

Continuum of Care Reform (CCR): Fiscal

March 13, 2018
Sacramento





Introduction to CCR: *History and Background*

Background

- Katie A. lawsuit
 - Filed July 2002
 - Settled December 2011
- Introduction to Continuum of Care Reform (CCR)
 - Assembly Bill 403
 - Passed October 11, 2015
 - Implemented January 1, 2017



CCR: Six Primary Principles

1. Effective and timely mental health services to all youth in foster care
2. Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Programs
3. The establishment of a Child and Family Team (CFT) process
4. The utilization of an Interagency Placement Committee (IPC)
5. The recruitment and retention process of potential caregivers through the establishment of the Resource Family Approval (RFA) process
6. Find permanency, approving families for legal guardianship or adoption and ensuring a youth's well-being.



Background

Number of youth on probation



Darker colors have more youth

California (2017)

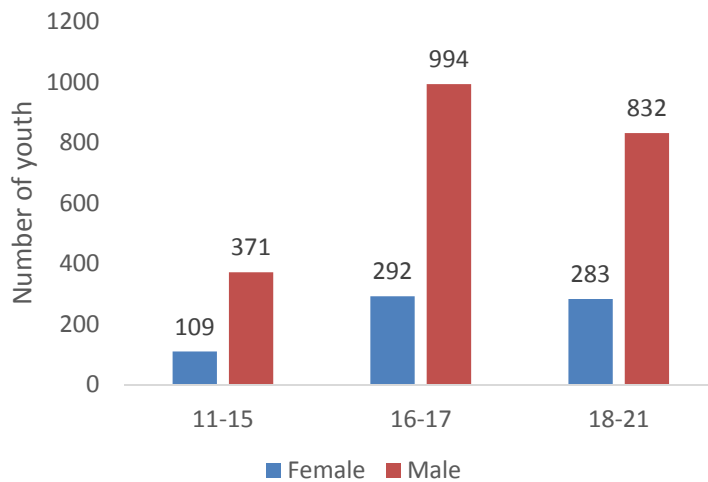
- Active Juvenile Probation Population: 30,000
- Wardship Probation: 22,000
- Population in Juvenile Detention or Camps: 4,600
- *Foster Care-Probation: 1,500
 - Kin and FFA Placements: 100
 - Group homes: 1,400

*Only includes youth under 18

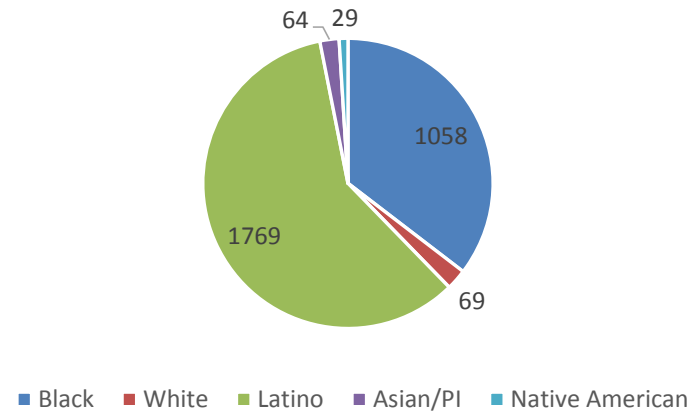


Probation Foster Care Youth Overview

Gender and Age of Youth in Probation Foster Care



Race and Ethnicity of Youth in Probation Foster Care



Challenges and Opportunities

- Collaboration with child welfare and mental health
- Expanding family engagement
- Reducing use of out-of-home placement



Training Overview and Purpose

- Understand short, medium, and long-term ramifications of CCR for fiscal and programming staff
- Demonstrate proficiency with the new Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) terminology and the relevant CFLs.
- Identify applicable funding streams for placement youth and apply multiple strategies for accessing them as CCR evolves
- Share skills necessary to successfully apply rules for claiming.
- Identify strategies to leverage and maximize CCR funding resources in current and future years and to assist in the process of department fiscal planning.
- Define strategies to effectively work across fiscal and program divisions.
- Share strategies employed and examine how to apply other counties' strategies within your funding construct.



An Overview of the Day

- An introduction to CCR and background
- Foster Parent Recruitment, Retention and Support (FPRRS)
- Child and Family Team (CFT)
- Resource Family Approval (RFA)
- Second Level Review
- AA 190s and CCR Reconciliation
- Summary



Introductions

Please tell us your:

- Name
- Position
- Department
- What do you want to get out the training today?



Resource Materials

- In your workbook:
 - Summary ACLs/CFLs
 - Five-Year Projection
- Handouts:
 - 17/18 Allocation FPRRS
 - 17/18 Allocation CFT
 - 17/18 Allocation RFA
 - 16/17 Allocation Second Level Review
- CPOC CCR Webpage: <https://www.cpoc.org/continuum-care-reform>



Questions from your Peers

“Which of the funding streams sunset and which are ongoing?”

“How are the various funding streams distributed and who manages them?”

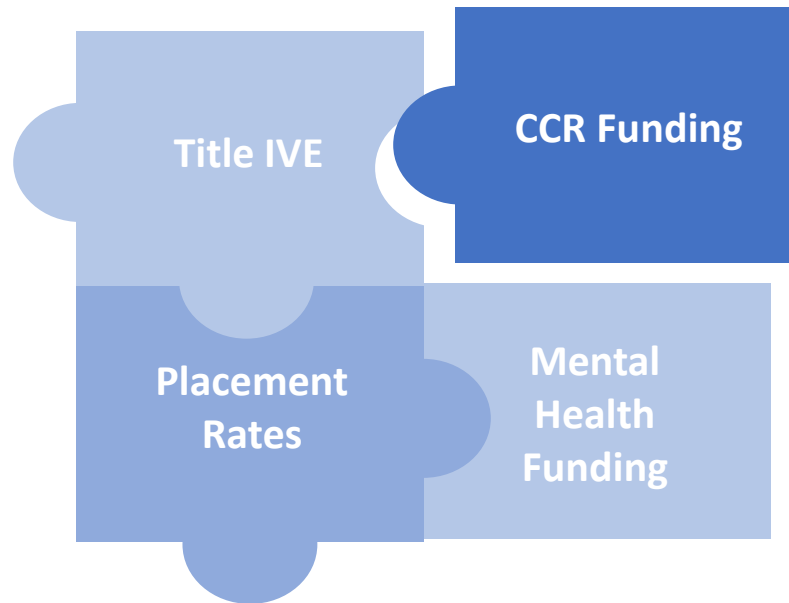
“Can we find out what our remaining fund balances are?”

“What expenses and activities are allowable, and how are other counties using their funds?”

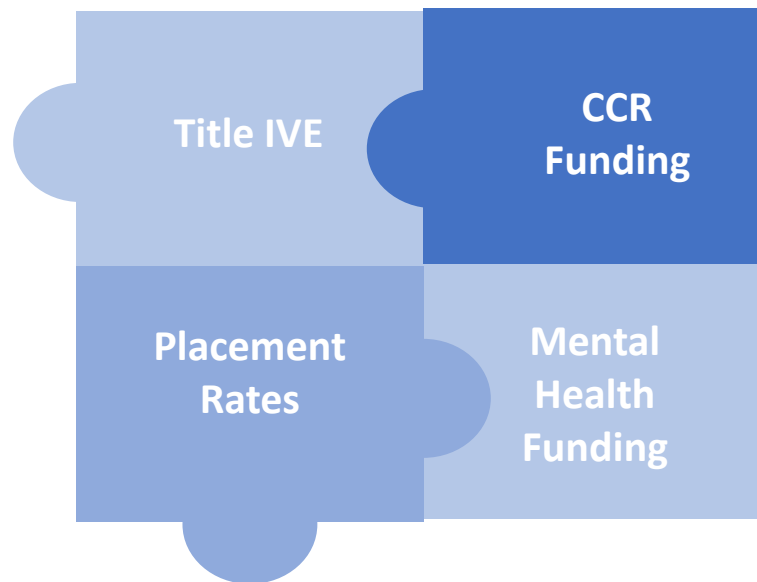
“Can we use CFT funding to pay for a contract or dedicated position to carry out CFT functions?”



CCR is a Piece of the Puzzle



CCR is a Piece of the Puzzle



The CCR Processes and Funding Streams

Processes

- IPC
- CFT
- RFA
- STRTP

Funding Streams

- FPRRS
- CFT
- RFA
- Second Level Review



CCR Funding

All of CCR funding is on one ledger.

It is important to claim to the right funding stream, but technically all of the CCR allocations are lumped together.



CCR Funding Streams

Question: Who manages the funds?

Answer:

- Management of the allocated funds is by the assigned County agency for the representative assigned funding amounts.
- Child Welfare manages their allocation and Probation Departments manage their allocation.
- Some counties are jointly managing the funding through MOUs between their Child Welfare Department and Probation.



CCR Funding Streams

Question: What happens when a fund cap is reached?

Answer:

All of CCR is on one ledger. The allocations are lumped together and rolls together.

Probation departments do not determine which funding stream will be used to cover the overage.

Once the ledger total has been exceeded, the costs shift to probation only.

Title IV-E may still be drawn down for Title IV-E eligible activities, but the nonfederal share would be probation only.



CCR Funding Streams: Claiming After CCR Funding is Exhausted

- Counties should continue to submit claims even after the state funding is exhausted
- This helps to determine actual costs and inform future allocations
- CDSS will reconcile when probation department has claimed over an allocation and this will be addressed during the Reconciliation process to be outlined later in this training. Important to note here however, that DSS is responsible for fully reimbursing counties for any new activities mandates post the 2011 realignment per Prop. 30
- Counties can continue to claim for federal share (50%) of eligible Title IV-E activities under PC 947



CCR Funding Streams

Question: How do we know what our remaining fund balances are?

- Answer:
- Final balances are not available until close out. Unofficial balances can be estimated using expenditure data.
- Probation would need to track their expenditures at the local level.
- Using the allocation letter and program code expenditures, the DFA C430 will show each quarter's expenditures.
- For example, the DFA C430 unofficial expenditure data for the September 2017 quarter would be available in December 2017 (average 3 month lag); adjustments would be released approximately August 2018.



Question: How can we be sure that events which occur rarely will be captured in a time study?

Answer: Counties have the option to utilize any of the methodologies approved in the County Cost Allocation Plan

(<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/Portals/9/FSAB/FY2015-16CCAP.pdf?ver=2017-04-13-062020-983>).

Time studies should accurately and proportionately capture time spent to activities. In cases where activities are very similar to other program codes, such as second level admin reviews being similar to case management, probation would claim costs to PC 127 and a percentage (determined by CDSS and CPOC) of the activity's cost will be shifted to the CCR ledger to receive the general funds.



Training Activity

- At your tables, make a list of questions you have about CCR fiscal processes and funding streams.





FPRRS:

Foster Parent Recruitment, Retention and Support

Overview

“Counties shall utilize FPRRS funding to recruit, retain, and support foster parents, resource families, and relative caregivers. Counties that receive funding for their approved plans will be required to report the outcomes achieved using these funds and the activities that contributed to those outcomes.” (CFL No. 17/18-37)



FPRRS: Allocation Formula

- AB 403
 - codified an annual application submission requirement
 - created a new requirement for counties to report on FPRRS funds received during the previous year
- CDSS creates cost estimates



FPPRS Allocation

FPPRS	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Allocation	<p>\$17.2m (CWD and CPD)</p> <p>\$721,549 (participating CPDs)</p>	<p>\$43.2m (CWD and CPD)</p> <p>\$15.5m (participating CPDs)</p> <p>Includes: \$5m to LA \$10.5m based on % of RCL costs</p> <p>Unspent funds from FY 2015-16</p>	<p>\$43.2m (CWD and CPD)</p> <p>\$15.5m (participating CPDs)</p> <p>Includes: \$5m to LA \$10.5m based on % of RCL costs</p> <p>Unspent funds from FY 2016-17*</p>
Notes	Unspent funds rolled over to FY 2016-17	Unspent funds rolled over to FY 2017-18	*Authority exists; CDSS working with CPOC to operationalize; CFL pending.

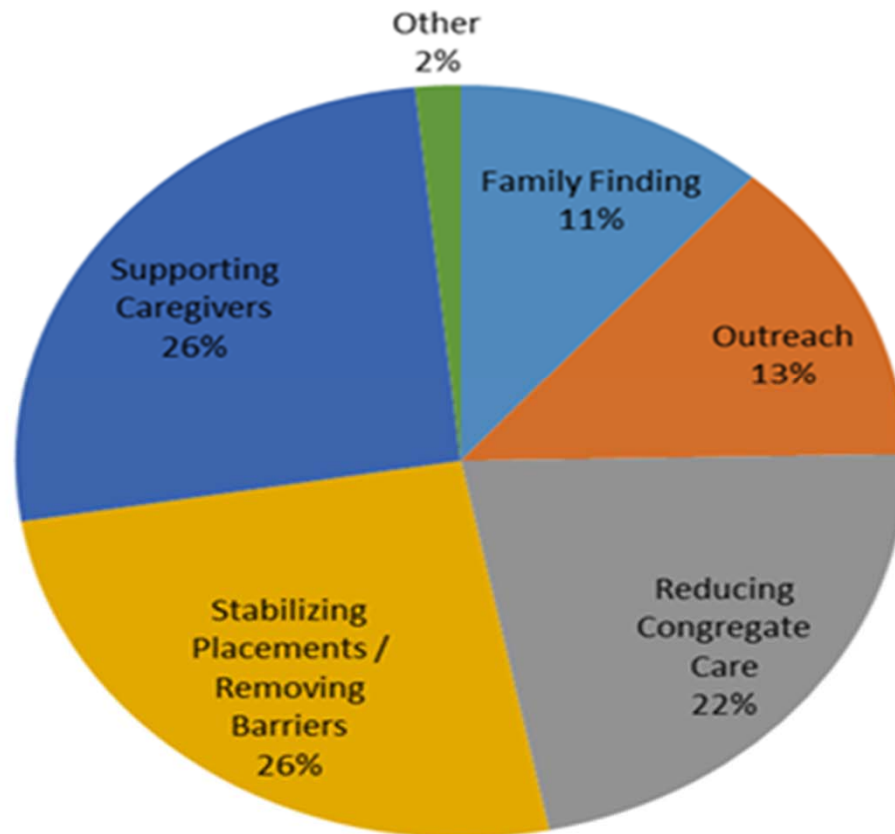
FY 2015-16: CFL 15/16-58
 FY 2016-17: ACL 16-52
 FY 2017-18: CFL 17/18-37

FPRRS Plans

- Counties must submit plans annually to CDSS
- Plans should include:
 - Definition of the specific goal or goals
 - Description of the strategy or strategies to address those goals
 - Explanation or rationale for the proposed strategy or strategies
 - List or description of the outcomes that shall be reported
- Plans no longer have to be approved, but activities outside of the plan must be in support of FPRRS overall goals
- Probation must articulate the reasoning for the activity in its outcome report



FY 2016-17 Proportional FPRRS Expenditures by Goal



Question: Is FPRRS funding one-time or ongoing?

Answer:

- Funding for FPRRS is one-time and subject to State budget approval each year
- This funding stream has been appropriated each year by the State since the pilot programs began in FY 2015-16
- This one-time funding has been allocated in FY 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18
- Allocations are expected to be received through Fiscal Year 2018-19
- Due to the sunset of FPRRS funding, the outcome tracking for FPRRS funds is crucial. If CPOC needs to advocate for funding beyond 2018-19, we need to be able to articulate with facts what the negative impacts will be to youth and resource parents if we lose this funding.

NOTE: FPRRS is the only CCR funding stream that is scheduled to sunset.



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Question: Is a youth on probation only considered a foster youth when they are in out-of-home placement?

Answer: Yes. A youth who has not been officially placed out of the home is not a foster youth. If a county plan includes other activities with youth and families prior to placement in the foster care system in their FPRRS plan, these activities could be funded with this funding stream if probation can articulate the reasoning behind such activities.

- A cost for a Probation non-foster/non candidate youth would be considered allowable so long as the cost can be justified as serving the purpose of the FPRRS Program.
- Probation would direct charge these codes to the non-federal FPRRS claiming code.



Training Activity

- What are some of the challenges you're experiencing at the county level?



Allowable Uses

“Allowable activities should reflect those outlined in the County Probation Department’s approved* FPPRS plan. Activities include but are not limited to: (CFL No. 15/16-48)

1. Administrative activities to provide and improve direct services and supports to foster parents, relative caregivers, and resources families;
2. Removal of barriers in those areas defined as priorities in the county’s FPPRS plan and subsequent reports on outcomes
3. Intensive relative finding, engagement and navigation efforts;

*Plans no longer have to be approved.



Allowable Uses

Continued...

4. Emerging technological, evidence-informed, or other non-traditional approaches for outreach to potential foster parents, relative caregivers and resource families
5. Time spent preparing for and providing short-term training to CPD staff
6. Time spent preparing for and providing short-term training to current and prospective foster parents



Allowable Uses

Allowable expenditures for activities can include but are not limited to:

1. Staffing to provide and improve direct services and supports to foster parents, relative caregivers, and resource families
2. Removal of barriers in those areas defined as priorities in the county's FPRRS plan and subsequent reports on outcomes
3. Exceptional child needs not covered by the caregiver-specific rate that would normalize the child's experience, stabilize the placement, or enhance the dependent's wellbeing
4. Child care



Allowable Uses

Continued...

5. Intensive relative finding, engagement and navigation efforts
6. Emerging technological, evidence-informed, or other non-traditional approaches to outreach to potential foster parents, relative caregivers, and resource families
7. Training for foster parents
8. Training for staff



Allowable Uses and the IV-E Waiver

- FPPRS (and CFT) is inside the Waiver, while RFA is outside the Waiver.
- Waiver counties have access to all codes and shall claim to the same codes as non-waiver counties.

CDSS Q&A document dated 12/6/16



Unallowable Uses

- Unallowable: Activities that were funded by the County previously with other funds. FPRRS money must be used to supplement and may not supplant.
- Any activity that cannot be articulated in support of FPRRS goals.



FPRRS County Example: Humboldt County

Humboldt County: The county spent \$1,913 in FPRRS funding in FY 2016-17 providing child care for 58 children in the care of prospective resource families, for 16 sessions of mandatory pre-service trainings that caregivers must complete in order to become an approved home. The FKCE program through College of the Redwoods, which provides pre-service trainings, previously provided child care for its attendees; however, it was unable to continue to do so this fiscal year. The lack of child care at these required trainings was identified as a barrier by caregivers; the county has provided child care funding to eliminate that barrier and assist caregivers in completing their trainings.



FPRRS County Example: Kings County

Kings County: Two general recruitment activities and one targeted recruitment activity (for a specific youth) were conducted with churches in the community. The targeted recruitment activity was conducted on behalf of a 16-year-old in Permanency Planning who had been in four different placements. This recruitment was successful; the youth has now been in his current placement for eight months, and both the resource family and the youth want to proceed to adoption.



Training Activity

- At your table, discuss:
 1. What can you take away from the two county examples?
 2. What are some examples of use of FPRRS funding from your county?
- Be prepared to report out.





CFT:

Child and Family Team

Definition

- The CFT is a group of individuals who are engaged by the placing agency to identify the strengths and needs of the child and his or her family
- The CFT helps to achieve positive outcomes for safety, permanency, and well-being
- The child and his or her family may request specific persons to be included on the team
- When developing the case plan and during the child assessment processes, the placing agency must consider any recommendations of the CFT and document the rationale for any inconsistencies between the case plan and CFT recommendations

706.6 and 16501.1). (ACIN I-50-16)

(WIC sections



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CFT: Allocation

- This allocation is provided to counties for:
 - activities related to facilitating and participating in CFT meetings
 - to identify supports and services they think are needed to achieve permanency
 - enable a child to identify supports and services that are needed to achieve permanency
 - enable a child to live in the least restrictive family setting to improve outcomes and promote normal childhood experiences.



CFT Allocation

CFT	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Allocation	--	<p>\$22m (CWD and CPD)</p> <p>\$1.6m CPDs</p>	<p>\$51.1m (CWD and CPD)</p> <p>\$5.6m CPDs</p> <p>Unspent funds from FY 2016-17*</p>
Notes		<p>Funds were distributed based on a percent to total of the average point-in-time FY 2015-16 Child Welfare Services Foster Care cases as reported on the CA Child Welfare Indicators Project.</p> <p>Unspent funds rolled over to FY 17-18</p>	<p>The FY 2017-18 GF allocations for the counties participating in the Title IV-E California Well-Being Project will be included in a forthcoming Title IV-E California Well-Being Project final allocation CFL, but are also displayed in CFL 17/18-42</p> <p>*Authority exists; CDSS working with CPOC to operationalize; CFL pending.</p>

FY 2016-17: CFL 16/17-24

FY 2017-18: CFL 17/18-42

Training Activity

- What are some of the challenges you're experiencing at the county level?



Allowable Uses

The CFT activities the County Welfare Departments (CWDs) or County Probation Departments (CPDs) perform must be associated with the convening of child, youth and family-centered CFTs and CFT meetings to:

- Identify
- Assess
- Plan
- Monitor support and services that are needed to achieve child and public safety, permanency and well-being.

CFL 16/17-22



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Allowable Uses

The activities include, but are not limited to:

1. Providing input for the development of a child and family-centered case plan that articulates specific strategies for achieving the child, youth and the family's goals based on addressing identified needs, including meeting related court orders when required and building on or developing strengths.
2. Providing input into the placement decision made by the CFT and the services to be provided in order to support the child or youth.



Allowable Uses

Continued...

3. Engaging and preparing the CFT members for CFT meetings
4. Coordinating and conducting a CFT meeting
5. Participation time at the CFT meeting
6. Documenting results of the CFT



Allowable Uses

- CFT (and FPPRS) is inside the Waiver, while RFA is outside the Waiver.
- Waiver counties have access to all codes and shall claim to the same codes as non-waiver counties.

CDSS Q&A document dated 12/6/16



Allowable Uses

Both the social worker and probation officer can charge time for the same child if both are making a referral to services and are not duplicating activities or services. If two staff are charging for the same youth, they must ensure that each party:

1. Perform its duties under an established protocol;
2. No duplication of activities or services occurs;
3. Ensure the services are indeed distinct and different; and
4. The CFT claimed cost is not duplicative.



CFT – Travel Costs

- CPDs can direct charge for travel costs as long as all travel is claimed consistently.
- Some county departments include travel in their “indirect cost rate.” These departments cannot charge directly for travel because it is already covered in their indirect rate.



Allowable Uses

CFT Detention-Probation Non-Federal was established to capture Probation Officer participation in youth and family-centered CFT meetings for youth who:

- are in detention and
- have court orders for placement into Foster Care
- or in cases where the deputy probation officer knows he or she will be recommending to the court that the youth be placed into foster care.

CFL 17/18-



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Question: Can CFT facilitation be contracted or staff hired specifically to provide this service with funding allocation?

Answer:

- As long as the staff (or contractor) are performing the functions allowable, either option is allowable.
- A time study would still need to be completed if it is a staff member, however if a contract is being claimed there is no need for a time study.
- CDSS is revising the program code description to provide clarity with a separate third party facilitator.



Unallowable Uses

- Activities already claimed to Program Code (PC) 128 (Probation Title IV-E Pre-Placement) and PC 127 (Probation Title IV-E Case Management).
- Funding must be used to supplement and not supplant these activities. CFTs costs for candidates are not reimbursable with CFT funds, however these costs may be claimed under the PC 128.
- However, CFTs for candidates are not required.



CFT County Example: San Diego County

- The Probation Department has created a *Family Engagement Unit*, under the umbrella of the Placement Division.
- It consists of one SPO, five DPOs (also known as Family Engagement Specialists) and one Probation Aide.
- The primary responsibility of two of the DPOs in the unit will be facilitating Child and Family Team (CFT) meetings for all juvenile probationers in out-of-home placement throughout the various units/regions in the Probation Department.



CFT County Example: Napa County

- Napa County is in the process of partnering with a Foster Family Agency for Family Finding Services for all youth determined to be at risk for out of home placement.
- They are combining CFT and FPRRS funding to pay for a position that is dedicated to facilitating CFTs, as well as collaborating with child welfare for recruitment activities and RFA.



Training Activity

- At your table, discuss:
 1. What can you take away from the two county examples?
 2. What are some examples of use of CFT funding from your county?
- Be prepared to report out.



Morning Recap

- Overview of CCR
- FPRRS
- CFT



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BREAK

Lunch



RFA:
Resource Family Approval

Morning Take-Aways

- What is your biggest take-away from the morning session?



Definition and History

- The RFA Program was established by AB 340, which created Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) section 16519.5, to develop a unified approval process for prospective Foster Care providers and adoptive parents. Specifically, W&IC section 16519.5 required CDSS, in consultation with county child welfare agencies, foster parent associations, and other interested community parties, to implement a unified, family friendly and child-centered resource family approval process.
- The RFA Program replaces the multiple processes for licensing foster family homes and approving relatives and non-relative extended family members as Foster Care providers, guardians and approving adoptive families.



RFA Allocation

RFA	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Allocation	--	<p>Allocation provided to CWD</p> <p>Total non-federal costs = \$14.3m Of which \$6.3m was offset by subsumed activities within the 2011 Realignment base funding \$8m in GF Unspent funds rolled over to FY 17-18</p>	<p>\$27.9m (CWD and CPD)</p> <p>\$10.6m* subsumed activities</p> <p>\$1.2m CPDs</p> <p>Based on budget assumption for FFA conversion with minimum floors: Very small counties = \$3,000 Small counties = \$3,000 Medium counties = \$10,000</p> <p>Unspent funds from FY 2016-17**</p>
Notes			<p>*\$10.6m associated with licensing activities related to RFA were realigned for CWDs **Authority exists; CDSS working with CPOC to operationalize; CFL pending.</p>

Training Activity

- What are some of the challenges you're experiencing at the county level?



Allowable Uses

- Activities performed for:
 - an applicant
 - an approved family applicant
 - an approved resource family (resource families may be related or non-related caregivers)



Allowable Uses

- Include RFA recruitment
- Completing the comprehensive assessment as described in the Resource Family Written Directives and may also include but are not limited to:
 1. Background checks, clearances and assessment
 2. Home environment assessment
 3. Permanency assessment



Allowable Uses

Continued...

4. Pre-approval training
5. Written assessment
6. Activities related to emergency placements and placements based on a compelling reason
7. Information and data system activities
8. Travel related to any of the above activities



Allowable Uses

Continued...

9. Training in the RFA Program for staff

- Training personnel employed or preparing for employment by the Title IV-E agency administering the State Plan
- Short-term training provided to current or prospective foster or adoptive parents.
- Training provided to members of the state licenses or approved child care institutions providing foster care and adoptive children receiving Title IV-E assistance



RFA County Example: Tulare County

- Forty-five resource parents were given access to the Foster Parent College website to accrue training hours online.
- There were 49 trainings completed by care providers using FPC.
- Because of the high demand from resource families wishing to access eLearning, the county will purchase 150 licenses in FY 2017-18, so more resource families have this opportunity.
- With the increase in licenses, the number of caregivers using FPC will more than triple.



RFA County Example: Los Angeles County

- The department organized a fostering home event, for which 114 families RSVP'd and 70 attended;
- In addition, 72 families attended as walk-ins.
- In total, 142 families attended the event.
- Of those who attended, 65 individuals attended the joint on-site orientation, and 40 families submitted their application.
- DCFS processed live scans for 57 individuals and 25 families registered for the RFA pre-approval training.



Training Activity

- At your table, discuss:
 1. What can you take away from the two county examples?
 2. What are some examples of use of RFA funding from your county?
- Be prepared to report out.





Second Level Review

Second Level Review: Definition

- Second level administration review is to ensure that a group home or Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) continues to be an appropriate placement for a child or non-minor dependent. (CFL 19/17-71)
- Second level review is required by probation for youth 13 years or older when the youth has resided in a group home or STRTP for 12 consecutive months. Second level review must be done for probation youth age 12 and younger every 6 months.
- The Chief Probation Officer or his/her designee must approve continued placement. (ACL 17-122)



Second Level Review Allocation

Second Level Review	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18
Allocation	--	<p>\$23,000 (CWDs and CPDs)</p> <p>\$8,000 CPDs</p>	<p>\$23,000 (CWDs and CPDs)</p> <p>\$8,000 CPDs</p> <p>Unspent funds from FY 2016-17*</p>
Notes		<p>Funds were distributed based on FY 2015-16 group home caseload percentages, by county, from California Child Welfare Indicators Project.</p> <p>Minimum floor of \$85 applied to each county. Counties with funding over \$150 were adjusted to help meet the minimum floor.</p> <p>Unspent funds rolled over to FY 2017-18</p>	<p>*Authority exists; CDSS working with CPOC to operationalize; CFL pending.</p> <p>CFL 16/17-51</p>

Accessing General Fund

- CPDs should claim time on Second Level Reviews to Code 127 (Probation IV-E Case Management).
- CDSS will process manual adjustments at FY 2016-17 closeout so counties will receive the GF share of the costs.

CFL 16/17-71



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Allowable Uses

Allowable activities include documentation of the plan for transition and activities necessary to plan for that transition into a family-like foster care placement from a group home or Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Placement.

- Prepping case for presentation to Chief and/or designee
- Time spent reviewing case with Chief/designee
- Documenting that review occurred in case file either through case notes or in case plan



Training Activity

- What other questions do you have about Second Level Review funding?
- What are some of the challenges you're experiencing at the county level?





A 190s and CCR Reconciliation

Statement of Cash Advances

Also known as the AA 190



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What is the AA 190?

- The AA 190 statement itemizes the estimates/advances, expenditures, adjustments and supplements for the month or quarter by program and fund.
- Each claim schedule has a corresponding AA 190 statement.
- CFL No. 15/16-60 provides a general overview of each section of the AA 190.
- <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/Letters-Regulations/Letters-and-Notices/County-Fiscal-Letters>



Statement of Cash Advances (AA 190)

- Starting in July 2016, electronic (Excel) versions of the AA 190 were made available on CDSS' Extranet webpage.
- In February 2017, with the rollout of a new redesigned CDSS website, AA 190 forms were moved to a 'blind' page – can only be accessed directly from webpage link.



Statement of Cash Advances (AA 190)

STATEMENT OF CASH ADVANCE - AA190 STATE OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY - DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES			
CONTACTS: COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE PAYMENT UNIT OR IV-E WAIVER PAYMENT UNIT PAYMENT PROBLEMS, AA190 AND CLAIM LETTER INQUIRIES: fsycass@dss.ca.gov or IV-Ewaiverpayment@dss.ca.gov FEDERAL REPORTING SECTION FNS209 AND FEDERAL CATALOG INQUIRES: cheley.swart@dss.ca.gov		ADVANCE MONTH: July 2017 COUNTY: County Warrant Release Date: July 14, 2017 Schedule Number: #####	A
	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL
<i>PROB IV-E & GHMV (PT) (CFDA #93.658)</i>			
ADVANCES (100%)	07/17 MO	16,000.00	16,000.00
Total Advances		16,000.00	16,000.00
ADJUSTMENT FOR PRIOR PERIOD:			
Actual Expenditures	03/17 QTR	40,000.00	40,000.00
Less: Advance	03/17 QTR	(38,000.00)	(38,000.00)
Net Adjustment		2,000.00	2,000.00
Net Adjustment Deferred - Recoupment			
Net Adjustment Deferred - Payment			
Total Prior Period Adjustment		2,000.00	2,000.00
MISC. ADJUSTMENT			
Total Miscellaneous Adjustment			
TOTAL PROB IV-E GHMV (PT) (CFDA #93.658)		18,000.00	18,000.00
AS SHOWN ON REMITTANCE ADVICES			
PROB IV-E & GHMV (PT)(CFDA #93.658)		18,000.00	18,000.00
TOTAL REMITTANCE		18,000.00	18,000.00
Sch No. #####			
COMMENTS:			F

CONTACTS:			ADVANCE MONTH:	July 2017	A
COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE PAYMENT UNIT OR IV-E WAIVER PAYMENT UNIT			COUNTY:	County	
PAYMENT PROBLEMS, AA190 AND CLAIM LETTER INQUIRIES:			Warrant Release Date:	July 14, 2017	
fscass@dss.ca.gov or IV-Ewaiverpayment@dss.ca.gov			Schedule Number:	#####	
FEDERAL REPORTING SECTION					
FNS209 AND FEDERAL CATALOG INQUIRIES: cheley.swart@dss.ca.gov					
	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTAL		
<i>PROB IV-E & GHMV (PT) (CFDA #93.658)</i>					
ADVANCES (100%)	07/17 MO	16,000.00	16,000.00		B
Total Advances		16,000.00	16,000.00		

Section A

- Advance month, county name, warrant release date and claim schedule number.
- **Payment Problems, AA190 and Claim Inquiries:** This line provides the contact for county inquiries on the AA190 and the County Expense Letter.
- **FNS209 and Federal Catalog Inquiries:** This line provides the contact for county inquiries on Federal Catalog numbers.

Section B

- Program name and the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number associated with federal funds.
- Monthly advance provided for the program identified above.

ADJUSTMENT FOR PRIOR PERIOD:			
Actual Expenditures	03/17 QTR	40,000.00	40,000.00
Less: Advance	03/17 QTR	(38,000.00)	(38,000.00)
Net Adjustment		2,000.00	2,000.00
Net Adjustment Deferred - Recoupment			
Net Adjustment Deferred - Payment			
Total Prior Period Adjustment		2,000.00	2,000.00



Section C

- **Actual Expenditures:** Actual audited expenditures from the County Expense Claim (CEC).
- **Less Advance:** Amount advanced to county for the expenditures on the line above.
- **Net Adjustment:** Net of actual audited expenditures minus the advance.
- **Net Adjustment Deferred Recoupment:** Recoupment of an advance amount that is deferred in this schedule and will be recouped at a later date in another schedule.
- **Net Adjustment Deferred Payment:** Payment amount to be deferred and paid at a later date in another schedule.

<u>MISC. ADJUSTMENT</u>			D
Total Miscellaneous Adjustment _____			
TOTAL PROB IV-E GHMV (PT) (CFDA #93.658)	18,000.00	18,000.00	E
AS SHOWN ON REMITTANCE ADVICES			
PROB IV-E & GHMV (PT)(CFDA #93.658)	18,000.00	18,000.00	
TOTAL REMITTANCE	18,000.00	18,000.00	F
Sch No. #####			
COMMENTS:			

Section D

- **Miscellaneous Adjustment:** Miscellaneous adjustments include claim payment adjustments for other periods and cash claim payments.

Section E

- **Shown on Remittance Advices:** Presents the summary information that appears on the associated Remittance Advice (AA215). Copies of the RAs are sent to the County Treasurer's Office to notify them of a forthcoming payment.

Section F

- **Comments:** The State uses this section to provide important information that counties may need to reconcile their books or general information to help counties identify any changes in the way programs are being paid.

Questions?

- To obtain the webpage link to access the AA190s, please email CDSS Extranet Reports inbox

Email: ADMFSABExtranetReports@dss.ca.gov



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

Group Discussion



CCR Reconciliation Process



CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS OF CALIFORNIA

Framework of Funding and Reconciliation

- With the implementation of CCR, CDSS provided an upfront investment via assistance and administrative cost:
 - Level of Care Rate System
 - FPRRS, CFT, RFA, 2nd Level Admin Review
- Assistance savings will be generated through the stepdown of expensive GH placements to less expensive lower levels of care.
- CDSS will reconcile the assistance savings with the upfront CCR administrative investments with the goal of reducing future investments. The Department will begin to reconcile FY 16-17 in the Fall of 2018.



Framework of Funding

- CDSS will look at the caseload movement post CCR.
- In assistance, the difference in the programs Cost-per-Case for both Pre CCR and Post CCR will be monitored on a monthly basis.
- CCR administrative costs will be monitored on a quarterly basis through the budgeting process and CDSS will make budget adjustment based on actual claims.



Reconciliation Process

- Using the pre-CCR cost per case that was developed for each program (FC, AAP, Kin-GAP etc.) , a by county analysis will be conducted on a post-CCR cost per case for each program.
- Any change from the pre-CCR cost per case will be the net result of the increase due to the Home-Based Family Care rate, offset by a reduction in cost from the step down of higher cost group home cases to lower levels of care.
- Any savings from the GH stepdown will be used to offset future CCR administrative funding for each county.



Reconciliation Process Continued

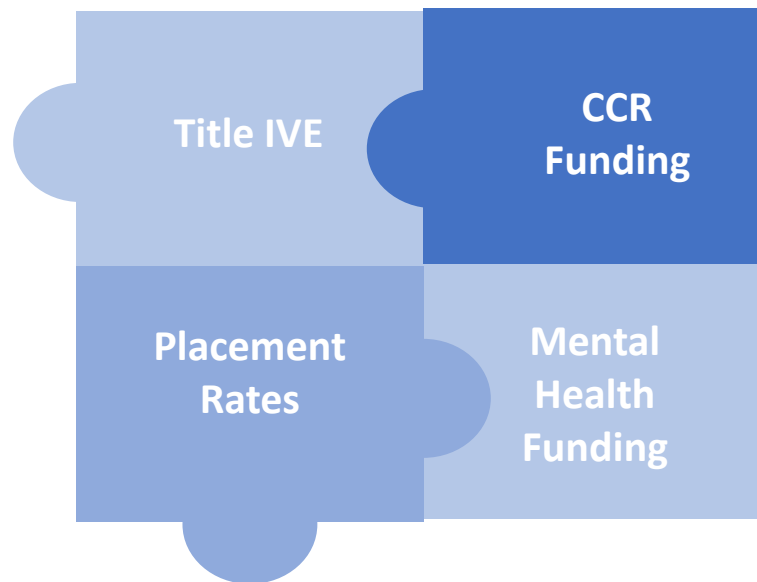
- Program costs that remain due to lack of reinvestment funds from cases moving out of congregate care will continue to be funded up to the allocation.
- Expenditures that exceed the statewide amount allocated for the services programs will be considered during the budgeting process.





Summary

CCR is a Piece of the Puzzle



Flexible Funding Sources

- San Diego County: Child Welfare uses Social Services Realignment funding (SCIAP) for many of its pro-social activities.
- San Diego County: Probation Department provides three months post program supervision as aftercare.



Additional County Examples

- Napa County
 - Dummies, First-Aid Certification care and related supplies to train foster care parents for First Aid/CPR.
 - Money to support foster families to pay for normalizing activities like sports, family movie nights, bikes etc.
- San Diego County
 - Smoke alarm detectors to assist families with their home inspections
 - Gas cards for travel to meet with their youth.
 - As part of marketing, the department has purchased banners and table covers for community events to recruit and promote foster parenting.



Training Activity

- What are some examples of how your county is using other funding streams for aftercare, family engagement and support, etc.?
- What is the biggest take-away from the training today?



Recap of the Day

- Overview of CCR
- FPRRS
- CFT
- RFA
- Second Level Review
- AA 190 and Reconciliation



Parking Lot and Unanswered Questions

- What's left in the Parking Lot?
- Are there any remaining Unanswered Questions?
- Is there anything to add?



Next Steps

- CPOC CCR Conference April 16-17 in Sacramento
- Upcoming CFL/ACL:
 - CFL for 17/18 FPRRS and Second Level allocations
 - ACLCFL for Emergency Assistance claiming related to RFA
- Continue claiming to specific CCR Funding Streams and Track Outcomes
- Check CPOC website for CCR resources
- Share challenges and successes with your Chief

