

DHS Title IV-E policy



- Title IV-E provides a percentage of matching funds for:
 - Maintenance payments to licensed foster care providers
 - Administrative costs to manage the foster care program
 - Costs to train DHS staff, foster parents, and staff of licensed child care institutions.
 - Foster parent recruitment costs

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To be eligible for title IV-E foster care maintenance payments, children must be placed under the care and supervision of the Department of Human Services by Family or Tribal Court order.

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- The DHS Children's Foster Care Manual, CFF 902-2 and 902-3 specifically outline IV-E eligibility requirements
- There are two types of title IV-E status:
 - Title IV-E eligible**
 - Title IV-E reimbursable**

DHS Title IV-E policy

There are 7 main components of
DHS Title IV-E Policy:

1. US Citizenship/Qualified Alien Status

Documentation, such as birth certificate or visa, is required in the case record to verify status

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2. Former AFDC Program Eligibility

Former AFDC Program eligibility has seven subcomponents:

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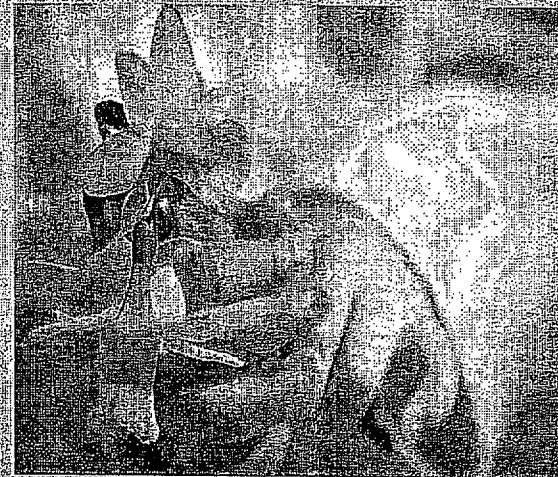
Former AFDC Subcomponents:

2a.) Living with a Specified Relative

2b.) Deprivation

2c.) AFDC Income

2d.) Deductions



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Former AFDC Subcomponents (cont'd):

2e.) Youth's Income

2f.) Family Assets

2g.) Employment

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3. Continued Former AFDC Eligibility

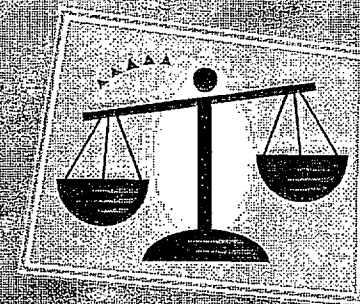
4. Legal Jurisdiction

Placement and care with DHS
Specification of court orders

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5. Required Judicial Findings

- “Continuation in the Home is Contrary to the Child’s Welfare”
- “Reasonable Efforts” determinations:
 - To Prevent Removal
 - To Finalize the Permanency Plan
 - Reasonable efforts not required



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6. Eligible Living Arrangement

Licensed foster homes, non-secure private child care institutions, some public shelters



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7. Age

Under the age of 18

(age exceptions found in CFF 902-3)



Financial Determinations

- An Initial Funding Determination is required when a new placement episode begins.

A new placement episode begins when a child moves from their:

- Own home
- Legal guardian
- Out-of-state parent

A placement episode ends when a child is:

- Returned home
- Placed with the non-custodial parent
- Placed with a legal guardian
- Discharged from court jurisdiction

Financial Determinations

DHS is required to review Funding Determinations in six month intervals following the Initial Funding Determination



Financial Determinations

- Once a youth has been initially determined not eligible for title IV-E funding, that youth will never be **eligible** for title IV-E funding during that placement episode.



Legal Status

- The following are eligible legal status for which an out-of-home payment may be made:

- Delinquent Court Ward

- Permanent Court Ward—Neglect

- Temporary Court Ward—Neglect

- State Ward (Public Acts 220 and 296)

- State Ward Temporary Observation

- State Ward Delinquent Act 150

- Non Ward (Voluntary)

Legal Status

■ Dual Wards

- State Ward (Act 220 & Act 150)
- Temporary Neglect & Delinquency Court Ward
- Permanent Neglect & Delinquency Court Ward
- Temporary Neglect & Act 150
- Permanent Neglect Court Ward & Act 150
- MCI State Ward & Delinquency Court Ward

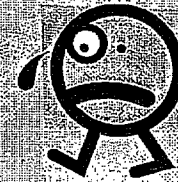
**FOR A DUAL WARD TO BE TITLE IV-E ELIGIBLE,
DHS MUST HAVE SOLE CARE AND SUPERVISION
FOR BOTH THE NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY
CASES.**

Living Arrangements

- Eligible living arrangements for title IV-E foster care payments include:
 - Licensed Relatives
 - Licensed Family Foster Home
 - Public Shelter Home/Facility
 - Private Child Care Institution
 - Licensed out of state Relatives, Foster Home, Shelter Home, or Child Care Institution

Title IV-E Denial or Cancellation

- Title IV-E funding can be denied or cancelled for the following reasons:



- Child is not a US citizen
- Family is not eligible for the former AFDC program
- Child no longer meets former AFDC eligibility
- DHS is not in receipt of a valid court order that grants DHS placement and care responsibility

Title IV-E Denial or Cancellation

- Title IV-E funding can also be denied or cancelled for the following reasons:
 - Court ordered dual or co-supervision of a case
 - Court ordered specification of child placement
 - Missing or insufficient “contrary to the welfare” judicial determination within the removal order
 - Missing or insufficient “reasonable efforts to prevent removal” determination within 60 days of removal

Title IV-E Denial or Cancellation

- Title IV-E funding can be denied or cancelled for the following reasons:

- No “reasonable efforts to finalize a permanency plan” every 12 months
- Child not living in an eligible living arrangement

DHS is required to send the Notice of Case Action (DHS 176) to the Court when Title IV-E eligibility is denied or cancelled.

DHS Resources on Title IV-E

Federal Compliance Office – Funding Unit

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DHS Child & Family Services Policy website

<http://www.mfia.state.mi.us/olmweb/ex/html/#cfs>