

Below is a helpful list of common terms and definitions for your state's Qualified Residential Treatment Program (QRTP). Be sure to check back for periodic updates to this glossary as new terms are added.

TERM	DEFINITION
Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA)	A new federal legislation signed into act in February 2018 that focuses on restructuring how federal funding is distributed in child welfare, with a focus on supporting children remaining in family settings. To accomplish that goal, FFPSA puts more focus on supporting evidence-based prevention services to try to reduce the need for foster care whenever it is safe to do so, and puts tighter restrictions on federal funding for congregate care settings, requiring that congregate care facilities meet requirements to become qualified residential treatment programs (QRTPs) and that an independent assessment take place to verify the need for residential treatment for each child referred or admitted to a QRTP to be eligible for federal funding.
Permanency Team	Each State/Tribal Agency is required to establish this for each child. The permanency team typically consists of appropriate biological family members, relatives, and fictive kin, as well as appropriate professionals who are a resource to the family or child, and may include teachers, medical or mental health providers, clergy, and court-appointed advocates for the child.
Qualified Residential Treatment Program (QRTP)	A newly-defined level of care for placement in a child care institution as outlined by the FFPSA. QRTPs must be accredited by an approved accrediting organization, have a trauma-informed treatment model, have registered or licensed nursing and other clinical staff available 24/7, facilitate engagement and participation of the families of the children receiving care, and provide after supports for at least 6 months post-discharge.
QRTP Exemptions	To be eligible to receive Title IV-E funding, residential programs must be designated as a QRTP unless they are considered to be a residential program that specializes in one of the following: • Prenatal, post-partum or parenting supports for youth • Supervised settings for youth ages 18+ who are living independently • Providing high-quality residential care and supportive services to children who have been or are at risk of being sex trafficking victims
QRTP 30-Day Assessment	An assessment that must be completed either prior to QRTP admission or within 30 days of admission at the latest that must be done by a qualified individual and involves working in conjunction with the child's permanency team, using an age-appropriate, evidence-based, validated, and functional assessment tool of the child's strengths and needs, determines the appropriate placement in the least restrictive setting to meet the child's needs consistent with the permanency plan, documents why the identified

	placement is most appropriate to meet the needs with the knowledge that lack of sufficient foster families is not an acceptable reason for why QRTP would be determined appropriate, documents the child's and permanency team's preferences for placement, and develops a list of child-specific short- and long-term mental and behavioral health goals. If the assessment has not been completed within 30 days of admission, IV-E reimbursement is unavailable for the entirety of the placement. If a State opts to forego the assessment, they may place a child in a QRTP setting but IV-E funding will cease after the first 14 days of placement. If placement is not needed for longer than 14 days (e.g., respite or emergency placement), an assessment is not necessary.
Qualified Individual	A trained professional or licensed clinician who is not an employee of the State/Tribal Child Welfare Agency and who is not connected to, or affiliated with, any placement setting in which children are placed by the State/Tribal Child Welfare Agency in order to ensure a conflict-free assessment.
Title IV-E Funding	Under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, states, territories, and tribes are entitled to claim partial reimbursement for the cost of providing foster care, adoption assistance, and kinship guardian assistance to children who meet federal eligibility criteria. Title IV-E funds can reimburse maintenance costs for children in foster care, which includes room and board, supervision, case management, and allocated indirect costs for children who are eligible. Title IV-E funds can be used to fund care in a QRTP for children who are eligible, provided that an independent assessment determines that QRTP care is appropriate either prior to admission or within 30 days of admission at the latest.
60 Day Court Review	Within 60 days of admission to a QRTP, a court review must take place that takes into consideration the assessment and determination completed by the Qualified Individual and the Court makes the final decision in determining if the needs of the child can be met in a family or foster family home and if not, if a QRTP is the most appropriate level of care in the least restrictive environment to meet the child's needs. The 60 day court review must also be completed and document appropriateness of QRTP admission in order for Title IV-E funds to be available for the duration of the placement.