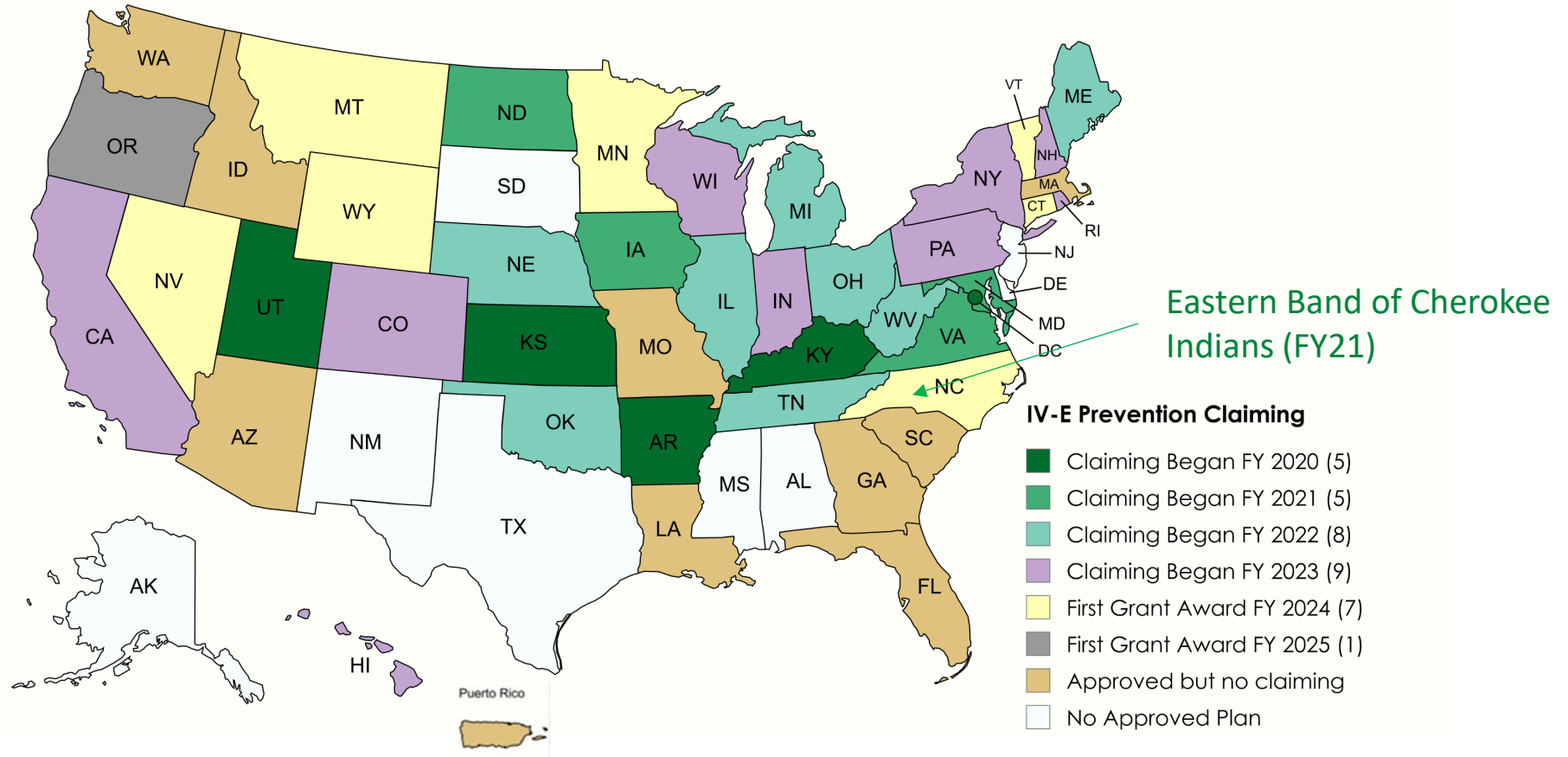
As of 12/31/2024

Tribes and Territories Submitted or Approved		States & DC	Tribes & Territories	Total
EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA		43	5	48
CHEROKEE NATION, TALHLEQUAH, OK		5	0	5
SALT RIVER PIMA MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY		3	8	11
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE				
PUERTO RICO				
Total		51	13	64

# Status of Family First IV-E Prevention Claiming

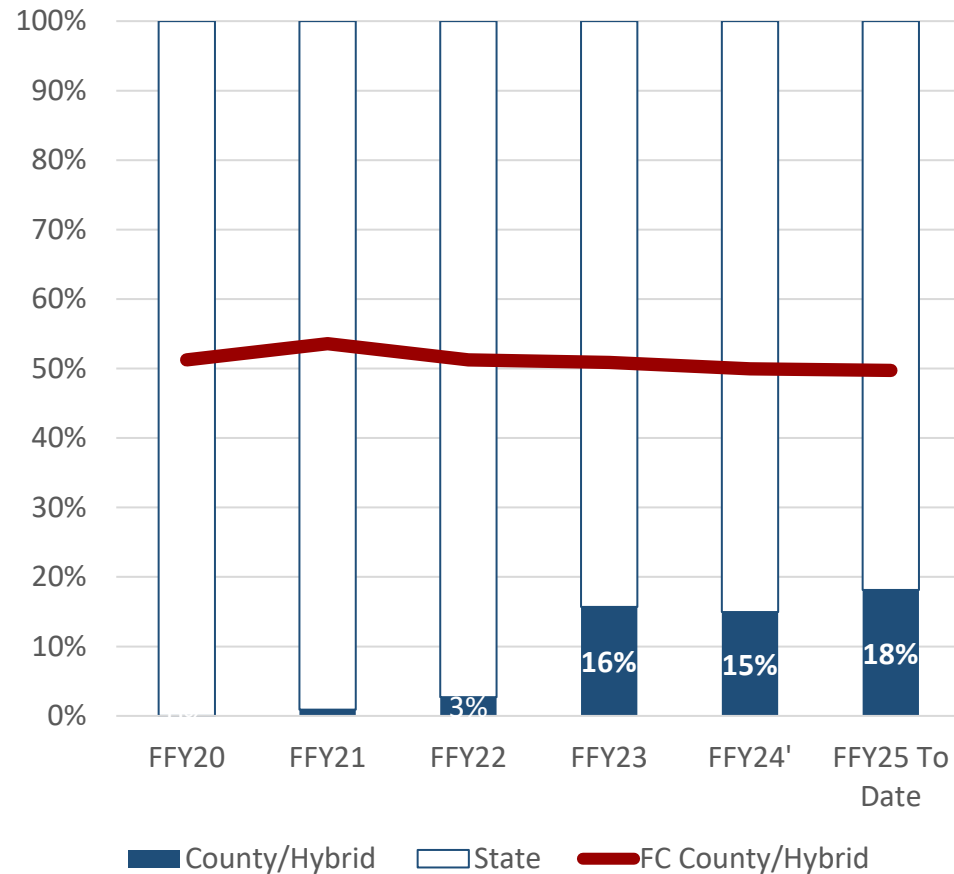
Claims Data from Children's Bureau Web Site

Grant Awards from HHS Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System



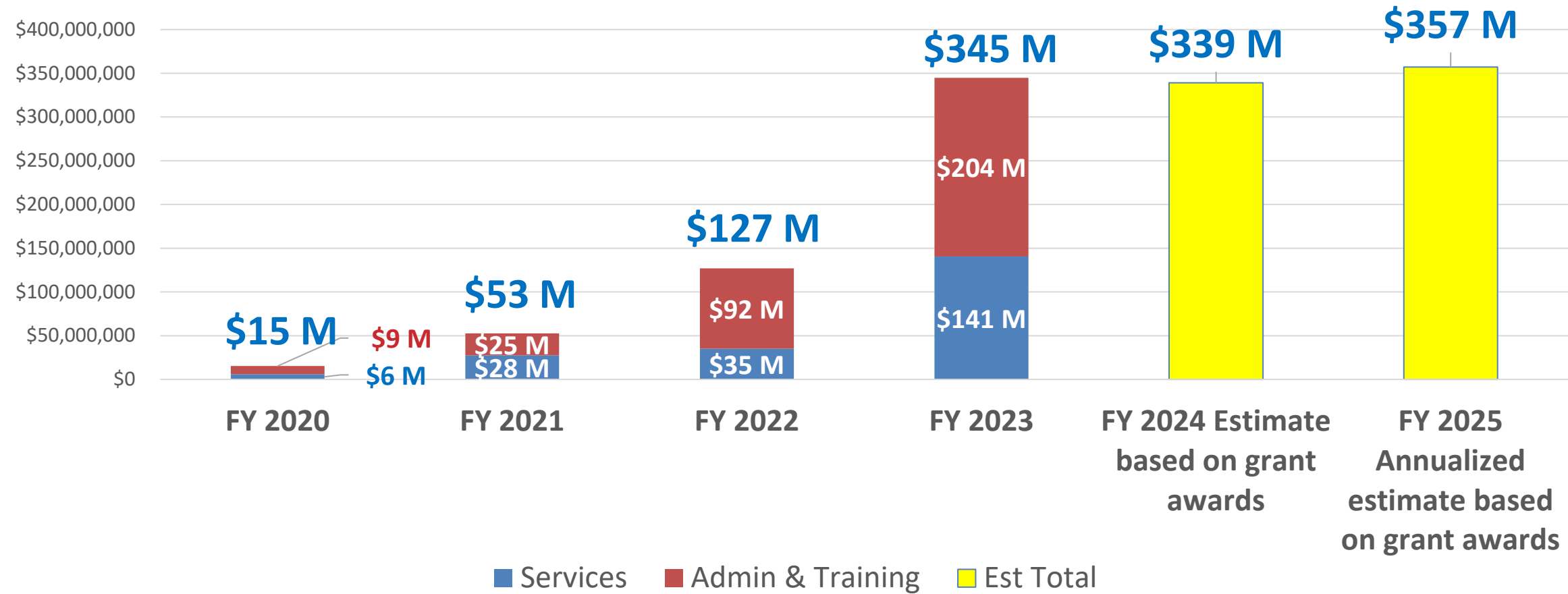
# Prevention Claiming

Percent by County Operated & Hybrid States  
with Foster Care Percentage Shown for Reference



- In the first several years of Prevention Claiming, almost all of the claiming was by State Operated Jurisdictions
- Claiming by County Operated and Hybrid Jurisdictions has increased and, so far in FFY 2025, has been 18% of prevention claims, based on grant awards.
- In contrast, claiming for Foster Care by County Operated and Hybrid Jurisdictions has been about 50%.

# IV-E Total Computable Prevention Claims By Federal Fiscal Year





# Allowable Administrative Costs

(1) Eligibility, fair hearings and appeals

(2) The following are examples of allowable administrative costs necessary for the administration of the foster care program:

- (i) Referral to services;
- (ii) Preparation for and participation in judicial determinations;
- (iii) Placement of the child;
- (iv) Development of the case plan;
- (v) Case reviews;
- (vi) Case management and supervision;
- (vii) Recruitment and licensing of foster homes and institutions;
- (viii) Rate setting; and
- (ix) A proportionate share of related agency overhead.
- (x) Costs related to data collection and reporting.

45 CFR 1356.60(c)

# Administration

## Additional Guidance for Prevention (CWPM 8.6C.1 #4)

The state may also claim for child-specific allowable activities that comport with or are closely related to one of the listed activities at 45 CFR 1356.60(c)(2), such as:

- the development and maintenance of the child's prevention plan as defined in section 471(e)(4)(A) of the Act;
- verification and documentation of program eligibility;
- referral to services;
- outreach to provide information, coordinate services and **connect families with resources**;
- case planning activities including needs assessments;
- **child-care to facilitate a parent or kin caretaker participation in provision of prevention services**;
- case management activities, including activities to increase access, utilization, and participation in title IV-E prevention services or programs such as:
  - **coordinate services**, provide transportation escorts and transportation to services and related appointments (e.g., bus passes, rideshares, gas gift cards, and agency or community partner-provided transportation); family engagement activities, such as phone calls to encourage and remind the family of service appointments, and
  - **peer navigation programs** provided as part of case management to support participation in a title IV-E prevention program or service.

# Protecting America's Children by Strengthening Families Act

## Public Law 118-679 – Selected Provisions

- Extends funding authorizations and make amendments to child welfare programs included in Title IV-B of the Social Security Act (SSA), including the Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services (CWS) and the MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) programs.
- Increases mandatory portion of IV-B subpart 2 by \$75 million beginning in FY 2026, with \$55 million for PSSF formula grants.
- Permits PSSF funds for family resource centers, for youth and for non-recurring short-term benefits
- Reserves portions of funding for specific purposes including \$10 million annually for competitive Kinship Navigator programs beginning in FY 2026
- Revises CWS or PSSF plan provisions to:
  - require policies to prevent separation of families solely due to poverty,
  - direct states to inform parents and children about available independent legal representation in child welfare proceedings,
  - add attention to meeting mental health needs of children in foster care, and
  - call for standards for use of virtual caseworker visits for youth in care at age 18 or older.

# Myths, Mysteries and Lessons Learned



*Questions,  
Observations and  
Discussion*

# Myths and Mysteries

**Myth:** Implementing Motivational Interviewing is an easy way to generate a large amount of Title IV-E Prevention Services Program revenue.

**Fact:** MI can generate significant revenue, but it's not easy to implement. Programmatic benefits of MI include workforce development and improved caregiver engagement. Several jurisdictions have also been successful at generating significant federal revenue through implementing MI, but it is not easy. Staff must be trained and qualified to deliver MI and document when they are delivering MI. Wisconsin DCF must develop and gain approval for claiming methodologies that can be complex. DCF must develop a fidelity monitoring practice, which could rely heavily on well-trained supervisors or technology investments. Once these are in place, Wisconsin could realize significant programmatic and financial benefits. Good news: other states have lessons learned to share should WI choose to pursue MI.



# Myths and Mysteries

**Myth:** Family First cannot help Wisconsin fund economic and concrete support services

**Fact:** Decades of evidence shows that economic and concrete supports prevent harm to children, child welfare contact, and placement in foster care. Some states are investing in evaluations that will provide the evidence base for their economic and concrete support program to be approved on the Clearinghouse and become eligible for Title IV-E Prevention Services funds. Wisconsin could invest in an evaluation of the Wisconsin program and/or work with other states with similar programs to conduct a cross-site evaluation.

# Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse Handbook Version 2.0 Includes ECS

## Handbook of Standards and Procedures

VERSION 2.0



Title IV-E Prevention Services  
CLEARINGHOUSE

### Recent Relevant State Submissions:

- Kentucky Family Preservation Program
- Indiana Family Preservation Services

## Program or Service Areas (p. 10)

- A wide range of programs & services may be eligible for review if they meet the definition for an eligible program or service area. This includes, but is not limited to:
  - ✓ *Economic and other concrete support programs & services*

## In-Home Parent Skill-Based Programs & Services (p. 13-14)

- Skill-based means that programs or services must include **components targeting parenting skills or other skills that contribute to parental protective capacity** and children's safety and well-being.
- Eligible example of in-home parent skill-based program:
  - ✓ *“A concrete or economic support program that includes financial counseling & education skills for parents”*

# New Federal Policy Guidance:

## IV-E Administrative Costs for ECS & Peer Navigation

[Child Welfare Policy Manual: Title IV-E, 8.6C.1, Question #4](#) (7/30/2024)

### What are allowable administrative costs under the title IV-E prevention program?

- Costs for the **proper & efficient administration of the title IV-E prevention program** can include **outreach efforts** to encourage program participants by providing information & identifying any questions or concerns on available services
- Child-specific allowable activities** that comport with or are closely related to one of the listed activities at 45 CFR 1356.60(c)(2), such as:
  - ✓ Outreach to provide information, coordinate services & **connect families with resources**
  - ✓ **Child care** to facilitate a parent or kin caretaker participation in provision of prevention services
  - ✓ **Case management activities** such as:
    - **Transportation** to services and related appointments (e.g., bus passes, rideshares, gas gift cards, and agency or community partner-provided transportation)
    - **Peer navigation programs**
- A title IV-E agency may claim child-specific administrative costs even when a title IV-E prevention service is paid for from another source (e.g., **Medicaid**), if the child has a title IV-E prevention plan & prevention services listed in that plan are being provided
- Child-specific administrative costs must be allocated through an **approved cost allocation plan or methodology**

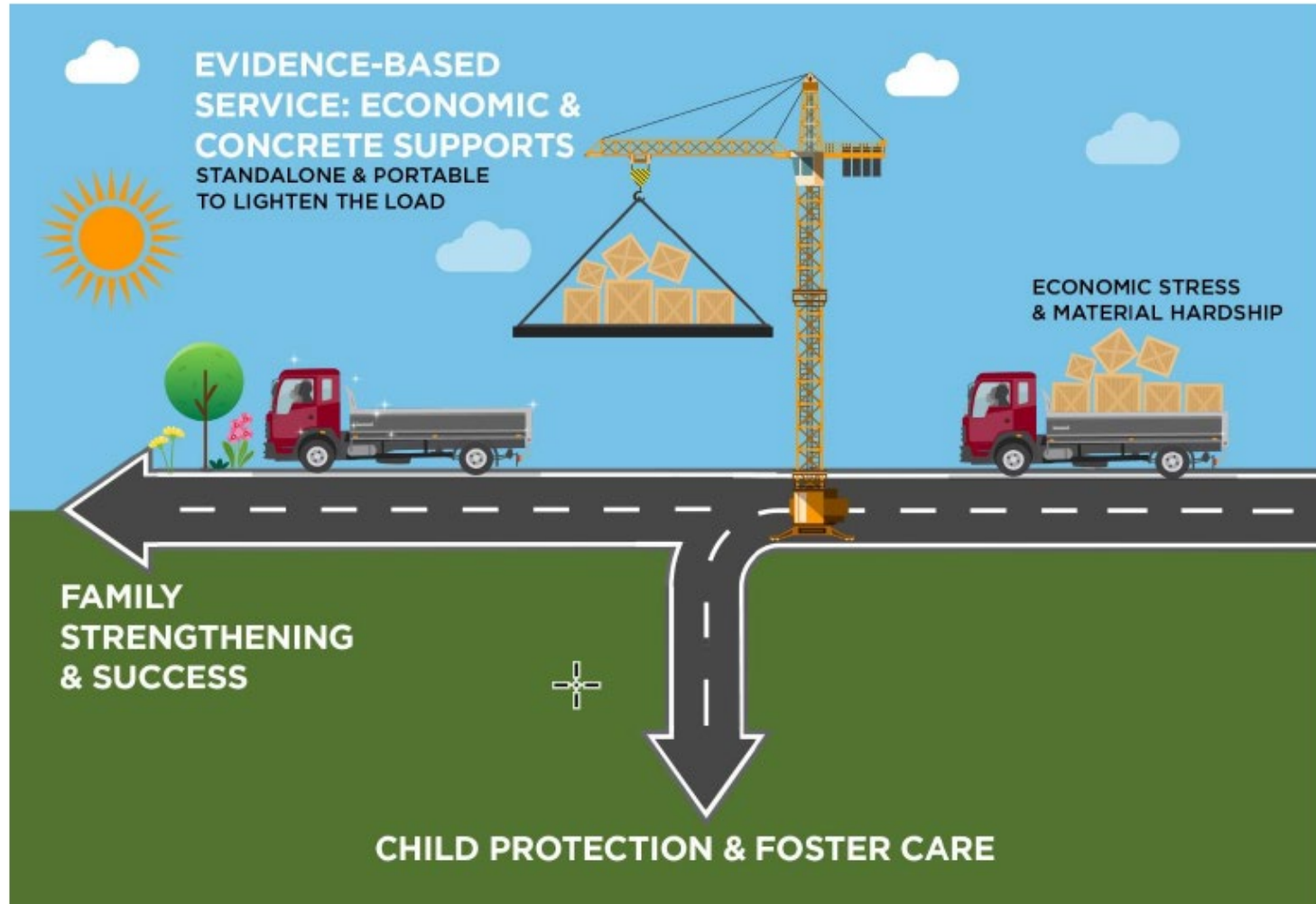


# Services on Prevention Clearinghouse that Include Economic & Concrete Supports or Navigation to Resources

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- ✓ **Homebuilders** (*rated well-supported*): Parenting intervention provides flex funds for family
- ✓ **Multisystemic Therapy** (*rated well-supported*): Mental health & substance use intervention provides flex funds for family
- ✓ **Intercept** (*rated well-supported*): Parenting intervention provides flex funds for family
- ✓ **Community Reinforcement Approach + Vouchers** (*rated promising*): Substance use intervention provides vouchers as incentives for sustaining abstinence, redeemable for material goods & experiences
- ✓ **Healthy Families America** (*rated well-supported*): Parenting intervention provides referral and coordination of services for families, including financial, food, housing assistance & child care
- ✓ **Child First** (*rated supported*): Parenting & mental health intervention requires care coordinator to assist families in accessing services such as SNAP, WIC, housing

# Economic & Concrete Supports as an Evidence-Based Prevention Service for Child Welfare



Economic & concrete supports must be considered a critical part of the broad prevention service array used to support families



# Impact of Concrete Supports in HomeBuilders

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Evaluation of HomeBuilders found that for families who reported *difficulty paying bills* prior to receiving this home-based program, which provides **emergency cash assistance & concrete supports** (based on family need):



- Increases in the provision of housing assistance or clothing/furniture/supplies was associated with **reduced likelihood of subsequent maltreatment**
- Increases in the provision of cash assistance or clothing/furniture/supplies was associated with **reduced likelihood of foster care entry**

# Myths and Mysteries

**Myth:** We can receive Title IV-E for our state's Kinship Navigator Program, even though it is not approved on the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse.

**Fact:** Title IV-E funding for Kinship Navigator Program at 50% is only available for programs that are approved on the Clearinghouse. Wisconsin could invest in an evaluation to build evidence for the Wisconsin program, or work to conform to another state's program that is approved on the clearinghouse or has been building evidence and is close to likely approval.

# Myths and Mysteries

**Myth:** A more upstream candidacy definition will allow Wisconsin to claim more funds without changing practice.

**Fact:** If the candidate population being served upstream is receiving an Evidence Based Practice that is approved on the Clearinghouse, then there may be an opportunity to expand the candidacy definition and add that EBP in Wisconsin's five-year plan. In order to claim Title IV-E Prevention Services funding, the EBP must be delivered to fidelity with rigorous evaluation or CQI and all of the requirements on the following slide must be met:

Family First Claiming/Reporting Requirement	Documentation
An EBP approved on the state's plan has been delivered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of a unit of service</li> <li>• Documentation that a unit of service was delivered</li> </ul>
Cost of the service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A payment rate associated with the service</li> </ul>
Child(ren) benefitting from the service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation of who received the service</li> <li>• Documentation of the child(ren) benefitting from the service</li> <li>• The identity of the child/family can be maintained by the community-based agency.</li> </ul>
The child is identified as a prevention candidate in a prevention plan and the EBP is included in the child's prevention plan as a strategy to prevent placement into foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation that the child meets the state's definition of candidacy, which must be completed by the single state agency (state or county)</li> <li>• Documentation that the EBP is listed as a strategy in the child's prevention plan</li> </ul>
When the public expenditure was made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date that the state or county made a payment to the community-based agency</li> </ul>
Whether the child entered foster care within 12 months of receiving the service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to match children entering foster care back to children receiving prevention service upstream of the child welfare agency.</li> </ul>

# KEY FEDERAL CHILD WELFARE POLICY GUIDANCE RELEVANT TO COMMUNITY PATHWAYS

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- ✓ **No requirement in the statute that the title IV-E agency have an open child welfare case** for a child who is receiving title IV-E prevention services. The title IV-E agency, however, must still meet the requirements of the agency's title IV-E prevention 5-year plan regarding these children.
- ✓ **States and Tribes have the flexibility to define & operationalize the concept of “imminent risk”** of entering foster care in a way that fits within the scope and goals of the agency's Title IV-E Prevention Plan.

([Federal Child Welfare Policy Manual](#))



# FLEXIBILITY FOR TRIBES REGARDING THE TITLE IV-E PREVENTION PROGRAM

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Updated federal policy guidance ([ACF PI-24-10](#) and [ACF PI-24-11](#)) provides **greater flexibility** to both Tribes with state IV-E agreements & Tribal IV-E agencies (*i.e., Tribes that are approved to operate the title IV-E program directly rather than through an agreement with a state agency*):

- ✓ Tribes do not have to meet the practice criteria for evidence-based programs (EBPs) outlined for state IV-E agencies, meaning **Tribes may choose programs & services that are not listed on the Title IV-E Clearinghouse**
- ✓ **Tribes are exempt** from the following requirements for the prevention services they choose:
  - Fidelity and outcomes monitoring
  - Rigorous evaluation strategies
  - Continuous quality improvement (CQI) requirements

# Break



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

# Overview of Wisconsin System & Decision-Making



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

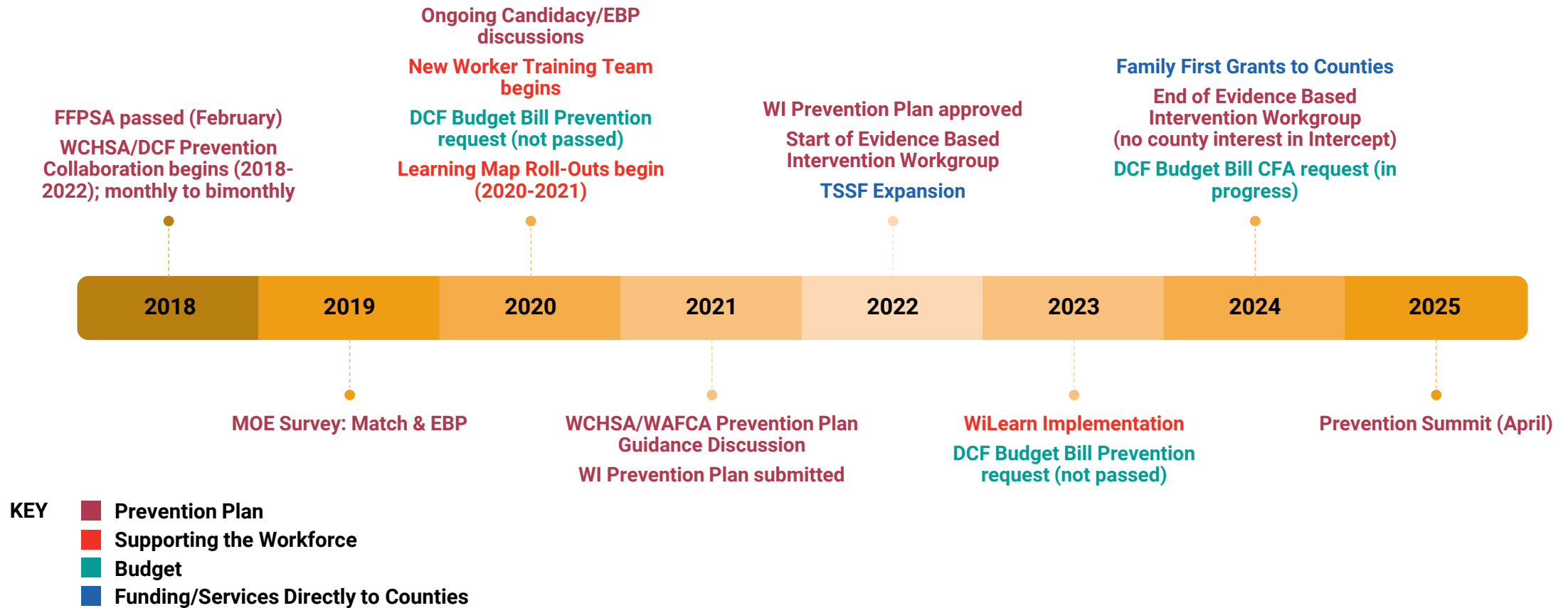
# Focus Areas

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- History of Family First in Wisconsin
- Results from the Prevention Summit Survey
- Building the Next Level of Family First in Wisconsin



# FFPSA in Wisconsin

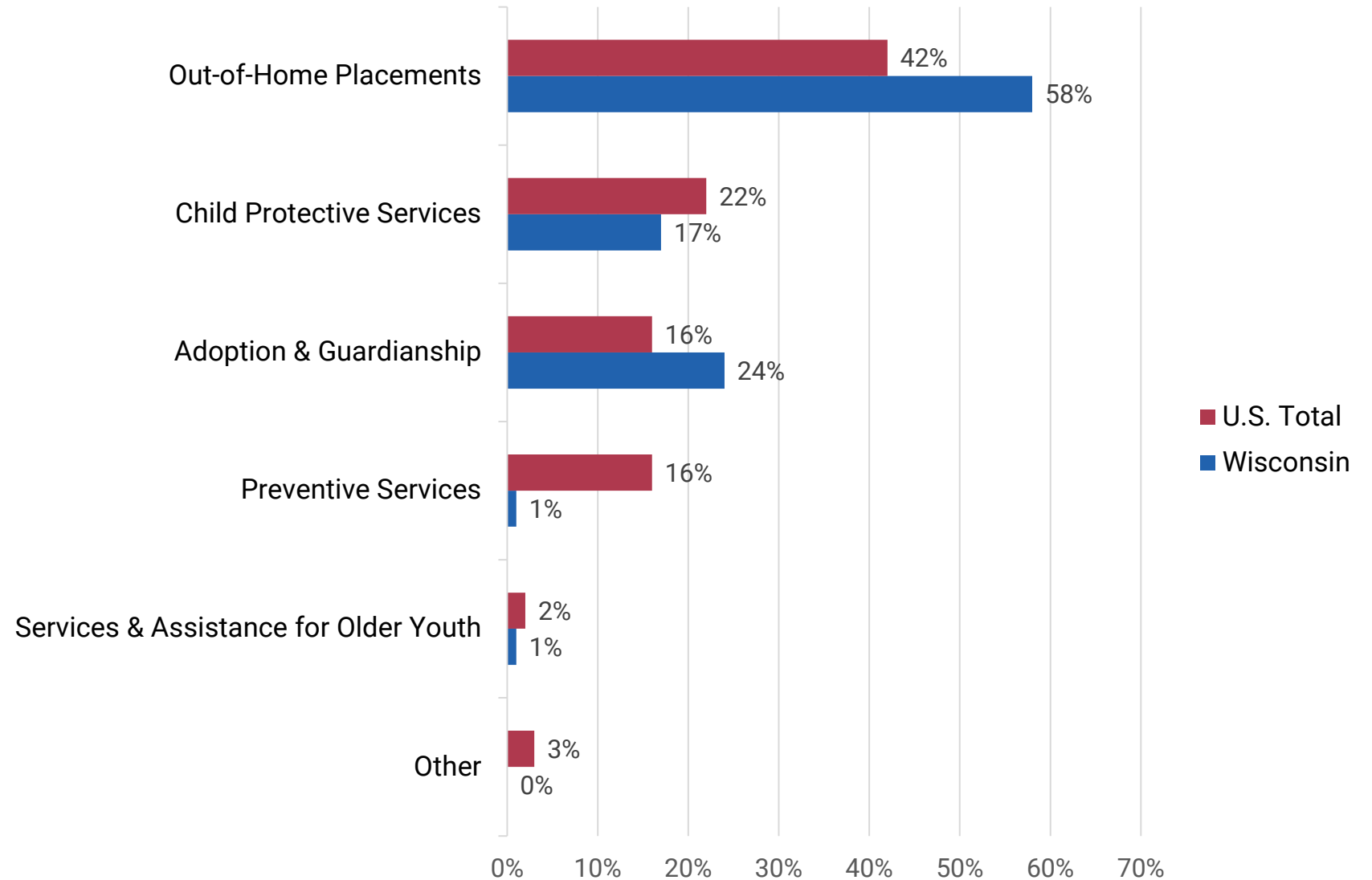




# Current funding landscape

Wisconsin uses its **state/local** funds differently than the national pattern.

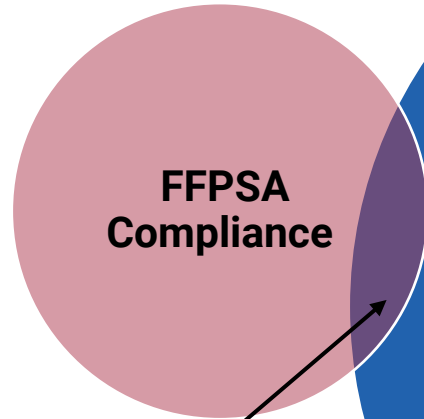
Wisconsin spends a larger proportion of funds on out-of-home placements and a smaller proportion on preventive services (and, to a smaller extent, services and assistance for older youth).



Source: Child Trends' "Child Welfare Financing Survey SFY2020."

# Putting Families First Transformation

- 5-year State Prevention Plan
- QRTP licensing and claiming



**Evidence Based Programs (EBPs)**

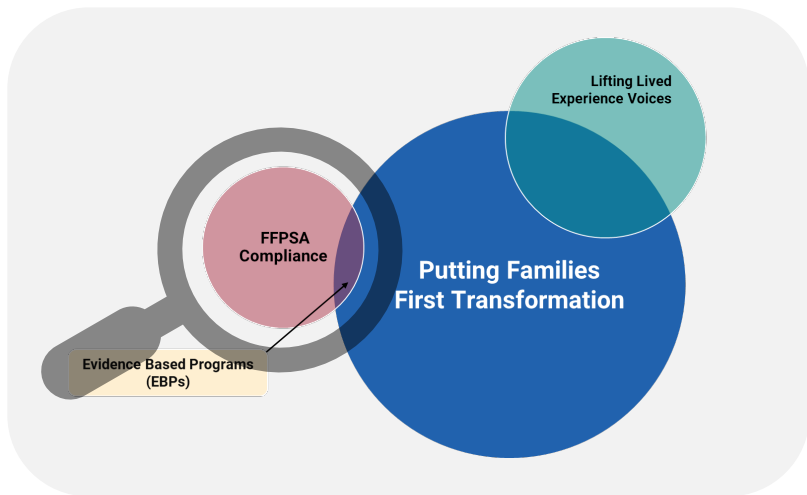
**Lifting Lived Experience Voices**

**Putting Families First Transformation**

## Family First Transformation Policy Changes

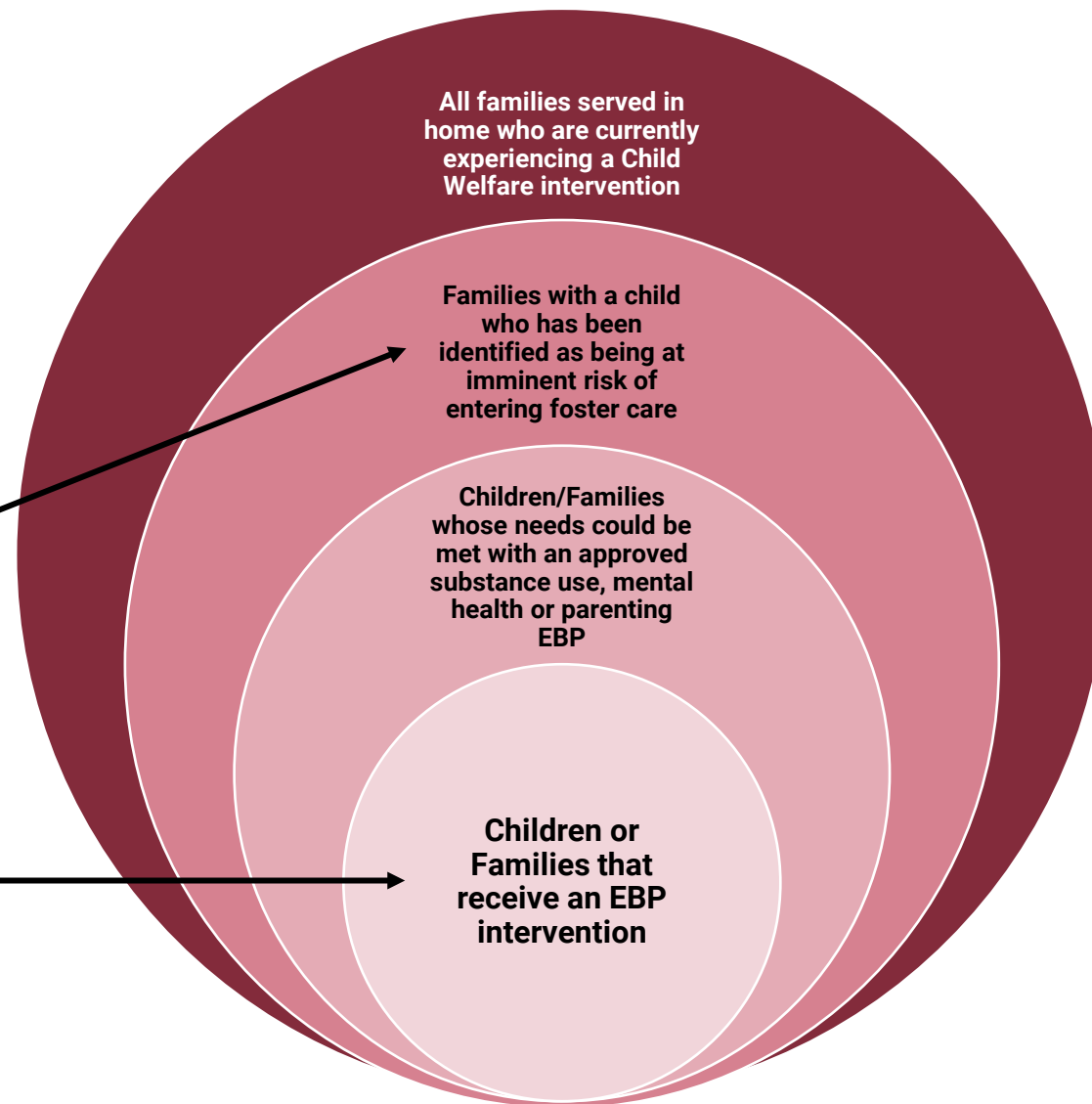
- Expand Concrete Supports (TSSF, Family Keys)
- Streamline Initial Assessments
- Elevate protectiveness in safety decision-making
- Improvements to in-home case planning
- Build robust Child Welfare Professional training (WiLearn, Youth Justice)
- Making it easier for children to be placed with those who know and love them (Like-Kin, Ch 56)





Candidacy  
Population as  
Defined under  
FFPSA

Candidacy  
population which  
has a Candidacy  
Prevention Services  
Claim

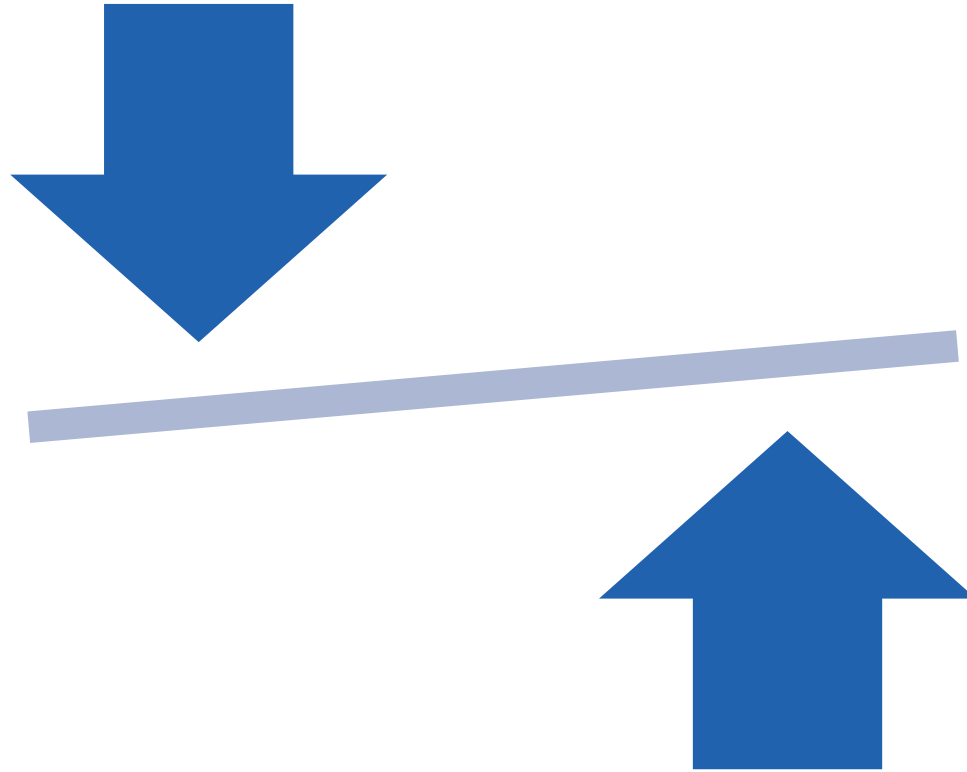


**Note:**  
Circles are not  
proportional to  
size

## Candidacy and Prevention Claim Intersection



# The Balance of Candidacy



# Prevention Service Continuum

## Primary Prevention

Directs resources/services to and activities for an entire population to stop maltreatment before it occurs.

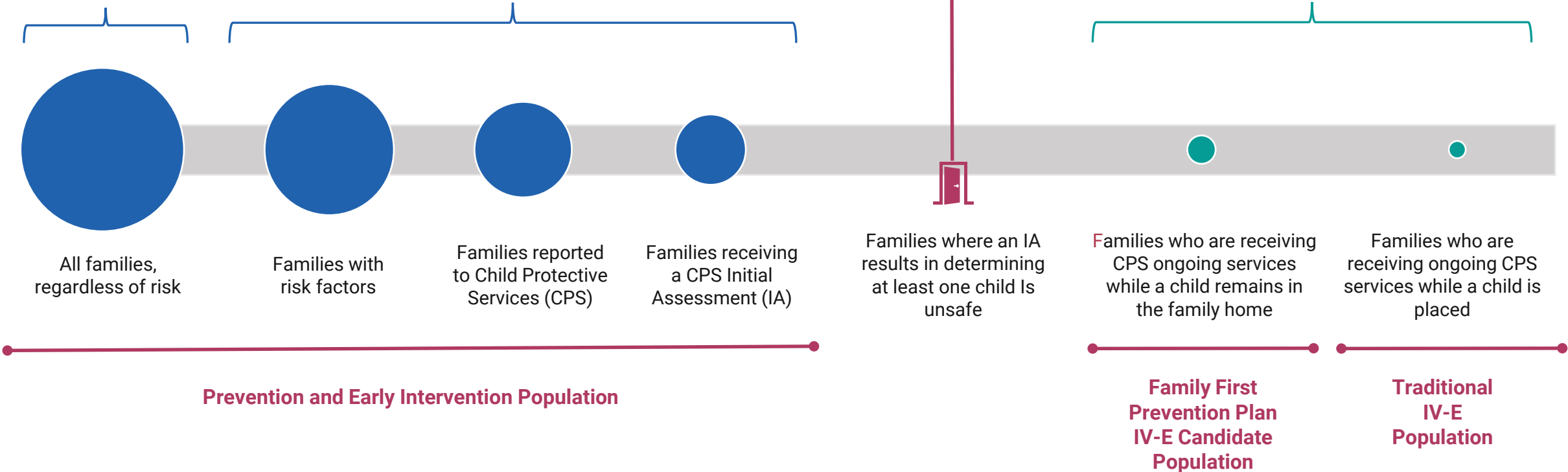
## Secondary Prevention

Direct services to and activities for certain populations with risk factors associated with child maltreatment.

## Entry into the Child Protective Service System

## Tertiary Prevention

Directs resources/services to families being served by CPS to address concerns related to child safety and to prevent the likelihood of future child safety concerns and maltreatment.





# Wisconsin's Prevention Candidacy

**Children identified as candidates for foster care** (children who are at imminent risk of entering foster care) are children who meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Children who are being served by the local child welfare agency where it has been determined that there are existing danger threats that can be mitigated by the provision of services aimed at keeping children safe in-home and ameliorating the conditions that render children to be unsafe.
- Children who have been returned to their parent's care and services remain necessary to prevent re-entry.
- Children or youth that are engaged in the youth justice system with identified risk factors that are determined as part of the standardized assessment process.
- Children or youth engaged in the youth justice system who are returning to their parent's care post-removal and services remain necessary to prevent re-entry.

Children who meet the above definition would be identified as unsafe and at risk of removal. These children would be considered Candidates and prevention services would be identified as part of the child-specific prevention plan.



## Explored – no longer under consideration

Status in WI	Program	Purpose	EBP?	Fund Source	Other Considerations
Explored – no longer under consideration	Homebuilders	Intensive in-home counseling, skill building, and support services for children 0-18	Yes	No state investment	Removed from consideration due to lack of interest from local jurisdictions following failed budget requests.
Explored – no longer under consideration	High-Fidelity Wraparound	Team-based services and supports to support children with complex needs	Yes	No state investment	Removed from consideration due to lack of interest from local jurisdictions.
Explored- no longer under consideration	Functional Family Therapy	Short-term therapeutic intervention for youth 11-18.	Yes	No state investment	Removed from consideration due to lack of interest from local jurisdictions in maintaining due to fidelity, as well as complexities with Medicaid funding.
Explored – no longer under consideration	SafeCare	In-home behavioral parenting program	Yes	No state investment	DMCPS pilot ended in 2024.



## FFPSA EBPs in WI Prevention Plan

Status in WI	Program	Purpose	EBP?	Fund Source	Other Considerations
FFPSA EBPs in WI Prevention Plan	Home Visiting (Healthy Families America, Parents as Teachers, Nurse-Family Partnerships)	Parent/family education to keep families healthy	Yes	Federal Funding* and State Funding	“Well-supported” EBP. Limited overlap with child welfare population. Program largely successful at preventing overlap with existing child welfare population.
FFPSA EBPs in WI NOT in Prevention Plan	Parents Supporting Parents	5 sites, empower parents with lived child welfare experience as mentors to parents currently within the child welfare system.	Yes	Federal Funding*	“Supported” EBP; approved on the Clearinghouse strictly for children in out-of-home care/reunification. WI serves children pre-removal, as well as in OHC, which is not approved on the Clearinghouse. PSP is implemented as an <i>evidenced-informed</i> intervention. Ending December 2026.



## Non-FFPSA Prevention services DCF invested in

Status in WI	Program	Purpose	EBP?	Fund Source	Other Considerations
Non-FFPSA Prevention services DCF invested in	Family Keys	Immediate housing stability resources to prevent child removal	No	Federal Funding*	Funded with one-time grant in 3 jurisdictions; ending Sept 2025. Not an evidenced-based intervention.
Non-FFPSA Prevention services DCF invested in	Family First Prevention Grant Funds	Flexible funds to be used for prevention and child welfare	No	Federal Funding*	One-time grant; ending Sept 2025. Did not require the use of an evidence-based intervention.
Non-FFPSA Prevention services DCF invested in	TSSF	Flexible funds to keep children in home when used on a safety or protective plan	No	Federal Funding*	<p>Additional investment:  2022/2023: \$10 million  2024: \$5 million  2025: \$5 million</p> <p>WCHSA/DSP workgroup “TSSF Optimization” in progress to explore eligibility expansion.</p>



## FFPSA EBP implemented locally

Status in WI	Program	Purpose	EBP?	Fund Source	Other Considerations
<b>FFPSA EBP implemented locally</b>	<b>Motivational Interviewing (MI)</b>	Case management	Yes	Local Funding	Exists in 2-3 jurisdictions, without fidelity monitoring.
<b>FFPSA EBP implemented locally</b>	<b>Intercept (DMCPS)</b>	Intensive in-home services for children 0-18 at risk of OHC placement	Yes	Local Funding & Federal Funding*	No Balance Of State (BOS) county interest in start-up—only Milwaukee County is moving forward with pilot.





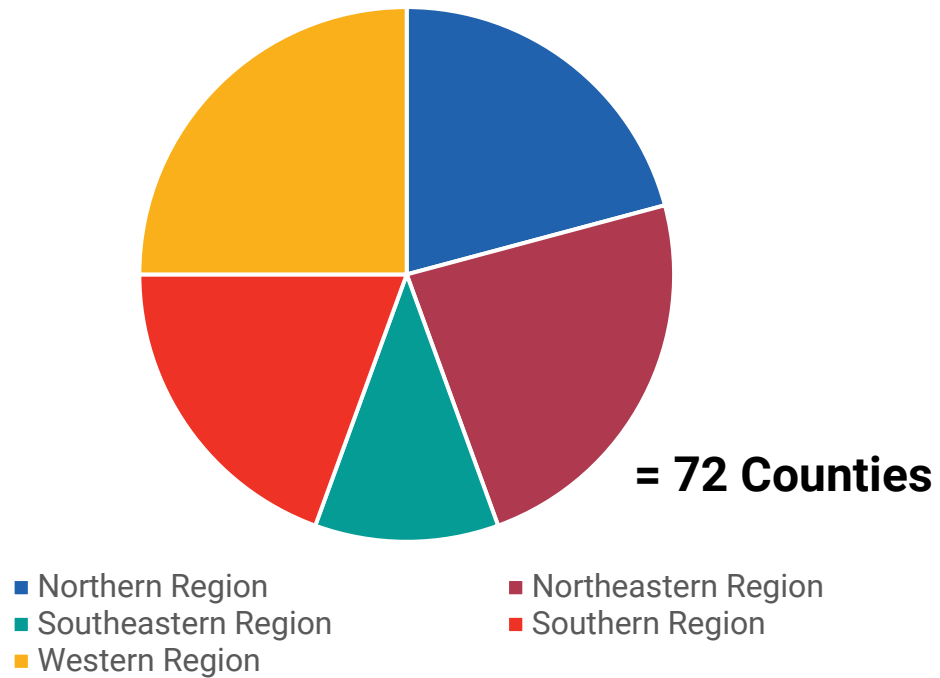
# Survey Results for Prevention Summit

**Purpose:** Collect information from County Child Welfare agencies:

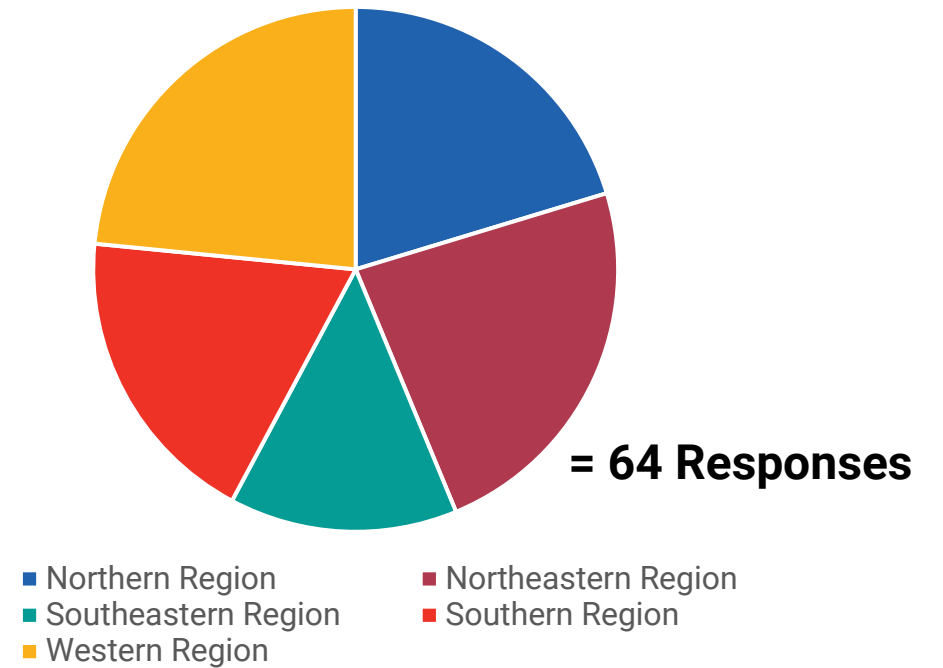
- the current service needs of children/families involved in child welfare who meet the definition **of candidacy for foster care** and;
- the implementation of evidence-based services/programs from the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse.

# Responses

Statewide Distribution

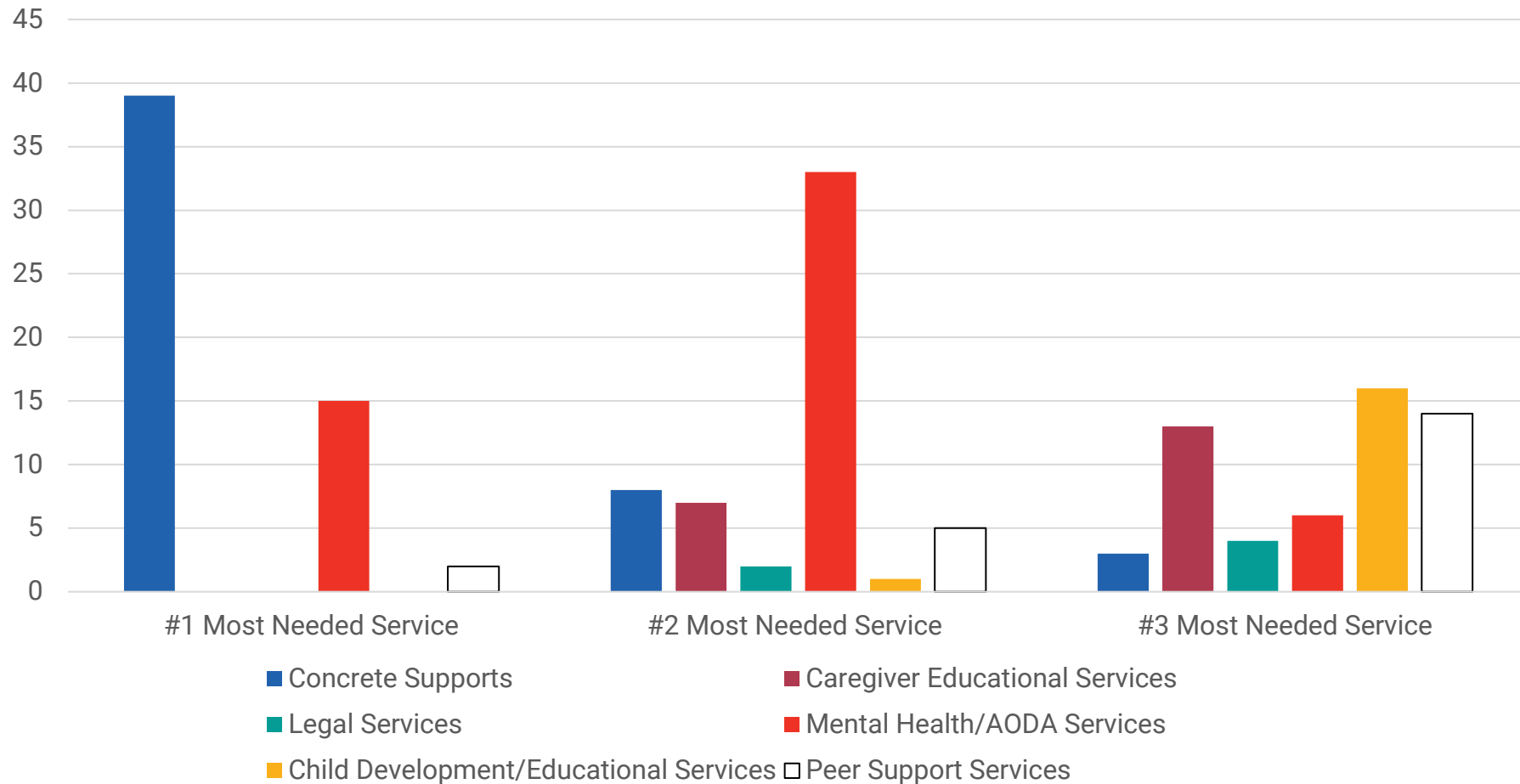


Responses Distribution



# Q2: What type of services do you believe are most needed by children/families?

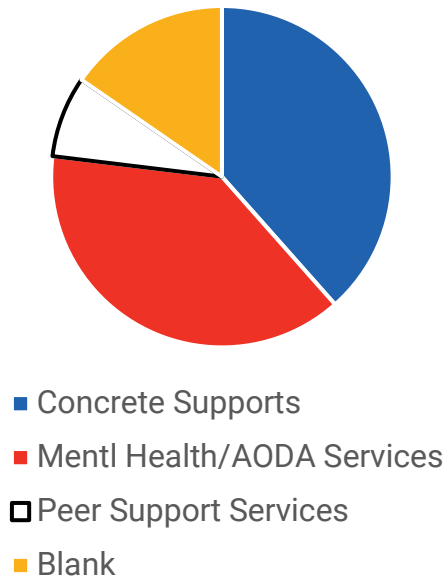
57 Responses – All Respondents



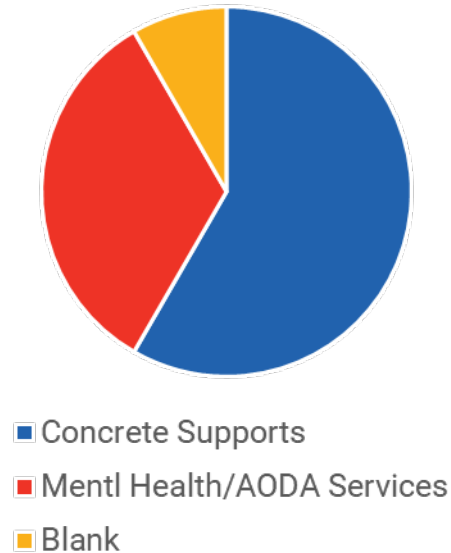
# Q2: What is the #1 service County Child Welfare agencies believe are most needed by children/families?

57 Responses – By Region

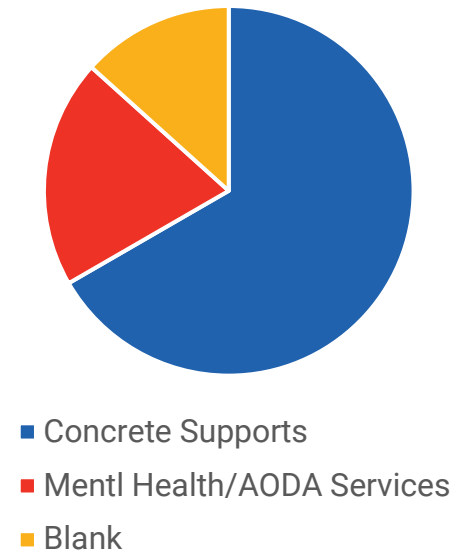
Northern Region



Southern Region



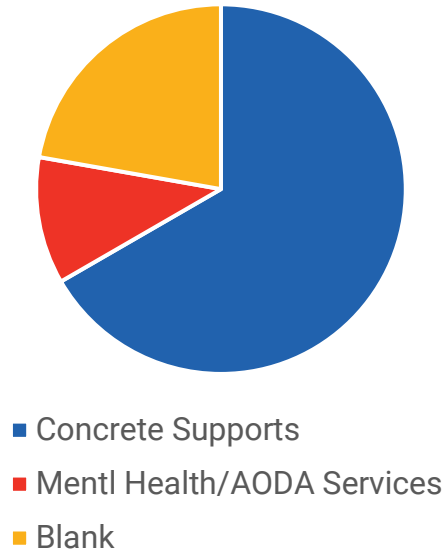
Western Region



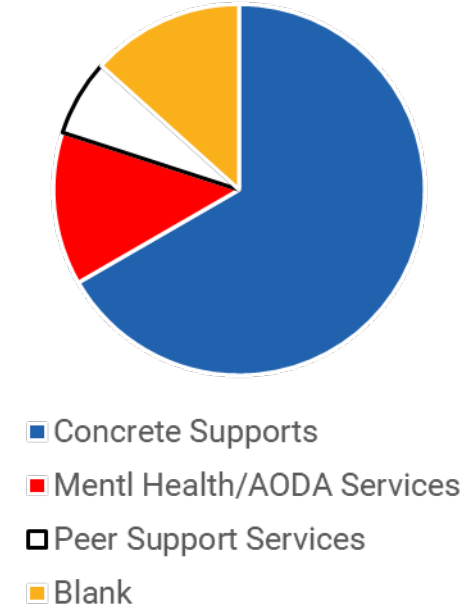
# Q2: What is the #1 service County Child Welfare agencies believe are most needed by children/families?

57 Responses – By Region

Southeastern Region



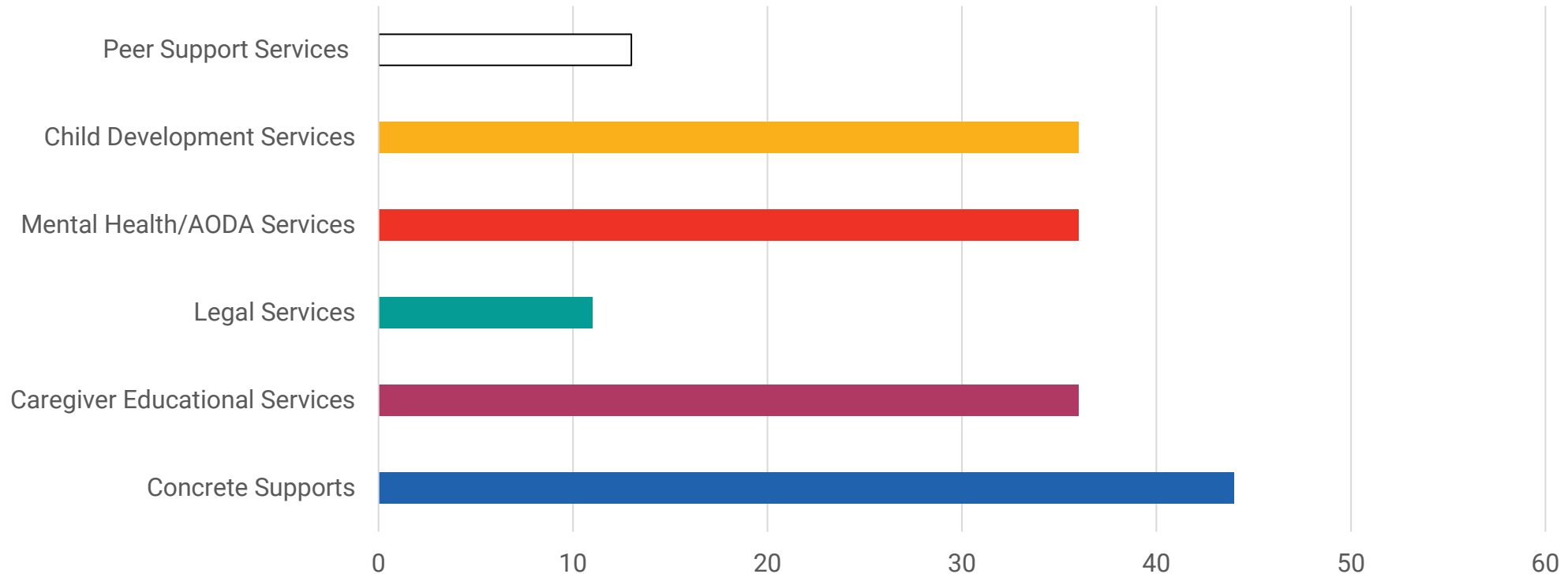
Northeastern Region





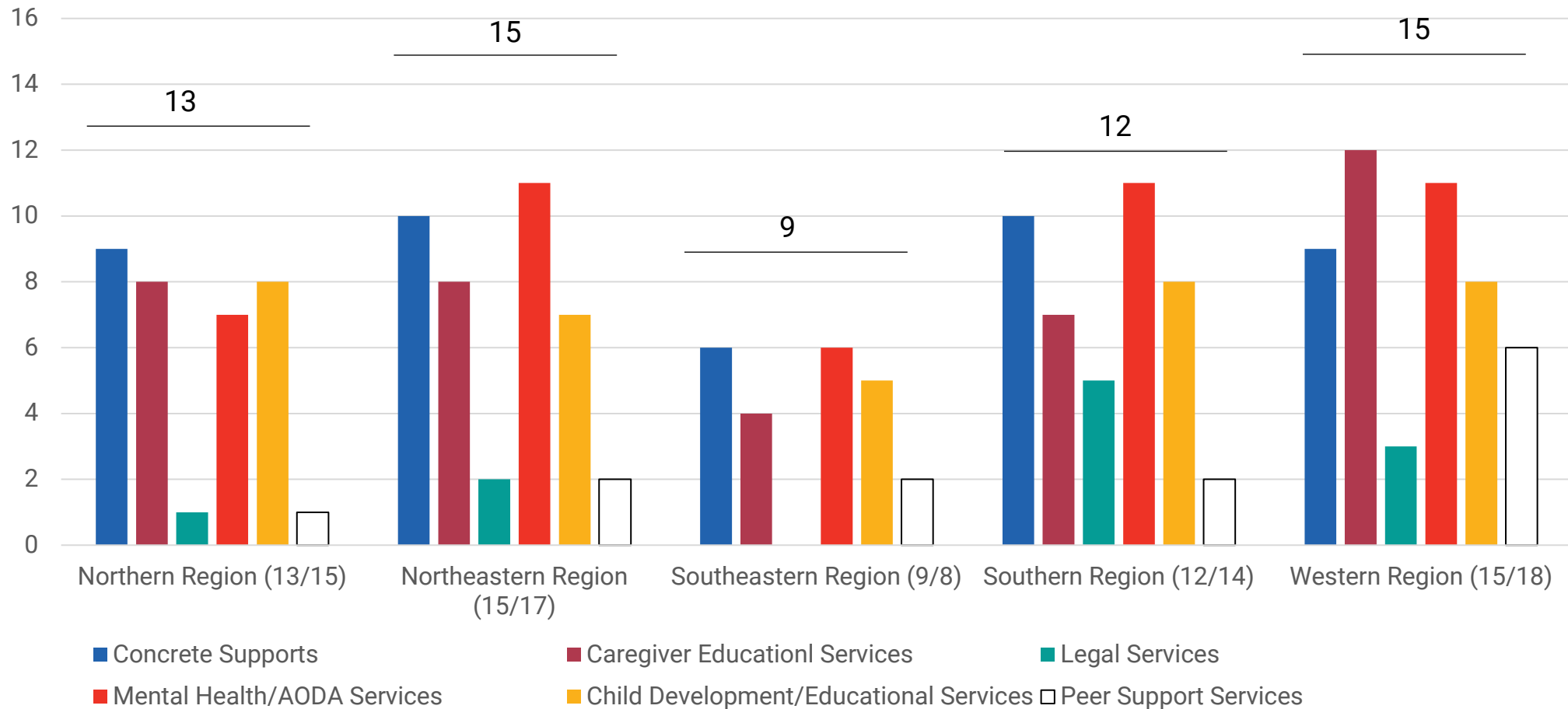
# Q3: What services are currently provided/available to children/families?

51 Responses – All Respondents



# Q3: What services are currently provided/available to children/families?

51 Responses – By Region



## Q4: What specific services/programs are being provided to children/families?

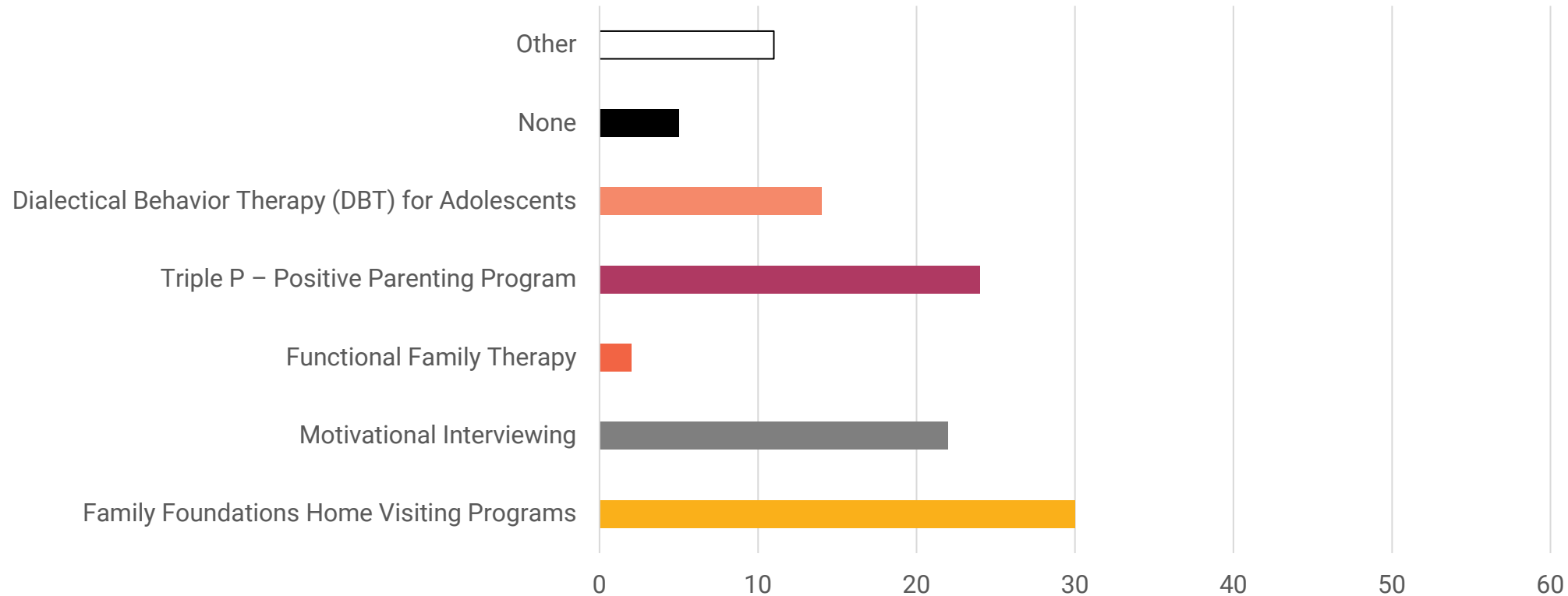
Concrete Supports	Caregiver Educational Services	Child Development/Educational Services	Mental Health/AODA	Peer Support	Legal Services
<p>TSSF</p> <p>Family Keys</p> <p>Family First Funds</p> <p>Family Resource Centers</p>	<p>Family support Programs</p> <p><b>Triple P Parenting*</b>  <b>Parents as Teachers*</b>            Nurturing Parenting            Safe Babies Healthy Families            Common Sense Parenting</p>	<p>Birth to 3</p> <p>WIC</p>	<p>CCS</p> <p>CLTS</p> <p>County behavioral health programs (i.e. DBT)</p> <p>Services through community providers – mental health and AODA treatment programs</p>	<p>PSP</p>	<p>FLASC</p> <p>Family Treatment Courts</p> <p>Family Recovery Courts</p>

\*Title IV-E Prevention Clearinghouse EBP



# Q5: What evidence-based service/programs are implemented in your County?

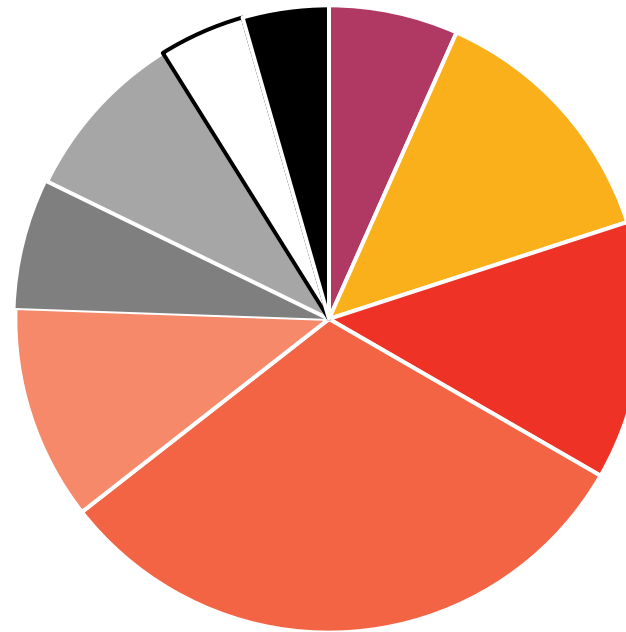
49 Responses – All Respondents



# Q6: What evidence-based service/programs would you most like in your County?

45 Responses – All Respondents

- Triple P - Caregiver Education
- Family Foundations Home Visiting Programs - Child Development
- Intercept - Mental Health/ADOA
- Functional Family Therapy - Mental Health/AODA
- DBT for Adolescents - Mental Health AODA
- Motivational Interviewing - Child Welfare
- 30 Days to Family - Child Welfare
- Other
- None

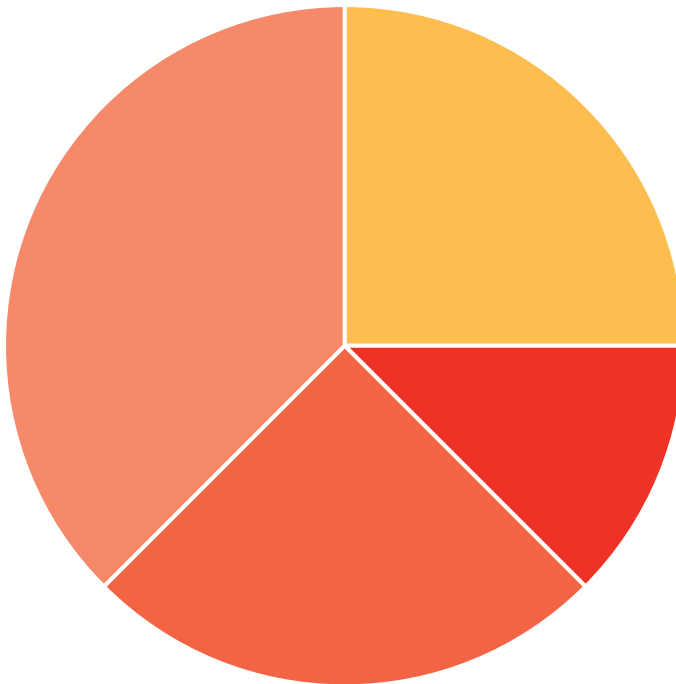


# Q6: What evidence-based service/programs would you most like in your County?

45 Responses – By Region

Northern Region

- Family Foundations Home Visiting Programs
- Intercept
- Functional Family Therapy
- DBT for Adolescents



Northeastern Region

- Family Foundations Home Visiting Programs
- Intercept
- Functional Family Therapy
- 30 Days to Family
- Triple P
- None



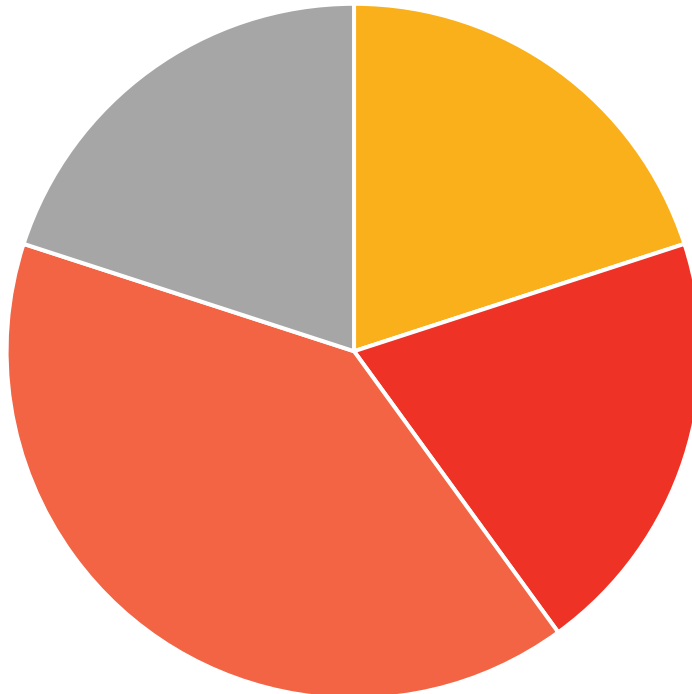


# Q6: What evidence-based service/programs would you most like in your County?

45 Responses – By Region

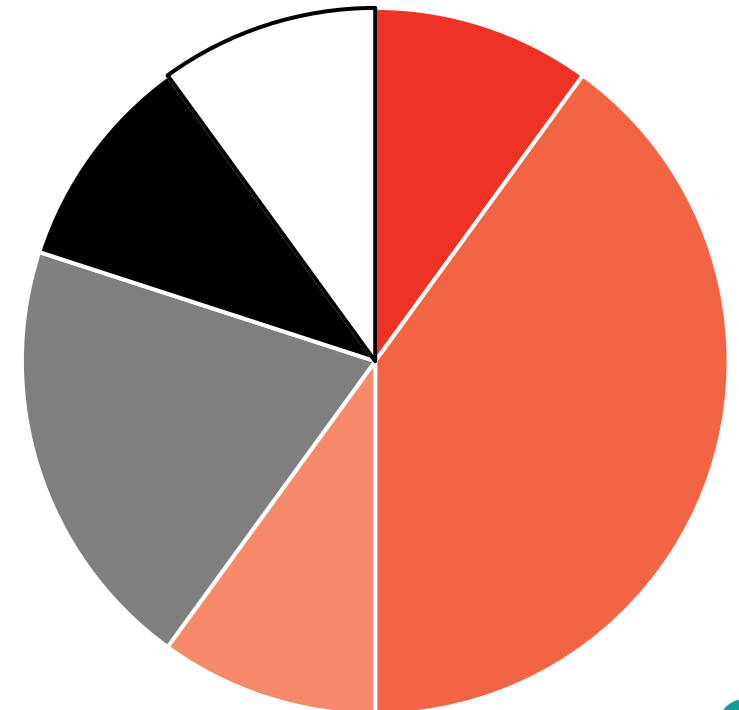
Southeastern Region

- Family Foundations Home Visiting Programs
- Intercept
- Functional Family Therapy
- 30 Days to Family



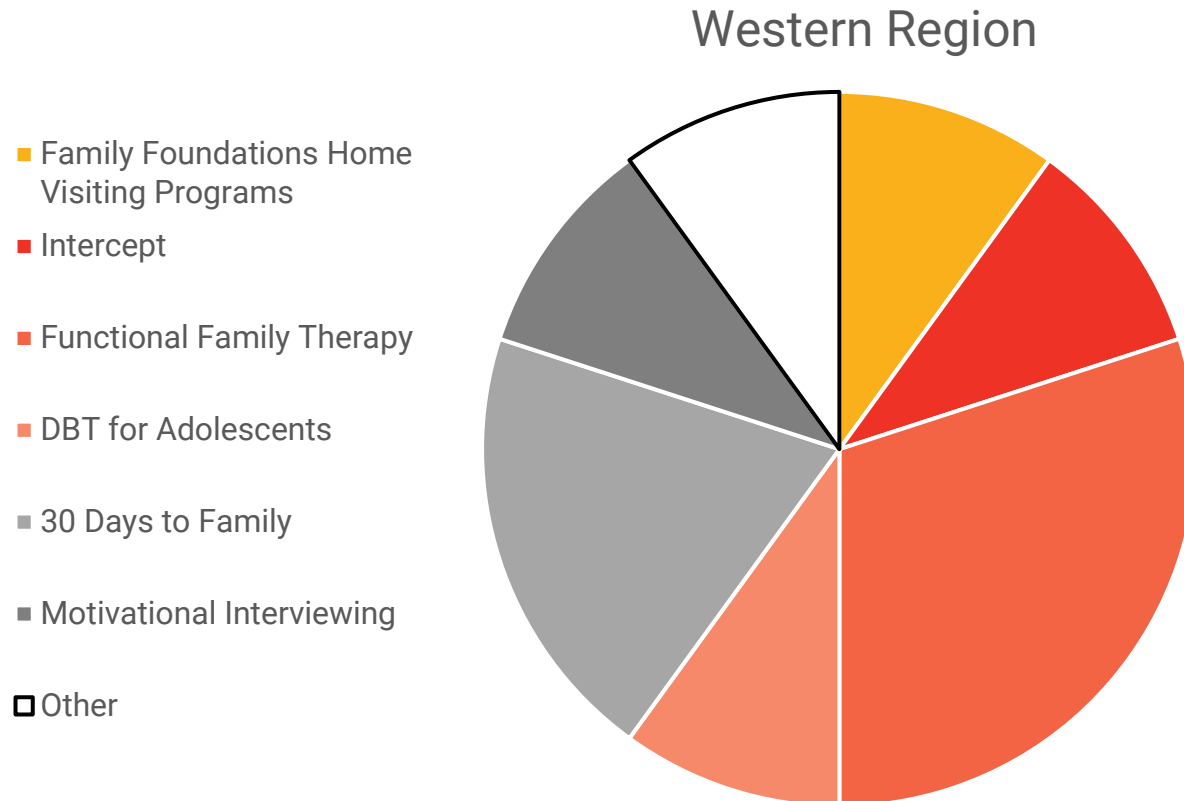
Southern Region

- Intercept
- Functional Family Therapy
- DBT for Adolescents
- Motivational Interviewing
- None
- Other



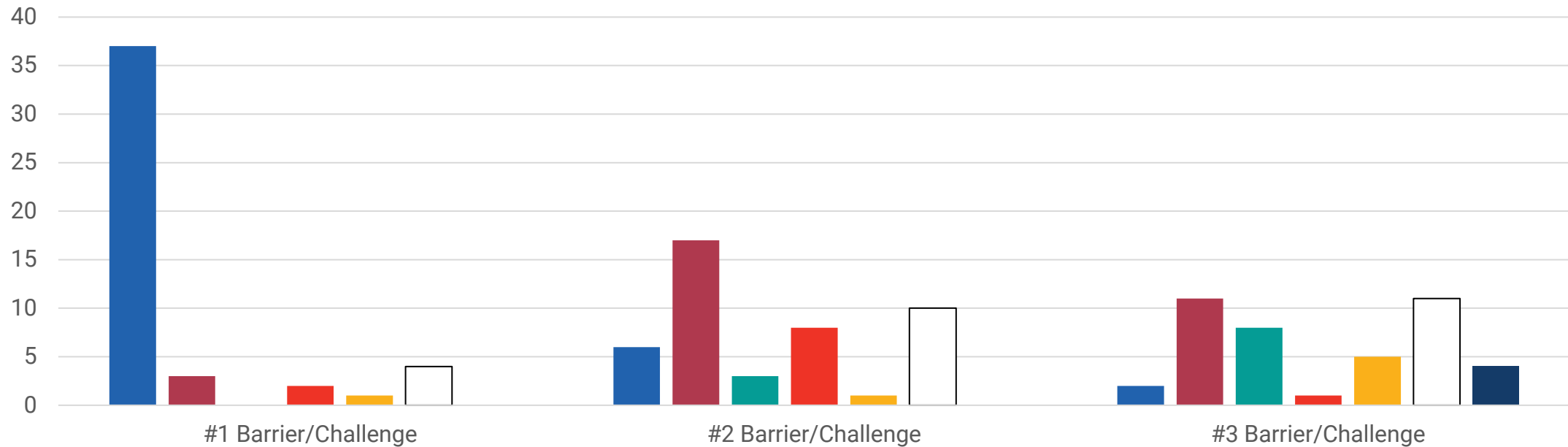
# Q6: What evidence-based service/programs would you most like in your County?

45 Responses – By Region



# Q7: What barriers/challenges would be most prevalent in implementing evidence-based programs?

47 Responses – All Respondents



■ Resources (i.e. funding, staffing, etc.)

■ Training (i.e. content expertise)

■ Infrastructure (i.e. technology, organizational structure)

■ Population (i.e. limited population to service)

■ Continuous Quality Improvement (i.e. Data Collection and Evaluation)

□ Sustainability

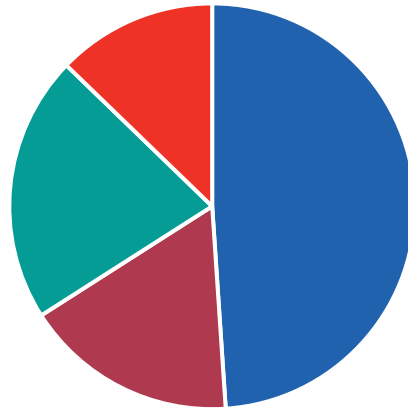
■ Cultural Sensitivity



# Q8-Q10: How likely would your agency implement evidence-based programs if the following funding was utilized?

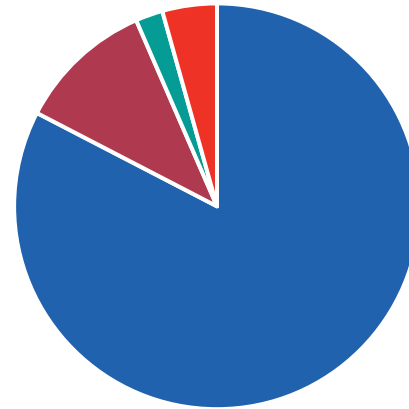
~47 Responses – All Respondents

Local Dollars



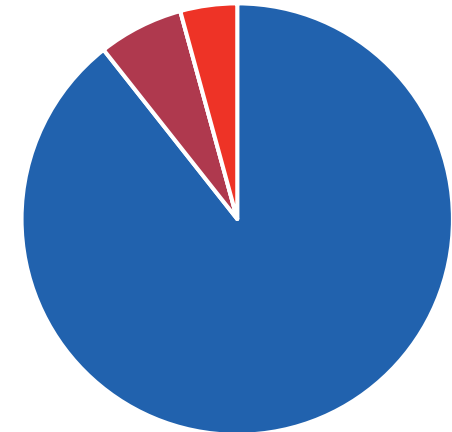
- Very likely/Somewhat likely
- Neither likely nor unlikely
- Somewhat unlikely/Very unlikely
- Not sure

State Startup Funds



- Very likely/Somewhat likely
- Neither likely nor unlikely
- Somewhat unlikely/Very unlikely
- Not sure

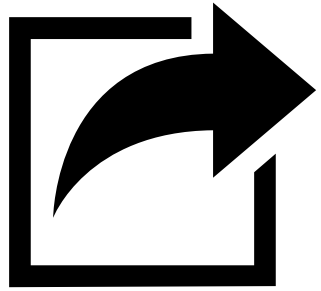
State Reimbursement Funds



- Very likely/Somewhat likely
- Neither likely nor unlikely
- Somewhat unlikely/Very unlikely
- Not sure



# Building Wisconsin's Next Level of Family First

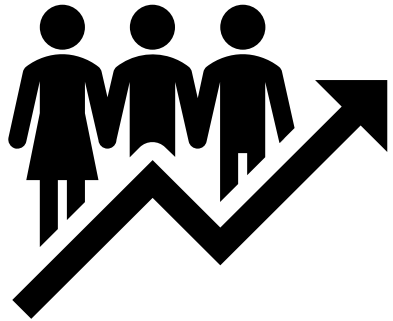


## Evidence-based services

- Areas in line with identified family needs
- Areas where Wisconsin is well-positioned to move forward
- Areas where joint local and state investment is possible



# Opportunities from the State Perspective



## 1) Joint Partnership & Investment

## 2) Areas for Further Exploration

- Building Evidence for Concrete Supports (TSSF)
- Serving targeted populations (FFT/DBT/Intercept)
- Investing in the Workforce (Motivational Interviewing)
- Other?





# Building Evidence for Concrete Supports



**Existing Efforts:** Targeted Safety Support Funds

**Current Investment:** Federal Funding

**Overview:** Flexible funding made available to serve families already on a protective/safety plan. Used for case management & concrete supports.



# Building Evidence for Concrete Supports

## Opportunities

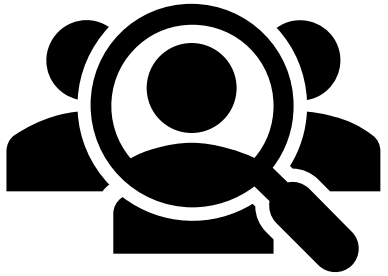
- Fits need identified by families, counties and tribes
- Exists state-wide (w/ exception of DMCPs)
- Familiar to workforce

## Challenges

- Not evidence-based
- Use right now not exclusive to concrete supports
- Evaluation would require increased structure
- No guarantee that it would be considered an EBP or 'well-supported'
- Would require funding investment for building evidence
- Fed funded; not currently funded with state GPR; Likely impacted by funding reductions



# Serving Targeted Populations: High Acuity Children and Their Families



**Existing Efforts:** Intercept

**Current Investment:** Mix of Federal and State Funding

**Overview:** Intensive in-home services for children 0-18. Includes wraparound, crisis intervention, parenting support, and behavioral management.



# Serving Targeted Populations: High Acuity Children and Their Families

## Opportunities

- Fits need identified by families, counties, and tribes
- Well-supported on the Title IV-E Prevention Clearinghouse
- Roll out beginning at DMCPs in summer of '25

## Challenges

- For DMCPs, mix of funding sources
- For BOS, no identified state funding source; would require local funding
- Intensive model; population need may vary



# Investing in the Workforce



**Existing LOCAL Efforts:** Motivational Interviewing

**Current Investment:** Localized, no State/Fed funding

**Overview:** An interviewing technique and approach with families used to produce change



# Investing in the Workforce: Motivational Interviewing

## Opportunities

- Fits identified need
- Well-supported on the Title IV-E Prevention Clearinghouse
- Some local jurisdictions currently utilize
- Large potential claiming opportunity

## Challenges

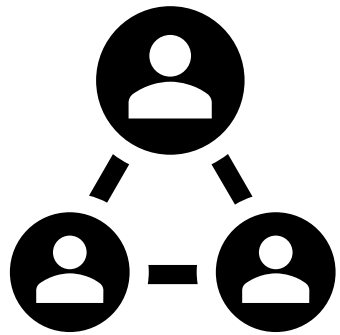
- Required fidelity was cited as arduous by counties in the past
- Moved away from state-wide investment





# Recap:

## Opportunities from the State Perspective



### 1) Joint Partnership & Investment

### 2) Potential Areas for Further Exploration

- Building Evidence for Concrete Supports (TSSF)
- Serving targeted populations (Intercept)
- Investing in the Workforce (Motivational Interviewing)
- Others?



# Lunch



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

# Panel Discussion



**John Elliott**  
DSP Administrator



**Katie Rollins**  
Chapin Hall



**Don Winstead**  
Winstead Consulting



**Heather Baker**  
PCG



**Brent Reuhlow**  
Jefferson County  
Director



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

# Small Group Discussion



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

# Next Steps and Closing



Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

# Next Steps: Here's how you can help!



Take the Post-Event Survey



Talk with your WCHSA leadership about next steps

