

**2020-2024
Health Care Oversight and Coordination Plan
Update
June 30, 2020**

Health Care Oversight and Coordination

The New Jersey Department of Children and Families (NJ DCF) Office of Integrated Health & Wellness (OIHW) is charged with providing support, guidance and leadership across DCF on child and family health-related matters. OIHW supports the overall safety and connectedness of children and families served by the Department and supports DCF's child welfare-serving Division of Child Protection & Permanency (CP&P) in ensuring families and children achieve appropriate physical and behavioral health outcomes.

New Jersey Health Care Oversight and Coordination Plan for 2020 – 2024

Through the original Coordinated Health Care Plan for children in out-of-home placement created in 2007, (finalized shortly after the creation of DCF as a cabinet-level Department within New Jersey state government), DCF was able to reform the health care system for children in placement by assessing service gaps, areas of strength, and areas in need of improvement. The assessment was done using data collection and analysis, system mapping and best practice review and revealed that while there were pockets of excellence and promising practices in NJ, fragmentation of health care services and lack of coordination were the largest challenges.

This work led to the development of a structured model in order to ensure that the primary and preventive health care needs of children entering out-of-home placement are met. The development of the Coordinated Health Care Plan and teaming with Rutgers University has provided DCF the ability to build the capacity to provide comprehensive and continuous coordination of quality health care case management to support the needs of children in placement within the 46 CP&P Local Offices. As part of this capacity-building, DCF and Rutgers University staff have focused on continuity of care for children from the time they enter placement until they exit care, engagement of biological family in health care planning and follow-up, as well as the appropriateness and timeliness of mental/behavioral health care services.

Overview: Child Health Care Case Management in New Jersey

The child health care case management model was designed to ensure that all of the medical and behavioral health needs of children in placement are met. DCF collaborated with its Federal Monitor, child welfare nursing staff, and the New Jersey Office of the Child Advocate to establish standard measures to track medical and behavioral health care outcomes for children in out-of-home placement. These child health measures were developed to support DCF in building a cohesive system that could meet and achieve the identified child health performance goals. The move towards standardized measurement was critical to DCF's efforts to ensure the medical and behavioral health care needs of children in out-of-home placement are addressed. DCF's performance data were designed to measure, identify and address the needs of a child at the onset of entering out-of-home placement and throughout their placement episode, monitoring each child's progress, needs and developmental milestones. Child health

measures are also significant, as they represent a combination of ensuring timely identification and attention to health care issues of children in placement. In turn, these measures help to ensure consistent and ongoing quality health care, which supports several priorities of DCF's Strategic Plan.¹

DCF created Child Health Units (CHUs) to ensure medical and behavioral health care measures would be achieved over time for children in placement. Consequently, the CHUs were developed with the vision of embedding the nursing staff into the culture of the CP&P Local Offices to collaborate with case workers, other Local Office staff, and kin and unrelated resource families. Another objective was to provide Local Offices with staff members who possess the expertise and knowledge needed to navigate through the various facets of the health care system. The addition of the CHUs provides CP&P the ability to ensure seamless coordination of services as well as proper review and follow-up of medical records and assessments. Nursing staff ultimately became responsible for completing and tracking the progress for all health-related duties previously performed by CP&P caseworkers. This philosophy is supported by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) who stated, "Health care management is the responsibility of the child welfare agency, but it is a function that requires medical expertise."²

The CHU nursing staff responsibilities include, but are not limited to the following:

- Perform Pre-Placement Assessments (PPA)
- Obtain and review medical records
- Ensure comprehensive medical exams are conducted and immunizations are up to date
- Complete mental health screenings
- Monitor psychotropic medications and treatment
- Assign an acuity level to every child who enters placement
- Manage individual health care case management records
- Work collaboratively with MCO Care Managers
- Perform routine in-person contact (with child and caregiver), developmental monitoring and follow up
- Work closely with resource families on a continuous basis to follow up on all recommendations and ensure they are resolved
- Team with staff and community partners to support transparency, seamless services and system capacity to identify emerging trends related to child health outcomes
- Prepare and provide Child Health Passports to resource parents

The CHUs were a cornerstone of DCF's early reform efforts and they have built upon this foundation to expand efforts in enhancing trauma-informed practice in New Jersey. The CHU has also proactively ensured that New Jersey's child health care case management model remains a national model for children in out-of-home placement. Work done by OIHW, Rutgers University and the nursing staff at the Local Office level provides comprehensive oversight of children in placement to ensure the child health outcome

¹ http://www.nj.gov/dcf/about/NJ%20DCF_Strategic%20Plan_2016_2018%201116%20FINAL.pdf

² American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP). *Fostering Health: Health Care for Children and Adolescent in Placement*. 2nd Ed. 2005

foundational elements continue to be maintained. The measures highlighted in figure 1 below and presented throughout the remainder of this plan reflect well-child and preventive care best practices.

Figure 1

Child Medical Health Measures	Child Behavioral/Mental Health Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Placement and Entry Medical Assessments • Appropriate Medical Assessment and Treatment-Comprehensive Medical Examinations (CME) • Follow-Up Care and Treatment • Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) • Immunizations • Dental Examinations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health Screening • Mental Health Assessment • Follow-Up Care and Treatment

Schedule for Initial & Follow-Up Health Screenings

Pre-Placement Assessments

Safety and stability are two of the primary concerns when it is determined that a child is no longer safe and stable in his or her own home. A significant aspect of ensuring a child is safe and stable is providing thorough health care case management, including timely screening and assessment. As part of New Jersey’s Coordinated Child Health Care Plan, all children are required to receive a pre-placement assessment (PPA) within 24 hours of removal from their home.³ The purpose of this assessment is to evaluate the health status of the child at the time of removal, identify, document and develop a plan to address the child’s immediate (urgent and non-urgent) health care needs, document injury if present, and ensure each child is free from contagion. Assessments also identify conditions that might inform decision-making about the most appropriate care setting for the child.⁴ PPAs are conducted by professionals and in environments that minimize additional trauma surrounding placements, using the following choices:

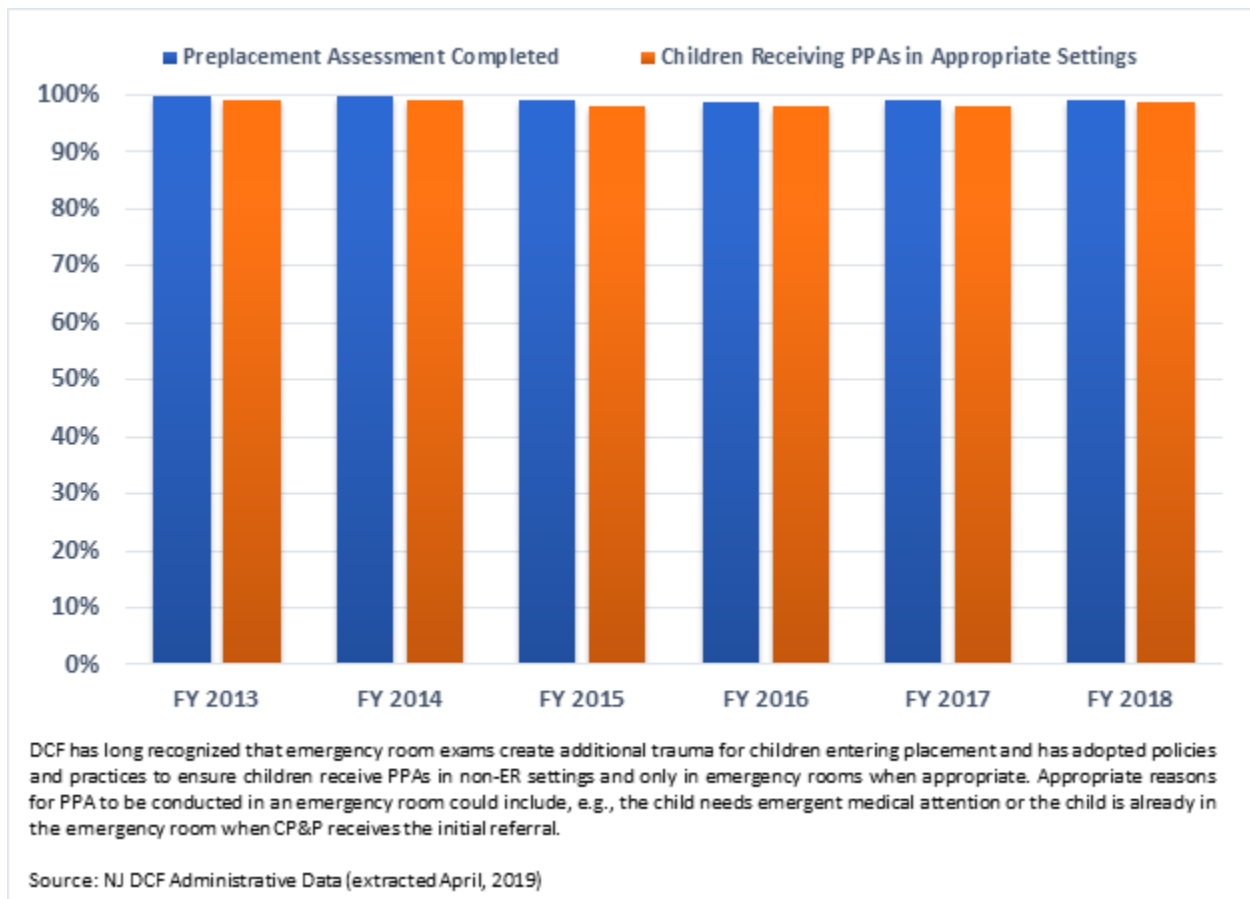
- The child’s own health care professional
- CHU nurse in a CP&P Local Office
- Specially designated health care professional, such as pediatricians or Federally Qualified Health Centers within the local CP&P community
- In very limited circumstances, a hospital emergency room

³ The only exception is when a child enters placement from a medical setting. See DCF Policy Manual CP&P-V-A-1-1300

⁴ Ibid

Figure 2 below displays PPAs completed and PPAs completed in appropriate settings.

Figure 2



PPAs allow CP&P to obtain information for children entering placement regarding their current physical and behavioral health status. During FY2019, there was a 97% completion rate for PPAs both completed and in appropriate settings. These assessments assist the CHU nurses, CP&P caseworkers and resource caregivers to ensure the child's immediate physical and behavioral health care needs are identified, understood and addressed to help minimize the trauma of entering placement.

Comprehensive Medical Examinations

DCF's responsibility and commitment to ensuring children who enter a CP&P placement receive a full medical and behavioral health assessment is embedded into the health care case planning and management. This level of screening allows CHU nurses, front line staff, and professionals (e.g. physicians, social workers, and therapist) to identify and screen current and past medical and behavioral health concerns, including ACES. To ensure the most thorough approach to screening is utilized, the comprehensive medical

examination (CME) process was developed to improve and ensure all children entering placement receive services and access care to address any identified needs.

Within 30 days of entering out-of-home care for the first time, every child must have a CME. A CME is a full medical assessment that provides an overview of the child's current status, physical and developmental history, medical record review based on what is available, an initial mental health screening and physician recommendations. CMEs are provided by the state's Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTCs), a contracted community-based provider, or the child's primary care physician. CHU nurses are responsible for scheduling CME appointments and ensuring all necessary parties (i.e., caseworker, resource parent, etc.) are available, and for gathering all required documents and preparing all applicable physical and behavioral health information for individual physicians and therapists when applicable. Through a partnership with the Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services (DMAHS), the state Medicaid agency, contracted providers are entitled to receive an enhanced rate from Medicaid for performing the CME and are required to complete two forms to document the service: An Initial Report at the time of the visit, and the Final Report within 14 days.

Since FY2013 CP&P has maintained steady performance with the majority (83% average) of children receiving a CME within 30 days of entering out-of-home care, and an overall 97% of CMEs being completed within 60 days. CP&P has historically maintained steady performance with regards to timely completion of CMEs. In 2018, 76% of children received a CME within 30 days of entering out-of-home care, and overall, 94% of CMEs were completed within 60 days. In 2019 those numbers increased to 86% of children receiving a CME within 30 days of entering out-of-home care, and overall, 97% of CMEs were completed within 60 days.

Mental Health Screenings

Because trauma exposure rates are nearly 90% among children in placement,⁵ initial and ongoing screening and assessment are instrumental in identifying and assessing the overall needs of children with child welfare involvement who enter placement. Routine and regular screening allow child welfare agencies to evaluate a child's needs on a continuous basis and to ensure they receive safe and appropriate supports and services. The screening of children who enter placement is also supported on a broader level, as child welfare agencies throughout the United States are incorporating screenings to assess trauma and other behavioral health care needs.

⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2013, July 11). [Letter to State Medicaid Directors]. <https://www.medicaid.gov/Federal-Policy-Guidance/Downloads/SMD-13-07-11.pdf>. Retrieved November 16, 2018.

DCF uses screenings to inform practice, identify appropriate services and placements, and to equip caregivers with background information that assists them with understanding and caring for the individual trauma experiences and needs of the child. Using data from screenings and assessments is supported by research which suggests that this approach allows child welfare systems to assess the efficacy of supports and services for individual children and the overall population being served.⁶ CP&P recognizes the trauma children may experience when removed from their homes and understands background information can be limited. As a method of best practice, each child entering a CP&P out-of-home placement receives a mental health screening to determine if a mental health assessment is needed. Behavioral (mental) health screenings assist with learning about a potential history of trauma and determining if a child has an identified or suspected mental health need.

Each child who enters out-of-home placement in New Jersey receives an initial mental health screening by a qualified professional. Children entering placement are screened utilizing at least one of the three following options:

- **Screening by a CHU Nurse utilizing the Bright Futures Pediatric Symptoms Checklist;**⁷
- **Screening by the physician/health care practitioner conducting the CME utilizing their identified developmental screening tool;**
- **Screening by a CP&P caseworker using a tool developed by DCF, which has been adapted from the Mental Health Screening Tool developed in California.**⁸

In 2016, CP&P began to partner, through DCF's Children's System of Care (CSOC), with the State's providers of Mobile Response and Stabilization Services (MRSS) to provide services to children and resource caregivers at the time of placement. The main goal of MRSS is to facilitate stabilization and mitigate trauma for children/youth at time of placement by offering support and education to children/youth and licensed resource and kinship caregivers. Support and stabilization are important factors in avoiding the re-traumatization that can occur from further changes to placement.

The MRSS is CSOC's urgent response component and providers offer 24/7 response to children/youth experiencing crisis as defined by their families with a goal of stabilization

⁶ ibid

⁷ https://www.brightfutures.org/mentalhealth/pdf/professionals/ped_sympton_chk1st.pdf

⁸ <http://www.cebc4cw.org/assessment-tool/the-mental-health-screening-tool/>

by providing supports and services within the Children's System of Care framework. This process requires CP&P staff members to contact CSOC's Contracted System Administrator (CSA), which is CSOC's single point of entry and access to care, to refer all children/youth ages three through 18 that are being placed in resource or kinship care to the MRSS. This connects children/youth and caregivers to their local MRSS provider for intervention, assessment, and planning, if the Care Management Organization (CMO) is not already involved with the child at the time of placement.

MRSS is also delivered to children and youth experiencing escalating emotional symptoms, behaviors or traumatic circumstances which have compromised or impacted their ability to function at their baseline within their family, living situation, school and/or community environments. These crises arise from situations, events, and/or circumstances that are unable to be resolved with the usual resources and coping abilities and jeopardize the development of adaptive social and emotional skills. These children and youth, without intervention, could likely require a higher intensity of intervention to address their needs and/or prevent further decline in life functioning. Without MRSS, children and youth may be at risk of psychiatric hospitalization, out-of-home treatment, legal charges, or, loss of their living arrangement, including out-of-home placement through CP&P. In particular, children and youth who have experienced implicit or explicit trauma may be at increased risk for an acute decline in their baseline functioning or for being in jeopardy of a change in their current living environment.

Monitoring Follow-Up Care

DCF conducts a case record review process every six months for reporting follow-up specific to specialty care needs of children entering placement. The Health Care Case Record Review also reports on indicators not typically captured from DCF's other data sources and involves reviewing a random sample of CHU health care records. Through these ongoing health care case record reviews, DCF analyzes recommended follow-up care and treatment identified in CMEs, mental health screenings, assessments and timely delivery of this information to resource parents. DCF discusses and analyzes best practices around effectively addressing follow-up care and identifying any potential gaps in provision of follow-up care services that could be rectified. DCF is able to distinguish cases where only some of the follow-up care needs can be addressed and determine if barriers are due to community or internal challenges.

One of the primary functions of DCF's Health Care Case Management model is to continually assess coordination of services and each child's ability to access and receive quality medical and behavioral health care and follow-up care services. The monitoring

work conducted through the Child Health Program for DCF is represented throughout the remainder of this plan.

Mental Health Assessment

Mental health assessments provide a comprehensive and detailed evaluation of a child's current mental health state and help determine follow-up care and treatment. Children already receiving mental or behavioral health or psychiatric services at the time of placement are assumed to be receiving regular screening, re-evaluation, and treatment as part of their services. However, additional concerns may present themselves that warrant a referral for mental health assessment following placement to assist with ensuring appropriate services and supports are being provided to each child.

Follow-up related to Medical Health Care

The CME identifies if children entering placement need immediate follow-up care or treatment related to their health care needs. The CME also provides necessary recommendations for CHU nurses and CP&P staff members to ensure children in placement receive ongoing follow-up care with appropriate primary and specialty services. Follow-up care and services are essential components of helping to ensure the identified medical needs of children in placement are addressed and met on a continuous basis.

Updating and Appropriately Sharing Medical Information

Similar to caseworkers, CHU nurses are mandated to have face-to-face contact with all children in placement and their caregivers. The schedule for these contacts is based on the child's acuity level, which is guided by their current and up-to-date health needs. At a minimum, CHU nurses have initial contact with the child and caregiver within two weeks of placement, followed by quarterly ongoing visits. CHU nurses are also available to substitute for caregivers, treating medical providers and the caregiver(s) the child has been removed from to answer questions regarding the child's health needs and/or follow-up care plan.

As health information is gathered, it is maintained within the NJ SPIRIT data system. NJ SPIRIT includes specific areas where information related to a child's medical and mental health should be recorded. These electronic windows within NJ SPIRIT are primarily used and updated by the CHU, however CP&P caseworkers also have access to record

significant health-related information. All information recorded within the medical and mental health windows of NJ SPIRIT become part of the child welfare case record. There is also the ability to upload pertinent medical documents directly into NJ SPIRIT.

Since April 2011, CP&P adopted use of the Health Passport and Placement Assessment form (Health Passport). The forms are accessed and updated through NJ SPIRIT. CHU nurses complete Health Passports within 72 hours of beginning health care case management. A copy of the Health Passport is provided to the CP&P caseworker and child's caregiver within five days of placement. It includes general age-appropriate and child-specific anticipatory guidance that can be utilized by the CP&P in making a safe placement decision and to alert the child's health care practitioner to the child's health needs.

The Health Passport is updated after every face-to-face contact the CHU nurse engages with the child and provides a current summary of nursing assessment, acuity level, caregiver requirements, and a short-term follow-up health plan. CHU nurses update any medical or behavioral health changes to the child's Health Passport in NJ SPIRIT as needed and distribute updated versions to the child's caregiver(s). The up-to-date Health Passport is also provided to an adolescent who is exiting care at or beyond age 18. The following information is also reflected and maintained in the Health Passport if known:

- significant birth history;
- history of hospitalizations, injuries and/or illnesses;
- significant childhood diseases;
- developmental history;
- education classification;
- counseling services;
- family medical history;
- all medical providers;
- types and results of medical/laboratory testing.

Ensuring Continuity of Health Care Services

Establishing a medical home for every child in placement is an on-going consideration within DCF and OIHW. Efforts are made to provide for continuity of care to the extent possible. When feasible, each child's care continues to be provided by the Primary Care Physician (PCP) utilized prior to placement. When that cannot occur, the substitute caregiver is encouraged to connect the child to a PCP as soon as possible following placement. To the extent possible the child is maintained in the same HMO so coverage for and access to required services remains. Communication between and among the

CHU, CP&P caseworker, HMO care manager, placement family, and family of origin is encouraged and facilitated through the CP&P Case Practice Model.

Psychotropic Medication Policy & Practice and Mental Health Initiatives

Oversight of Prescription Medicines, Including Protocols for the Appropriate Use and Monitoring of Psychotropic Medications

Published in 2017,⁹ DCF developed a comprehensive policy concerning the prescription, use and monitoring of psychotropic medication for DCF involved children who are in out-of-home placement and any child under CP&P custody. DCF's goal has been to ensure the policy helps position the Department and its partners to promote good practice in the interest of better serving children and families. Key components of the policy include criteria for informed consent and treatment plans, appendices about Psychotropic Medication Parameters to be used when considering consent for treatment, Psychotropic Medication Safety Monitoring Guidelines, and additional resources for CHU and CP&P staff.

The OIHW participated in the Center for Health Care Strategies, Inc. Psychotropic Medication Quality Improvement Collaborative (PMQIC) project throughout FY2016. At its completion, New Jersey's goals of monitoring psychotropic medication utilization and improving compliance with components of the New Jersey Psychotropic Medication Policy continued to provide information about trends, identify areas for further study, and demonstrate compliance. This targeted review has been strengthened by the institution of a process for follow-up of individual children and youth identified for review in collaboration with the nursing team. Increased capacity in NJ SPIRIT to capture additional information regarding psychotropic medications has been added, and the work toward a strategy to crosswalk data between CHU and CSOC continues.

CHU nurses maintain information in NJ SPIRIT for medications prescribed to children in placement, including psychotropic medication. The information maintained in NJ SPIRIT for psychotropic medications includes the diagnosis for which each medication is prescribed, the presence of a signed consent for each medication and verification of a treatment plan with non-pharmacological interventions. This information is downloaded quarterly into a report for OIHW and is reviewed by the CHU. Children are monitored by age and number of prescribed psychotropic medications. Reports are submitted for additional review by the Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist, and the Child Health Program Advanced Practice Nurse (APN) for Child Behavioral Health. All children who present with

⁹ https://www.state.nj.us/dcf/policy_manuals/CP&P-V-A-1-1500_issuance.shtml

additional risks, such as children under age six and those on more than four medications, are reviewed individually.

OIHW identified a need to enhance capacity for monitoring adherence to the DCF Psychotropic Medication Policy by contracting with an APN consultant through CHP to work collaboratively with the child and adolescent psychiatrists. The full time APN has provided increased monitoring and oversight ensuring ongoing adherence to DCF's psychotropic medication policy, with an emphasis on analysis of system-wide and sub-population data to support both quality assurance and quality improvement activities, and provides CP&P leadership with meaningful data on local and statewide trends. This measure has increased the focus on adherence to non-pharmacological medication treatment requirements as well as increased compliance and collaboration among providers, CP&P, and the nursing team. Training for workers to build their knowledge base on psychotropic medications and enhance their capacity to empower parents to ask appropriate questions regarding this topic, was developed by University Behavioral HealthCare (UBHC). This curriculum is implemented in the training of CP&P, CSOC, and CMO staff.

Engagement of Community Medical and Non-Medical Professionals

Pediatricians

DCF contracts for the services of pediatricians who, working through one of the RDTCS (see below), are available to assist CP&P staff. They conduct medical chart reviews; strategize with CP&P casework and CHU staff on addressing care for children with particularly complex health issues; provide guidance around consenting for non-routine medical procedures; and serve as liaison between health care providers and CP&P Local Offices to address emergent issues and concerns. Additionally, they provide 24/7 phone access to CP&P field staff and the screening center.

DCF Child/Adolescent Psychiatrists

DCF contracts with one full-time and one part-time Child/Adolescent Psychiatrist who provide guidance and training on the identification, evaluation, diagnosis and treatment of children and youth with mental health needs and conduct medical chart reviews. They also engage in dialogue with providers regarding specific children and their appropriate treatment plan and provide daily guidance and support to CP&P Local Office staff through case consultation. The Child/Adolescent Psychiatrists provide leadership around quality assurance efforts in the area of psychotropic medication utilization and ongoing efforts to

strengthen DCF's psychotropic medication policy and practice and assist in the development of the CP&P Mental Health Screening Program.

DCF Pediatric Neuropsychologist

DCF contracts with a full-time Pediatric Neuropsychologist Consultant. The work of the Pediatric Neuropsychologist includes providing education regarding the association between learning, behavior, and the development of brain structures and systems through brief trainings within the CP&P Local Offices. The Pediatric Neuropsychologist Consultant engages in dialogue with educators and others regarding the treatment for specific children and supports CP&P caseworkers with consultations on cases where clarification is needed about a child's behavioral or educational needs.

Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers (RDTCs)

RDTCs in New Jersey are legislatively mandated to provide diagnostic and treatment services to children believed to be victims of physical abuse and neglect or sexual abuse. CP&P refers children for whom there are concerns of abuse or neglect to the RDTC for evaluation and treatment to ensure children who may be victims of child abuse/neglect have access to medical and mental health evaluations by professionals with specialty training in child abuse and neglect. The services provided by the RDTCs also guide CP&P's case practice and decision-making. RDTCs receive funding from DCF to provide psychological and medical evaluation and treatment of child abuse/neglect, provide thorough reports and expert testimony, engage with county-based multidisciplinary teams, and provide training and consultation services. These centers are also contracted to conduct Comprehensive Medical Exams (CME) and Comprehensive Mental Health Assessments.

Multi-Disciplinary Treatment Teams

CP&P staff, in addition to medical personnel from the State's RDTC and law enforcement, participate in Multi-Disciplinary (MDT) teams charged with reviewing individual children's cases and determining how to meet the child victim's needs. CSOC also collaborates with system partners at the local and state level to interpret results data and identify areas of growth and need to best support informed decision-making and planning. CSOC partners with the New Jersey Department of Human Services and County Inter-Agency Coordinating Councils (CIACCs), which are local county-based planning and advisory groups that foster cross-system service planning for youth with behavioral and emotional health needs, substance use, and/or intellectual and developmental disabilities and their families. CIACCs provide a multidisciplinary forum to develop and maintain a responsive,

accessible, and integrated System of Care for youth and their families through the involvement of natural family supports, child-serving agencies, local system partners, community-based organizations, county planning entities, and state representatives and partners. Partnerships like these assist DCF with identifying trends, strengths, and areas in need of improvement for effective service delivery and maintenance of a comprehensive system of care as well as sustaining collaborative accountability.

Forensic Evaluation Services by Psychologists

DCF's *Guidelines for Evaluations in Child Abuse/Neglect Proceedings*, the Department's first comprehensive effort to address the use of expert evaluations in child welfare and child protective services proceedings, were adopted as policy in November 2012. The guidelines present best practices for forensic evaluations and assessments that may be needed during child welfare child abuse/neglect investigations, or to assist with permanency planning. The Guidelines are intended to improve the quality of expert forensic evaluations provided for CP&P and the courts, as well as the ability of stakeholders involved in child welfare proceedings and child protective service matters to more efficiently utilize the guidelines. OIHW worked with the Office of Training and Professional Development (OTPD) to design and implement a day-long course for CP&P case workers and supervisors to support implementation of DCF's Guidelines for Evaluations in Child Abuse/Neglect Proceedings. The training is intended to strengthen the understanding among CP&P staff about the role of forensic evaluations including when to use them, how to formulate quality and appropriate evaluation questions, what information to provide to evaluators, and what to expect in terms of a deliverable.

Following the release of the Guidelines, DCF issued its first Request for Qualifications for Forensic Evaluation Services by Psychologists (RFQ) in December 2012 as a means of expanding the existing pool of psychologists who perform forensic (mental health) examinations. The RFQ was designed to not only increase the number of resources available to CP&P but also to improve upon the quality of psychologists by establishing some minimum standards. The RFQ is updated and reissued as needed.

Rutgers University was contracted to create DCF's Coordination Center for Child Abuse and Neglect Forensic Evaluation and Treatment (NJCC) in July 2015 to assist the Department, the network of RDTCs, and other providers conducting forensic evaluations and providing treatment recommendations for the Department by:

- Ensuring that CP&P, children and families have access to Centers of Excellence in the area of child abuse and neglect assessment and treatment within New Jersey;

- Supporting and disseminating best practices to improve the quality of child abuse and neglect assessment/evaluation and treatment;
- Training, coaching, and providing technical assistance to the forensic evaluation provider community;
- Advancing understanding and scholarship in the area of child abuse assessment;
- Assisting DCF with ongoing planning activities in the area of child abuse neglect evaluation and treatment.

In May 2019, the NJCC completed a Quality Improvement Study (QI-Study) which offered a systematic, peer-reviewed examination of forensic evaluations conducted by psychologists under contract with the DCF. The study documented indications and variations in the quality of evaluation reports as one approach for promoting best practices in forensic evaluations. The reviewed forensic evaluation reports represented a sample of those prepared by contracted service providers (private psychologists and those employed within the network of Regional Diagnostic and Treatment Centers) across the 46 DCF-CP&P local offices covering all 21 counties within New Jersey. A total of 1,643 forensic evaluations were reviewed by contracted peer reviewers using the QI Tool. This represents a review of 17.4% of all forensic evaluations ordered by the sampled DCF Local Offices within New Jersey during the two-and-a-half-year period between July 2015 and March 2018 across the four RDTC catchment areas in New Jersey and one satellite office.

The NJCC held dissemination meetings after reviews were completed for each catchment area. The dissemination meetings served to review the findings of the quality reviews, discuss areas of strengths and needs, and allowed CP&P and the providers to reflect on their own practices and how they could improve service delivery.

The input from CP&P and the psychologists at the dissemination meetings, in addition to the findings of the QI-Study, has informed the development of trainings and deliverables. The NJCC has published multiple brief reports that focus on the use of psychological assessment tools/measurements, quality referral questions and recommendations, and cultural competency that are available to psychologists and child welfare professional via a public website. The NJSS also developed an e-learning product on cultural competency that is available on the website and has been approved for social work and psychology continuing education credits. In addition to the continued development of brief reports and e-learning products, the NJCC launched a Lecture Series to provide interactive learning opportunities for psychologists, social workers & licensed professional counselors aimed at improving forensic evaluation in child welfare.

In June 2019, the lecture Toward Improving Quality: Effectively Assessing Domestic Violence in Child Welfare Cases was held in two locations in NJ, and in December 2019 the lecture Toward Improving Quality: Effectively Assessing Substance Use in Child Welfare Cases was provided in three locations across NJ; continuing education was offered for all attending professionals.

Working in collaboration with the NJCC, CP&P, and CSOC, the OIHW continues efforts to improve and support the work of child welfare and mental health professionals. Specific efforts include the development of the Guide to Seeking Clinical Evaluation, of which a universal referral form for clinical evaluation services will be a component, and critical thinking around decision-making and utilization of evaluations.

Following the completion of the QI-Study, the NJCC conducted a focus group with a sample cohort of peer reviewers who participated in the QI-Study. To further inform improvement processes, the focus group examined: a) the peer reviewer's experience with the training and research protocol guiding their role and how their participation in the project impacted their practice as forensic practitioners; b) practice trends observed by reviewers that may not have been evident in reporting or examining the aggregate QI-Study data; and c) post-study recommendations and analysis that could improve the forensic evaluation process.

Procedures and Protocols to Ensure Children in Placement are not Inappropriately Diagnosed

In New Jersey, the building of a systematic, well-resourced approach for screening children under the age of five is being explored. To support this effort, DCF is currently teaming with New Jersey's Department of Human Services' Division of Medical Assistance and Health Services (DMAHS). One aspect of this partnership is the Aligning Early Childhood and Medicaid initiative, which is engaging with Medicaid and other key stakeholders around coordinating care for children ages zero to three. In addition, utilizing new resources will allow for autism services to be covered as an Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) benefit. This work is an opportunity to develop a risk-stratified model of screening, care coordination, treatment and service delivery for Medicaid recipients which also will allow for alternate payment methods for families involved with DCF.

The integration of OIHW into CSOC also supports these efforts and helps to ensure that children in placement remain connected to resources and are not inappropriately

diagnosed with mental illness, other emotional or behavioral disorders, medically fragile conditions or developmental conditions, and are placed in settings appropriate to their true needs. As part of DCF's strategic plan, CSOC is undergoing a reorganization that has established a stakeholder advisory group that will inform and update future efforts towards promoting integrated health in primary and behavioral healthcare systems. The focus of CSOC's goals will be around promoting integrated health and behavioral health, building capacity to deliver evidence-based and best practice interventions and services, and enhancing CSOC's capacity to ensure equitable access.

Ensuring Health Care Needs of Youth Aging out of Placement

Since September 2010, it has been DCF practice that youth aging out of placement receive additional instruction related to their health care needs. This practice requires that youth, as they approach their 18th birthday, are provided with instruction regarding the importance of selecting a health care proxy and are provided with the option to execute such a document, as well as information regarding health insurance and health related resources. The instruction takes place in coordination with development of youth-directed Transition Plans. This instruction augments other state efforts to build life skills competencies with youth as they age into adulthood. Tools developed to assist casework and CHU staff include: a tri-fold pamphlet, medical proxy form, revised Transitional Plan for Adolescents, descriptive policy, and an updated health services section of DCF's Adolescent Services Guide. Ongoing tracking of the practice is done through supervisory review of the transitional and case plans.

CHU nurses also independently engage with youth ages 18-20 with open CP&P cases who are receiving services, whether or not they are in placement. Nurse engagement includes an assessment of the youth's ability to engage and navigate the health care system. CHU nurses provide the youth and young adults with ongoing health education and guidance to improve their ability to independently navigate the healthcare system.

OIHW has administered Medicaid Extension for youth ages 18-21 since 2001, based on the Chafee Act. With the advent of the new Federal Health Care Law effective January 1, 2014, this program was collaboratively adjusted to provide for Medicaid for eligible former foster youth through age 26. This reformed program is now known as Medicaid Extension for Young Adults, or MEYA. OIHW built on the partnership with DMAHS to increase inter-Departmental capacity to enroll eligible former foster youth into an appropriate Medicaid program once they are no longer involved with CP&P.

NJ FamilyCare, New Jersey's Medicaid program, offers more robust coverage services than MEYA for certain eligible populations such as pregnant women, disabled individuals, and adults without dependent children who are in need of intensive substance use or mental health services. OIHW works with DMAHS to identify former foster youth who may also be part of one of these NJ FamilyCare populations, and provide education and support for those youth who may benefit from enrollment in a FamilyCare program. Certain NJ FamilyCare programs supersede MEYA enrollment, and OIHW works with DMAHS and CP&P to ensure NJ FamilyCare enrollment for youth is as seamless as possible.

Through these coordinated efforts, the state has continued to consistently achieve 99-100% compliance with ensuring youth aging out of the child welfare system have access to medical coverage, with the only evident barriers being youth who actively refuse the MEYA service, or youth who remain ineligible.

The Child Health Units continue to train CP&P staff on recognizing pediatric health "red flags," using the enhanced Pediatric Health and Red Flags Tool developed in 2012 and completed in 2014. The final section of the tool, specific to Adolescents and Young Adults, was accepted in April 2014, and a training module on the Adolescent tool was provided in the Summer of 2014.

Conclusion

DCF continues to recognize the importance of ensuring that the basic medical and behavioral health care needs of all children are met. The Department recognizes this will require ongoing evaluation to incorporate necessary changes to infrastructure. As part of this process, DCF has already strengthened its infrastructure, which included early changes around case practice and collaboration and more recent changes in areas related to addressing trauma and enhancing service provision. Since the restructuring of DCF's health care delivery system and the release of the Coordinated Health Care Plan, service delivery and physical and behavioral health care outcomes for children in out-of-home placement have improved. The work, partnerships and reorganization outlined in this plan will continue to inform and drive health care oversight and coordination for DCF.