



State Funding Allocations

Example, NEW YORK

Much of the movement towards Evidence-Based Programs (EBPs) in NY began more than 10 years ago with changes to child welfare, juvenile justice prevention & diversion programs.

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- Today NYC, NY State and many other counties have evidence-based diversion, prevention, or aftercare programs. 100% of juvenile justice aftercare programs in NYC under Close to Home use EBPs, majority being MST adaptations and FFT.
- Close to Home is the return of children to their local communities from upstate youth prisons. the children's

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· Within juvenile justice, NYC and the state began moving placement settings toward the use of evidencebased programs, including DBT, MST-FIT, Missouri Model (evidenceinformed), and a few MTFC beds in Close to Home.



- Expanded into the use of EBPs and evidenceinformed programs in child welfare prevention and placement.
- The preventive investment includes the use of state child welfare funds to pay for EBPs (typically only available as Medicaid behavioral health interventions in other states).
- This allows localities, most notably NYC, to make significant investments in EBPs and evidence-informed practices. It also gives us some flexibilities.

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• In NYC alone, we added more than 3,000 evidence-based and evidence-informed preventive slots since 2013, using 11 different practice models, with capacity to serve more than 8,000 families per year at full utilization.

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 Importantly, we invested heavily in an Implementation Science framework, which focuses on the shared responsibility of providers, model developers and jurisdictions to create an enabling context for disseminating EBPs. Not perfect, but NY has made strides.

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• EBPs are also playing a big role in NY's IV-E waiver demonstration project, which features a partnership with the National Center for Evidence-Based Practice in Child Welfare (<u>http://www.ncebpcw.org/</u>) to integrate CBT+ behavioral health services with foster care, as well as an emerging parent coaching model.

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 Under Medicaid reform, NY plans to expand its core behavioral health state plan to include in-home EBPs under the category of Community Psychiatric Supports and Treatment. A step forward and we look toward to working with the state to figure out credentialing, ratesetting and eligibility criteria, all of which are crucial to the success of this initiative.

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 It's very important that NY continues to invest in EBPs on the social service side – Child welfare is the last resort. We hear of states have scaled back social service investments in EBPs when Medicaid funding becomes available. This is a mistake and it threatens the stability and institutional knowledge base of EBPs.

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- · Child welfare funding of EBPs
- Ensures access for the most vulnerable kids and coordination with social service districts, whereas in a pure Medicaid model you are just one of many referral sources and your kids can fall through the cracks, and
- In NY, line item funding typical of our child welfare preventive contracts is much more stable.

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- The outcome of all this strategic investment in EBPs is that we have multiple adaptations or homegrown preventive models in various stages of testing & development
- Functional Family Therapy (FFT) -Child Welfare,

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- · Multisystemic Therapy-Child Welfare pilot,
- MST-FIT
- Trauma Systems Therapy (TST)

FEDERAL (Non-Medicaid)

The Hatch-Wyden Families First ACT

- 1. Open title IV-E for prevention and early intervention (no AFDC test)
- 2. Move residential care to a QRTP model with Accreditation and standards for Clinical and Medical services.
- 3. Invest in post residential care and move the entire system to evidence-based/ trauma informed. the children's

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Family First Act: Title I: Keeping Children Safe and Supported at Home or in the Most Family-Like Setting, Subtitle A: Investing in Prevention and Family Services October 2017 October 2018 uldren's village ren Safe and Farr

that is Not a Foster Family Home [beginning October 2019]				Within 4 weeks Functional Assessment Completed
Child placed in non-family setting* After 2 weeks				
Child	Child	Place in QRTP •Clinically recognized		
remains in non-family setting that				
is not a QRTP No federal reimbursement unless placed in facility for pregnant or parenting teens or independent living (18+)	*A home with no more than 6 children			
	*A home licensed as a family foster home [As defined, cottage			
	or campus-style group facilities would not qualify for federal			
	reimbursement]		xir g	



