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Icebreaker Question

What are your favorite backyard barbecue dishes?

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Hi. We're CalTrin!

Who we are

- The California Training Institute
- Funded by the State of California, Dept. of Social Services, Office of Child Abuse Prevention (OCAP)
- We support child abuse prevention in California through professional development and extended learning.

Training Domains



Direct Service
Delivery Skills



Evidence-Based/
Evidence-Informed
Service Delivery



Management &
Leadership
Development



Trauma-Informed
Systems



This training was made possible with funding from the California Department of Social Services, Office of Child Abuse Prevention. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, and/or recommendations expressed are those of the CEBC /CalTrin and do not necessarily reflect the views of the California Department of Social Services.

Housekeeping



This presentation is being recorded.



Locate the controls on the toolbar at the bottom of your screen.



Access the presentation slides now! The link can be found in the chat.



When using the chat, please reply to all panelists and attendees (when appropriate and within comfort level).



A brief survey will be available after the training.



A follow-up email will be sent to all participants within 2 days.

THE COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTION PLAN LEARNING SERIES



THE COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTION PLAN LEARNING SERIES

TODAY'S TOPIC: FISCAL & FUNDING

GETTING READY TO DELIVER FAMILY FIRST PREVENTION SERVICES



THE COMPREHENSIVE PREVENTION PLAN LEARNING SERIES



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OUR PRESENTERS



READINESS DOMAINS

1. Governance
2. Cross-sector collaboration
3. Fiscal and Funding
4. Program design and service array
5. Service quality and outcomes
6. Workforce training and development
 - County
 - Service providers
7. Policies, rules, and regulations
8. Reporting
9. Automation



READINESS FOCUS

1. Governance
2. Cross-sector collaboration
3. Fiscal and Funding
4. Program design and service array
5. Service quality and outcomes
6. Workforce training and development
 - County
 - Service providers
7. Policies, rules, and regulations
8. Reporting
9. Automation



FISCAL & FUNDING: A Deeper Cut

Certainty grants

FFTA funds

Cost models, spending plans and budgets

Contracts

Block Grant

Rate calculations

IV-E (Match, Payer of Last Resort, MOE)

Accounting, claiming and reimbursement processes



NOT SO FAST: A Strategic Start

- In partnership with other involved local agencies, local scan is completed:
 - all EBPs,
 - all other waiver and non-waiver-funded prevention services, and
 - includes funding source (agency and stream), costs, outcomes, funding sources, location, capacity, and utilization
- Cross-sector estimates haven been created of the number of children and families with called out SA, MH, and/or PS needs within each Family First candidacy subgroup including their geographic locations
- EBPs have been matched to local population needs and cultures, and gaps have been identified against chosen outcomes
- A cross-sector oversight body for prevention has been agreed to, which has a way to engage those with lived experience and those disproportionately represented in the system



The Problem

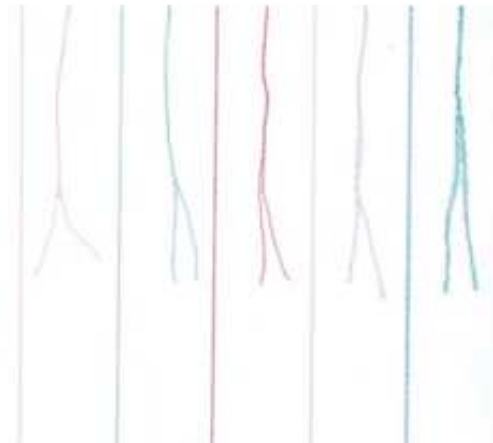
- Traditional IV-E is not aligned with the goals of child welfare.
- **The Family First Prevention Services Act** moves policy and funding more in alignment with good child welfare practice.

Sorting Things Out

What it feels like now



What we will do first



What we will strive for moving forward



The Institute for Innovation and
Implementation
University of Maryland, School of Social Work

Key Point

- Always remember that the important considerations are your **vision and goals** for the children and families you serve.
- Funding is important – but...

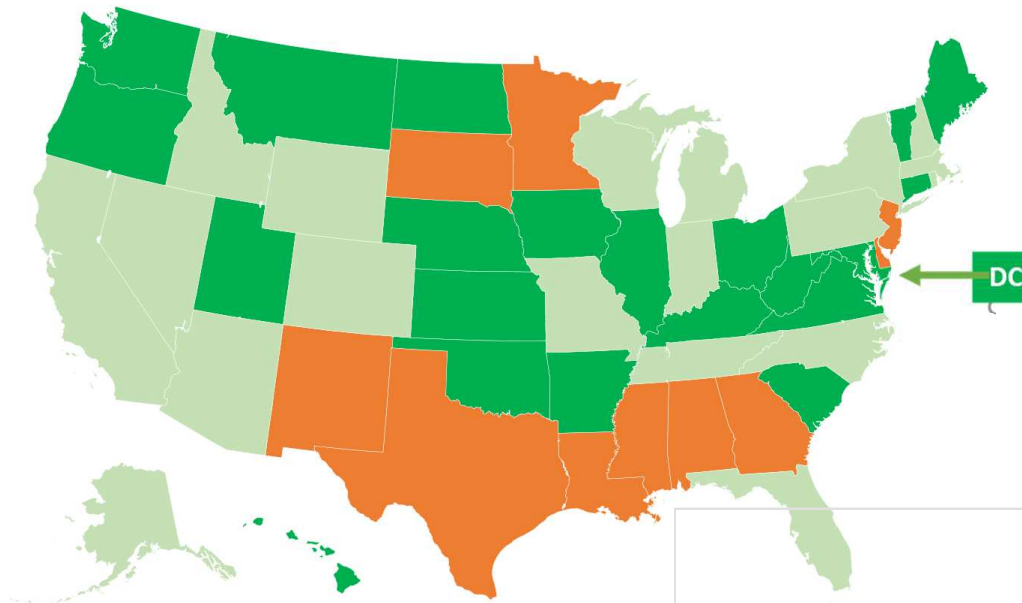
Funding =
Gas in the
tank



Vision & Goals =
GPS Setting

FFPSA Prevention Plan Status

64 Eligible Jurisdictions – as of May 26, 2022



ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST. PAUL ISLAND, AK
EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA
CHEROKEE NATION, TALHLEQUAH, OK
SALT RIVER PIMA MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE
PUERTO RICO

	States &DC	Tribes & Territories	Total
Approved	22	2	24
Submitted - Not Approved	19	4	23
Not Yet Submitted	10	7	17
Total	51	13	64

Prevention Claiming – FFY 2020

Total (Federal & Non-Federal) by Category

Title IV-E Agencies	Title IV-E PS Plan Effective Date	Well Supported Practices	Supported Practices	Promising Practices	All Practice Levels	Prevention Administration	Prevention Services Training	Title IV-E Prevention Services Total Costs	Title IV-E PS Caseload Any Service Provided
Arkansas	10/1/2019	\$409,124	\$276,276	\$0	\$685,400	\$256,395	\$0	\$941,795	309
DC	10/1/2019	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$813,583	\$0	\$813,583	0
Kansas	10/1/2019	\$3,636,335	\$8,592	\$0	\$3,644,927	\$771,155	\$22,526	\$4,438,608	308
Kentucky	10/1/2019	\$1,411,068	\$0	\$265,544	\$1,676,612	\$6,849,900	\$159,281	\$8,685,793	367
Utah	10/1/2019	\$27,322	\$0	\$1,269	\$28,591	\$375,884	\$1,562	\$406,037	6
State Total		\$5,483,849	\$284,868	\$266,813	\$6,035,530	\$9,066,917	\$183,369	\$15,285,816	989

Of 13 jurisdictions with approved IV-E Prevention Plans in FFY 2020, 5 submitted IV-E prevention claims in FFY 2020

Source: ACF Compilation of States and Tribal IV-E Financial Reports

IV-E Prevention Services Grant Awards

HHS Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System (TAGGS)

Federal Share Only – Latest Grant Award Dated 3/29/2022

Entity Receiving Award	FFY Issued	2020	2021			2022			Total to Date
	Fund FFY	2020	2020	2021	2021 Total	2021	2022	2022 Total	
ARKANSAS			\$878,213	\$3,781,621	\$4,659,834	\$943,334	\$1,758,514	\$2,701,848	\$7,361,682
DC		\$326,574	\$259,734	\$7,431,572	\$7,691,306	\$3,229,702	\$5,825,476	\$9,055,178	\$17,073,058
EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS							\$11,895	\$11,895	\$11,895
IOWA				\$1,938,311	\$1,938,311	\$291,788	\$4,057,477	\$4,349,265	\$6,287,576
KANSAS		\$1,626,986	\$1,163,969	\$13,799,380	\$14,963,349	-\$2,007,676	\$4,298,696	\$2,291,020	\$18,881,355
KENTUCKY			\$5,686,780	\$22,418,780	\$28,105,560	\$1,220,507	\$8,417,705	\$9,638,212	\$37,743,772
MAINE							\$903,869	\$903,869	\$903,869
MARYLAND						\$1,808,690	\$709,349	\$2,518,039	\$2,518,039
NORTH DAKOTA				\$174,090	\$174,090	\$52,104	\$98,298	\$150,402	\$324,492
OHIO							\$2,875,000	\$2,875,000	\$2,875,000
UTAH		\$580,000	-\$173,963	\$588,996	\$415,033	\$217,589	\$444,666	\$662,255	\$1,657,288
VIRGINIA						\$484,447	\$381,745	\$866,192	\$866,192
Total		\$2,533,560	\$7,814,733	\$50,132,750	\$57,947,483	\$6,240,485	\$29,782,690	\$36,023,175	\$96,504,218

Note: For entitlement programs, such as Title IV-E there is an ongoing quarterly reconciliation process for grant awards, so the amount shown may be subject to subsequent modification. These amounts should be read as rough approximations and actual claims for the fiscal year may not align with the grant awards.

Family First Transition Act Funding

- **Funding Certainty Grants** – Former IV-E Waiver jurisdictions are guaranteed at least 90% of the federal share of their FFY 2019 capped allocation amount for FFY 2020 and 75% of the capped allocation for FFY 2021. Funds can be expended until 9/30/2026.
- **Family Transition Grants** – Provided \$500 million in transition grants for activities allowable under title IV-B, purposes allowable under a former IV-E waiver or activities directly associated with implementing FFPSA. Funds can be expended until 9/30/2025. California's allocation was \$49.1 million.

Family First

A Puzzle with Three Big Pieces

Prevention Services

- Candidacy
- Approaches to EBPs
- Broadening the Prevention Lens
- Kinship Navigator*
- Post-Permanency Candidates



Non-Family Settings

Not the focus of today's presentation but glad to discuss any issues.

Candidacy Comparison

Traditional [472(i), SSA]	FFPSA [475(13), SSA]
Imminent risk of removal	Imminent risk of entering foster care
Identified in defined case plan, IV-E eligibility form or court order	Identified in prevention plan
Absent preventive services, foster care is the planned arrangement for the child	Service needs directly related to the child's safety, permanence, or well-being or to prevent entry
Renewed every 6 months	Not more than 12 months – but additional 12-month periods permitted including contiguous.
No services – Administration 50% match subject to participation rate (also called penetration rate, eligibility rate, discount rate).	Specified services 50% match (with some restrictions) - Administration 50% match not subject to 1996 AFDC eligibility
CWPM 8.1D Applies	CWPM 8.1D Does NOT Apply

Imminent Risk Under Traditional Candidacy (CWPM 8.1D)

Not Applicable to FFPSA Candidacy

- The Child Welfare Policy Manual provides that the term “serious risk of removal” is synonymous with the statutory term “imminent risk of removal”.
- The manual further cites HHS Departmental Appeals Board (DAB) decision 1428 that ruled a report of child abuse or neglect is insufficient for establishing candidacy.
- *"...The fact that a child is the subject of [a child abuse/neglect report] **falls far short** of establishing that the child is at serious risk of placement in foster care and thus of becoming eligible for IV-E assistance..."*

Acceptable Methods of Documenting Traditional Candidacy (CWPM 8.1D)

Not Necessarily Applicable to FFPSA Candidacy

- (1) A defined case plan which clearly indicates that, absent effective preventive services, foster care is the planned arrangement for the child,
- (2) an eligibility determination form which has been completed to establish the child's eligibility under title IV-E, or
- (3) evidence of court proceedings in relation to the removal of the child from the home, in the form of a petition to the court, a court order or a transcript of the court's proceedings.

FFPSA Candidacy & Placement and Care

PI-ACYF-CB-18-09 (11/30/2018)

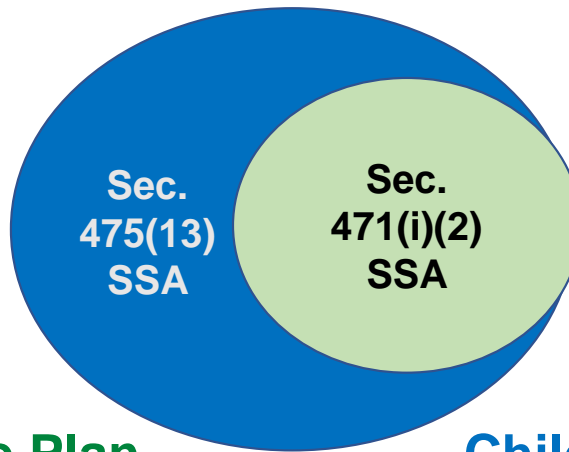
- We are **not further defining** the phrase “**candidate for foster care**” as it appears in section 475(13) of the Act or further defining the term “**imminent risk**” of entering foster care for the title IV-E prevention program.
- However, because **a child may not be simultaneously in foster care and a “child who is a candidate for foster care,”** once the child enters foster care, reimbursement for the child under the title IV-E prevention program must end. **Foster care** is defined in 45 CFR 1355.20 and **includes children under the placement and care of the state title IV-E agency who are placed in a licensed or unlicensed kinship placement, regardless of whether payments are made** by the state, tribal or local agency for the care of the child or whether there is federal matching of any payments that are made.

Candidacy Under Traditional IV-E and Family First Prevention Service Act

**Candidate at
Imminent Risk
Under
Traditional IV-E
Policies**

Child/ Family Case Plan

Prevention Plan does
not include an EBP
found on the
Prevention
Clearinghouse



**Candidate at
Imminent Risk
Using **Broader**
Criteria as Defined
in State
Prevention Plan**

Child/ Family Prevention Plan

Prevention Plan
includes at least one
EBP found on the
Prevention
Clearinghouse

Example #1

- A child meets the traditional IV-E definition of candidacy. Her case plan includes payments for rent and utilities to stabilize the family and prevent removal, but these services are not listed on the FFPSA prevention clearinghouse.
- **The child is a traditional candidate.** Prevention services are not paid by IV-E, but administration, including case management is reimbursable at 50% times the FC discount rate.

Example #2

- A child meets a broader FFPSA definition of candidacy. Her prevention plan includes one or more evidence-based programs listed on the prevention clearinghouse and in the state's approved FFPA prevention plan.
- The child is a **prevention candidate** under FFPSA. Prevention services are eligible for IV-E payment at 50% and administration, including case management is reimbursable at 50% without regard to the foster care discount rate.

Example #3

- A child meets a broader FFPSA definition of candidacy, but not the traditional candidacy definition. Her prevention plan includes payments for rent and utilities to stabilize the family and prevent removal, but these services are not listed on the FFPSA prevention clearinghouse.
- The child is **not a traditional candidate** and **does not qualify** for reimbursement under FFPSA. Neither services or administration are reimbursable under IV-E.

States with Family First Prevention Claiming Traditional Candidacy Administration Compared to Family First Candidacy Administration Federal Fund - FFY 2020

Title IV-E Agencies With Approved Prevention Services Plans and Prevention Claims	TRADITIONAL Total Pre-Plac. Activities Claims - FFP	FAMILY FIRST Title IV-E PS Administration - FFP
Arkansas	\$0	\$241,205
District of Columbia	\$4,393,722	\$644,159
Kansas	\$567,884	\$650,129
Kentucky	\$2,937,763	\$5,741,481
Utah	\$2,325,416	\$375,884

Key Point – So Far, It is Not Traditional **OR** Family First Candidacy but Traditional **AND** Family First Candidacy

Prevention Services

- Mental Health and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Services
- In-Home Parent Skill-Based Programs
 - Parenting skills training
 - Parent Education, and
 - Individual and Family Counseling
- For not more than 12 months, redetermination provides up to 12 additional month time periods
- For Candidates or children in foster care who are pregnant or parenting
- Trauma-Informed
- Provided in Accordance with Promising, Supported or Well-Supported Practices.



(Or pregnant or parenting foster youth)

Clearinghouse Ratings (May 2022)

<https://preventionservices.acf.hhs.gov/>

(some programs rated in more than one category)

	Mental Health	Substance Abuse	In-Home Parent Skill-Based	Kinship Navigator	Unduplicated
Well-Supported	8	4	8	0	14
Supported	10	5	7	0	14
Promising	19	3	3	1	25
Did Not Meet Criteria/ NA	27	15	13	4	45
Evaluated	64	27	31	5	98

Well-Supported EBPs

Prevention Clearinghouse as of March 2022

Program	Last Reviewed	MH	SA	IHPSB	CA Plan
Brief Strategic Family Therapy	Mar 2020	Y	Y	Y	✓
Familias Unidas	Oct 2021	Y	Y	Y	
Family Checkup	Feb 2021	Y		Y	✓
Functional Family Therapy	Jun 2019	Y			✓
GenerationPMTO - Group	Mar 2022	Y			
Healthy Families America	Feb 2020			Y	✓
Homebuilders - Intensive Family Preservation and Reunification Services	Mar 2020			Y	✓
Intercept	Jan 2022			Y	
Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy	Mar 2022	Y			
Motivational Interviewing	Nov 2020		Y		✓
Multisystemic Therapy	Feb 2020	Y	Y		✓
Nurse-Family Partnership	Jun 2020			Y	✓
Parent-Child Interaction Therapy	Feb 2020	Y			✓
Parents as Teachers	Jun 2020			Y	✓

Prevention Services Funding

- **FFPSA** provided 50% federal reimbursement for prevention services*. **At least 50%** of funds expended must be for services that are “**well-supported**”
- The Family First Transition Act **suspended the “well-supported”** requirement for **FFY 2020** and **FFY 2021**.
- For **FFY 2022** and **FFY 2023**, “**supported**” services are treated like “**well-supported**” for reimbursement.
- In **FFY 2024**, the 50% “**well-supported**” requirement is **reinstated**.
- In **FFY 2027**, federal matching rate changes to the **FMAP** rate.

This restriction on funding does not apply to Tribes with direct IV-E grants.

*** Federal match was 100% for 4/1/2020 through 9/30/2021.**

Duration of Prevention Services and Administration

- **Services** - FFY 2020 through 2026 – 50% reimbursement rate; FFY 2027 – FMAP rate.
- **Administration** – Beginning FFY 2020 (50% - with no financial eligibility requirement)
 - from the **beginning of the month in which the child is identified in a prevention plan.**
 - until the end of the **12th month**, if services were provided for the entire 12-month period, or if the services are provided for less than the entire 12-month period, the **end of the month the child's title IV-E prevention services ended.**
 - **Non-child specific administration** – from the first day of the quarter in which the state submits an approvable five-year prevention plan.

The state may claim for allowable activities that comport with or are closely related to one of the listed activities at 45 CFR 1356.60(c)(2)...(**same definition as traditional administration**)

Non-Child Specific Administration

Costs for the proper and efficient administration of the title IV-E prevention program are reimbursable at 50 percent FFP. These include activities to **develop necessary processes and procedures** to establish and implement the provision of prevention services for eligible individuals, **policy development, program management, and data collection and reporting.**

Training for state and local staff and staff of approved child welfare agencies providing services to FFPSA candidates or pregnant/parenting foster youth is reimbursable at 50 percent. Allowable topics include **how to determine who is eligible** for IV-E prevention services, **how to identify and provide appropriate services**, and **how to oversee and evaluation** the ongoing appropriateness of services.

Payer of Last Resort

ACYF-CB-PI-18-09 (11/30/2018)

If the **cost** of providing a title **IV-E prevention service** to an individual **would have been paid** from another public or private source if not for the enactment of FFPSA, a state is not considered to be a legally liable third party for the cost of providing such services to that individual with **one exception**; a state may use title IV-E prevention program funding...to pay a provider for these services to **prevent delaying the timely provision** of appropriate early intervention services (pending reimbursement from the public or private source that has ultimate responsibility for the payment)

Payer of Last Resort

(continued)

Therefore, if public or private program providers (such as **private health insurance or Medicaid**) would pay for a service allowable under the title IV-E prevention program, **those providers have the responsibility to pay** for these services **before** the title IV-E agency would be required to pay.

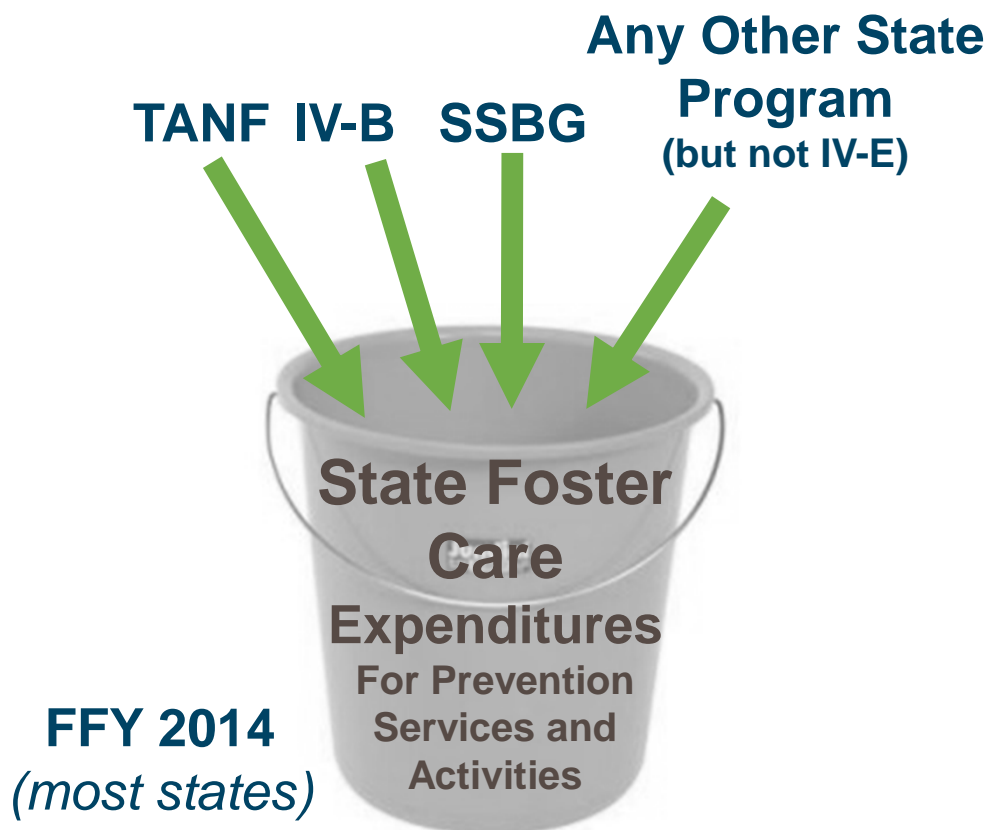
For example, if a parent with Medicaid coverage is receiving mental health services that would be covered by Medicaid, and that are also allowable under the title IV-E prevention program, **Medicaid must pay** for the service before the title IV-E portion (if any) is paid. This provision in effect makes title IV-E the payer of last resort for title IV-E prevention services in this instance.

IV-E May Pay Child-Specific Administration

If a child has a title IV-E prevention plan and the prevention services listed in the plan are being provided but paid by another non-title IV-E program such as Medicaid, the agency **may claim child-specific title IV-E administrative costs** under the title IV-E prevention program.

CWPM Section 8.6C.1, Question 1.

Maintenance of Effort (MOE)



PI-18-09 and PI-18-10 Prevention Services and Activities

- Allowable types (Mental Health, Substance Abuse or In-Home Parent Skill-Based Programs)
- For candidates, pregnant or parenting youth or their parents and kin caregivers
- EBPs approved by IV-E Prevention Clearinghouse and trauma-informed

Does NOT Include:

- IV-E Expenditures
- IV-E Waiver Expenditures

One-time calculation

Kinship Navigator Funds

- **Kinship Navigator Grants under title IV-B, Part 2**
 - FFY 2021 grants cover 10/1/2020 through 9/30/2022.
 - FFY 2022 grants cover 10/1/2021 through 9/30/2023.
 - Grants can be used for any of the activities described in **section 427(a)(1)** of the Social Security Act.
 - CB has clarified this may include **concrete supports** to help caregivers access benefits and services and **brief legal services**.
- **Title IV-E Kinship Navigator Program**
 - Must meet requirements of section 427(a)(1) and must also meet evidence-based practice requirements.
 - Pandemic legislation provides **temporary flexibilities during the pandemic emergency period** (4/1/2020 through 9/30/2021).

IV-E Kinship Navigator Program

- Requires submission and approval of an **amendment** to the title IV-E plan (which is different from the Prevention Services plan).
- Cost of providing evidence-based services and related administration are reimbursable at **50% without financial eligibility requirements**.
- May include children in **foster care**, children **at risk** and children in care for by kin **outside** of the child welfare system.
- The IV-E agency has the discretion to define “**kinship caregiver**” and this may include **fictive kin**.
- As of October 2021, **one** Kinship Navigator program has been listed as a **promising** practice on the Clearinghouse.

Family First A Puzzle with Three Big Pieces



Timing

- **Submission and Approval** of FFPSA Prevention Plan
- **Claiming** for Prevention Services, Training and Administration
- **Reporting** on Prevention Services

Claiming Prevention Funds

50% FFP rate for all cost categories, except where noted		Current Quarter Claims	
		(A) Total	(B) Fed Share
38	Prevention Services Provision - Well-Supported Practices	\$	\$ -
39a	Prevention Services Provision - Supported Practices	\$	\$ -
39b	Prevention Services Provision - Promising Practices	\$	\$ -
40	Prevention Services Administrative Costs - Prevention Planning and Agency Management	\$	\$ -
41	Prevention Services Training Costs - Prevention Service Providers (50% FFP Rate)	\$	\$ -
42	Prevention Services Program - Total Costs	\$ -	\$ -
43	Prevention Services Program - Non-Federal (State or Tribal) Share of Total Costs		\$ -
PREVENTION SERVICES AND KINSHIP NAVIGATOR PROGRAMS			
60	Number of Children: Title IV-E Prevention Services -Any Services Provided		

Child Specific and Non-Child Specific

Additional Reporting Requirements

*See Technical Bulletin #1 (revised) of May 23, 2022
and Technical Bulletin #2 of May 18, 2022*

Title IV-E agencies electing the title IV-E prevention program must report **child-specific data** to HHS. The minimum requirements include:

- the specific type of service provided to the child and/or family;
- the total expenditures for each of the services provided;
- the duration of the services provided;
- if the child was identified in a prevention plan as a “child who is a candidate for foster care”:
 - the child’s placement status at the beginning and at the end, of the 12-month period that the child was identified as a candidate in a prevention plan; and
 - whether the child entered foster care during the initial 12-month period and during the subsequent 12-month period; and
- basic demographic information.

Title IV-E Prevention Program Data Elements

See TB #1 (revised 5/23/2022) for technical requirements

Number	Name	Number	Name
1	Title IV-E Agency Report Date	9	Type of Service - MH, SA Prevention or In-Home Parent Skill-Based Program
2	Child Identifier		
3	Date of Birth	10	Service Start Date(s)
4	Sex	11	Cost of Service(s)
5	Race	12	Service End Date(s)
6	Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity	13	Foster Care Placement Status at 12 months from prevention plan start date
7	Pregnant or Parenting Youth in Foster Care	14	Foster Care Entry
8	Prevention Plan Start Date	14a	Date of Entry into Foster Care

Title IV-E Prevention Program Data Submission Timelines

See TB #2 of 5/18/2022

FFY Approval	Calendar Approval Date	First Data Period*	First Data Transmission Period [Date Data Due to CB]
FFY 2020	Oct 2019	FFY 2022: Oct 1 2021 - March 31 2022	April 1 2022 – [May 15 2022]
FFY 2020	April 2020	FFY 2022: Oct 1 2021- March 31 2022	April 1 2022 – [May 15 2022]
FFY 2021	Jan 2021	FFY 2023: Oct 1 2022 - March 31 2023	April 1 2023 – [May 15 2023]
FFY 2022	July 2022	FFY 2024: Oct 1 2023 - March 31 2024	April 1 2024 – [May 15 2024]

Title IV-E agencies are required to submit data on all participants with a prevention plan on a six-month basis. Data collection periods will be bi-annual from October 1 through March 31 and April 1 through September 30. The data file should be cumulative.

States/Tribes must begin collecting data starting one full FFY following the FFY in which the plan was approved.

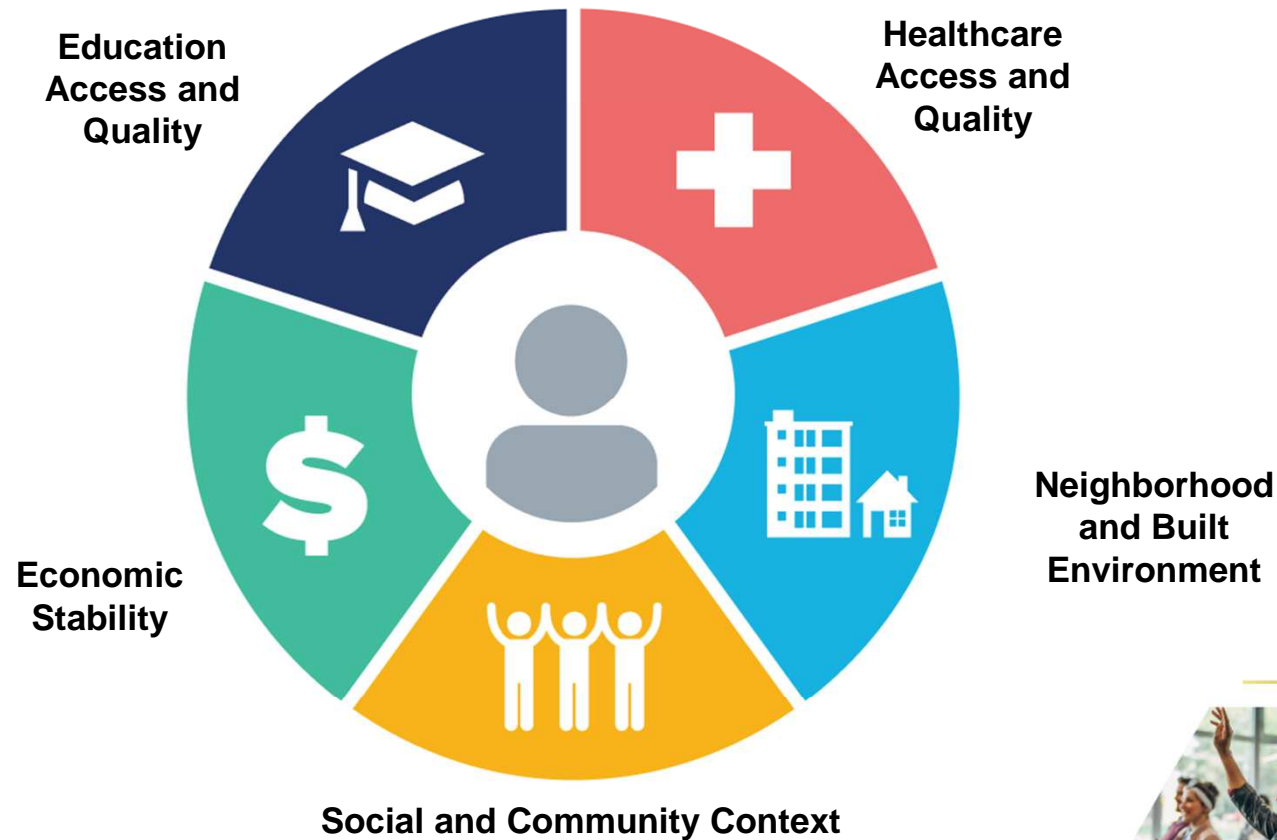
New (Old) Approaches to Broadening the Focus of Prevention Work



- Re-Integrating Concrete Supports and Prevention Services to Support Family Well-Being
- Provision of services and administration by community-based organizations or public entities under formal agreements
- Local strategies to align pandemic relief, poverty reduction and child welfare prevention.

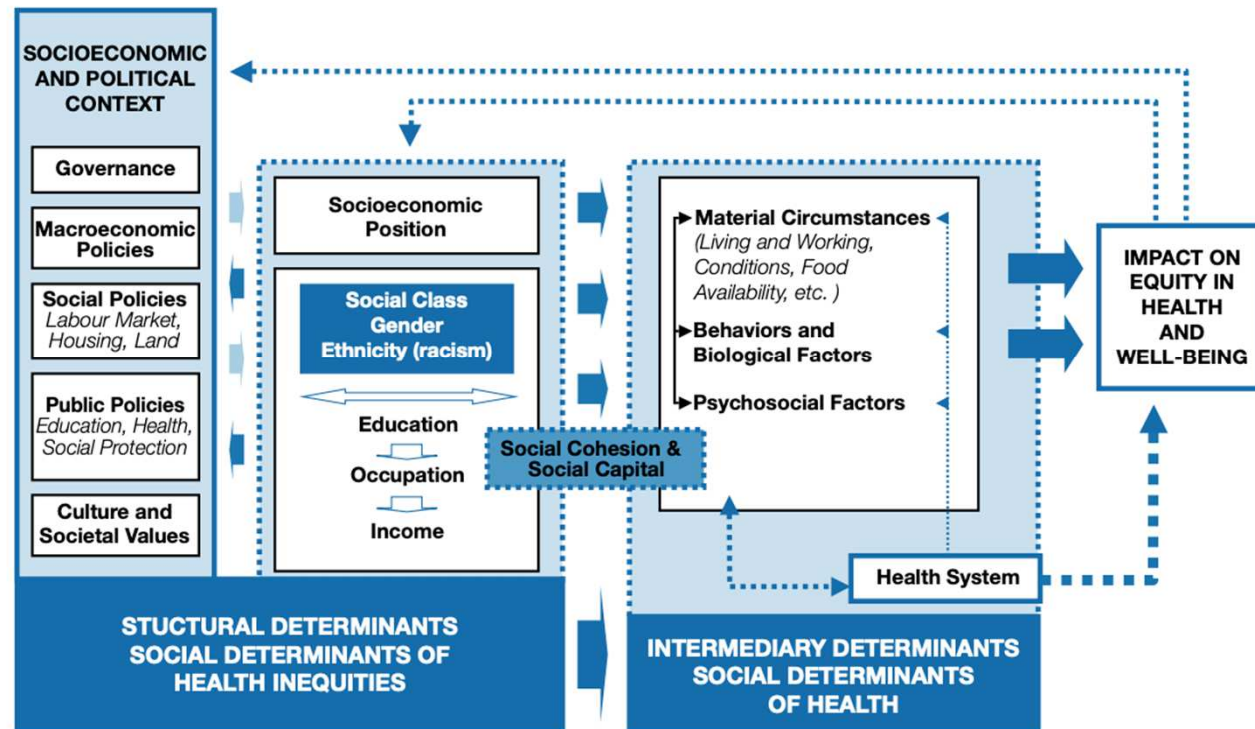
SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

**CDC
Healthy
People
2030**



COMMISSION ON SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (CSDH)

Figure A. Final form of the CSDH conceptual framework



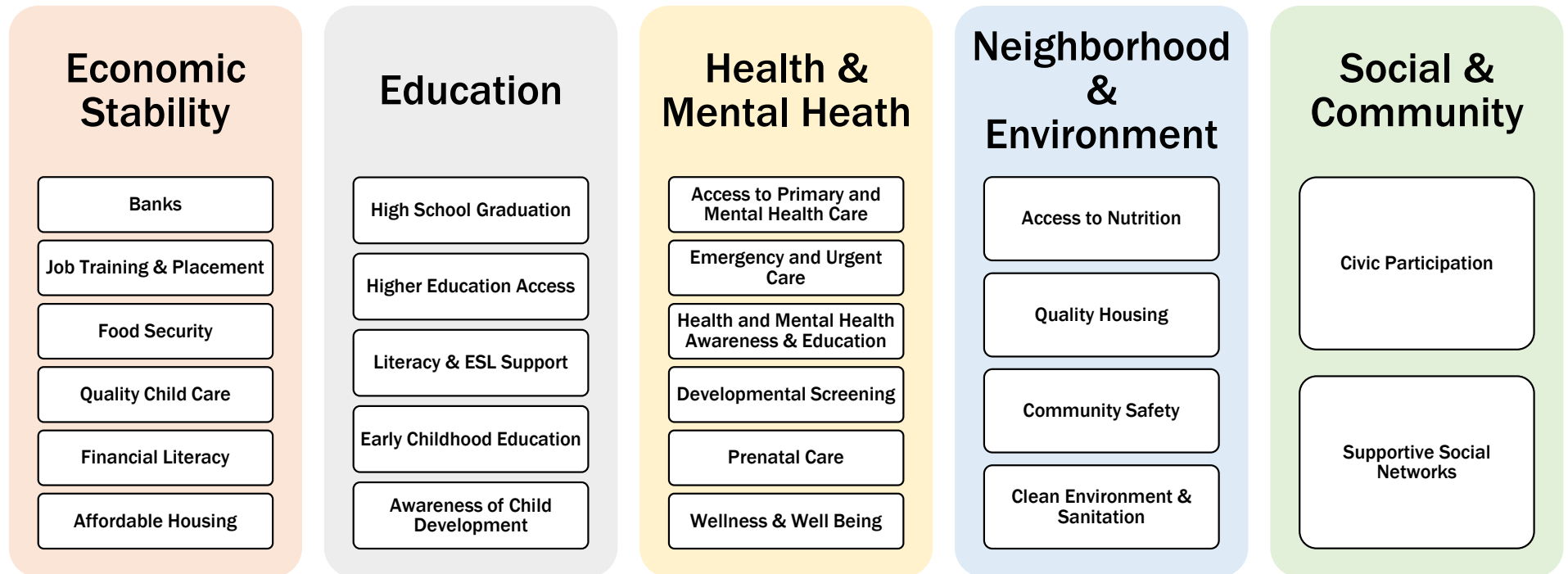
World Health Organization, A Conceptual Framework For Action on the Social Determinants of Health: Social Determinants of Health Discussion Paper 2, 2010

INTERSECTION OF MIECHV & FAMILY FIRST

MIECHV Home Visiting Program	Family First Clearinghouse Rating	Number of States Including Model in Family First Plan	States (Bold indicates approval)
Child First	Supported	0	N/A
Family Check Up for Children	Well-Supported	2	- California - New York
Family Spirit	Promising	1	- Michigan
Healthy Families America	Well-Supported	21	- Arizona - Hawai'i - Michigan - Ohio - California - Illinois - Montana - Oklahoma - Colorado - Indiana - Nebraska - Pennsylvania - Connecticut - Kansas - New Hampshire - South Carolina - Georgia - Maryland - New York - West Virginia - North Dakota
Nurse Family Partnership	Well-Supported	14	- Alaska - Connecticut - New York - South Carolina - Arizona - Maryland - North Dakota - Washington State - California - Michigan - Oklahoma - Colorado - Montana - Pennsylvania
Parents as Teachers	Well-Supported	25	- Alaska - Illinois - New York - South Carolina - Arizona - Indiana - North Dakota - Utah - California - Kansas - Ohio - Washington DC - Colorado - Maine - Oklahoma - Washington State - Connecticut - Michigan - Oregon - West Virginia - Georgia - Montana - Pennsylvania - Hawai'i - Nebraska



UNIVERSAL/PRIMARY PREVENTION SERVICE NEEDS



SELECTED/SECONDARY PREVENTION SERVICE NEEDS

Economic Stability

Cash Supports

Unemployment Support

Food Insecurity Mitigation

Housing Support and Subsidy

TANF

Education

Alternative Education

Vocational Training

Special Education

Parenting Education

Health & Mental Health

Mobile Healthcare

Psychiatry & Medication Management

Early Intervention

Neighborhood & Environment

Fair Housing Advocacy

Restorative Justice

Environmental Advocacy

Social & Community

Crisis Lines

Wraparound

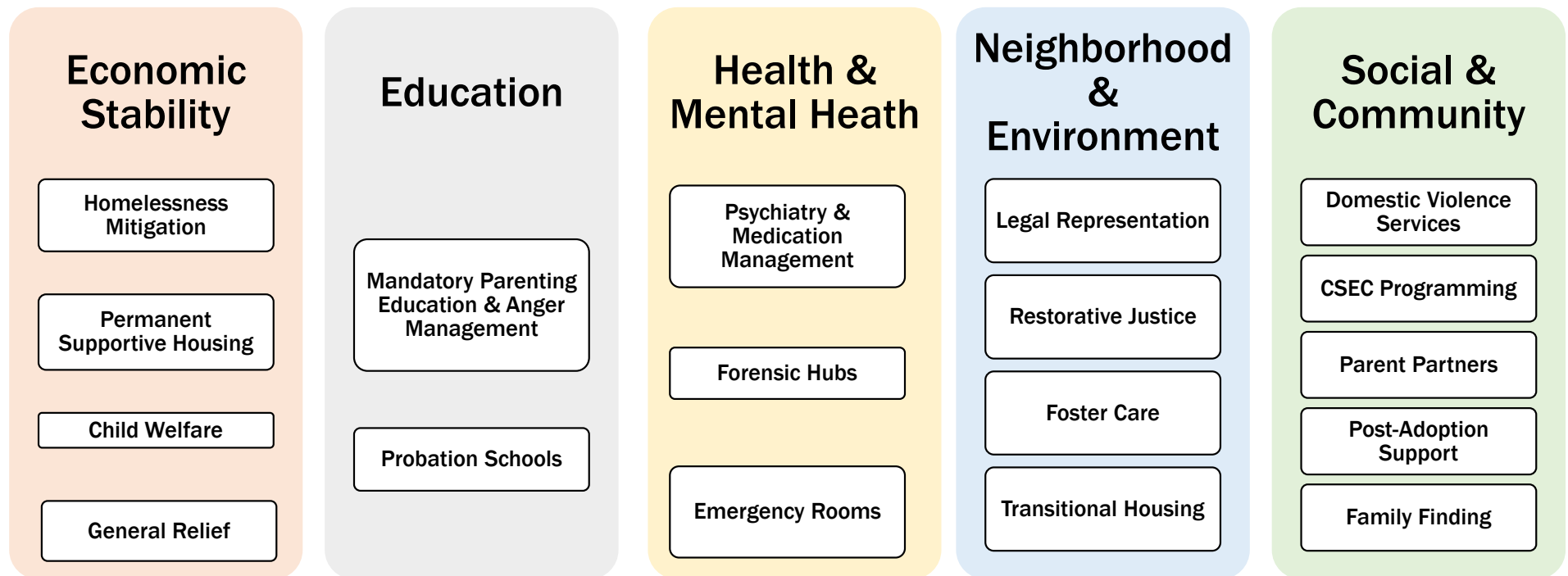
Home Visiting

Respite Care

Advocacy

**Goal: Preventing Harm for Those Now at Risk
(in Unhealthy Communities)**

INDICATED/TERTIARY SERVICE NEEDS



**Goal: Preventing Further Harm After Harm Has Occurred
(for those at risk in unhealthy communities)**

PARTNER AGENCY FUNDING

Economic Stability

WIC

CalFresh

CalWorks

Family Stabilization Funding

Concrete Supports Pilots

Education

Local Control Funding Formula

AB 114

Special Education Core Funding

IDEA

SB 504

Health & Mental Health

CDC Grants

SAMHSA Block Grants

MHSA

Non-Specialty Mental Health

SMHS/EPSTD

Prop 64

CalAIM 1115 Waiver

Neighborhood & Environment

Youth Offender Block Grant

JJCPA Grants

4E Fed/JJCPA and YOBG

Land Trust

Social & Community

Community Leadership Development Grants

Youth Offender Block Grant

JJCPA Grants

4E Fed/JJCPA and YOBG

California Prevention Services Funding Streams - New Funding

	\$43.8 M	\$222.0 M	\$25.0 M	Varies
	Federal Funds	State Funds-One Time	Federal Funds	Federal Funds
	FFTA Transition Grant	Block Grant	ARPA CBCAP	Title IV-E
Purpose	Provides one-time, flexible grants to states and eligible tribes to support implementation of the FFPSA, child welfare waiver demonstration project transitional activities, and purposes allowable under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act.	State General Fund monies that provide funds for: Comprehensive prevention activities including administrative activities, services, and training to establish a comprehensive prevention program Nonfederal share of cost for activities and services under the Title IV-E prevention program.	CBCAP supplemental grant funding to be used towards primary and secondary prevention activities and services.	Establishes the FFPSA prevention program to allow states who the option to claim federal IV-E funds for specified prevention services.
Source	Family First Transition Act (FFTA)	State General Fund	American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 – Section 2205	Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA), Public Law (P.L.) 115-123 State law implementation: Welf. & Inst. Code Sections 16585 through 16589
Access/Opt-In	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit Letter of Intent by December 31, 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit Letter of Intent by April 30, 2022 Submission of Comprehensive Prevention Plan for access to FY 22-23 allocation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counties are to complete a Letter of Intent to Opt-In 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit Letter of Intent by April 1, 2022
Distribution Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can begin claiming for April 2021 Eligible for use through Sept. 30, 2025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three year allocation beginning January 1, 2022 and ending June 30, 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-Time allocation The funding must be obligated by September 30, 2025 and liquidated by December 30, 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative Costs for Program Development: January 2021 Services & Case Management Administrative Costs: July 2022-October 2022 or earlier (dependent on automation)

California Prevention Services Funding Streams - Existing Funding

	Varies	Varies	\$26.3 M	\$29.6 M	\$2.0 M
	County Funds	County Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Funds	Federal Funds
	County Children's Trust	County LRF	Title IV-B Subpart 1	PSSF	CBCAP County Alloc.
Purpose	The County Children's Trust Fund funds child abuse and neglect prevention and intervention programs.	The Child Abuse Prevention subaccount shall be used to fund the costs of child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services.	This county administered, state supervised program provides funds used to help finance child welfare services ranging from Emergency Response, Family Maintenance, and Family Reunification to Permanent Placement.	PSSF funds are to prevent child maltreatment among at-risk families, assure safety and stability of maltreated children, and support adoptive families.	CBCAP funds are used to support primary and secondary prevention programs and strategies.
Source	Fees from birth certificates, grants, gifts, or bequests from private sources	Local Revenue Fund (LRF)	Title IV-B Subpart 1 of Social Security Act	Title IV-B Subpart 2 of Social Security Act	Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) Amendments of 1996.
Access/Opt-In	No opt-in process	No Opt-in process	No Opt-in process	No opt-in process (can opt-out)	Opt-in process
Distribution Schedule	Annual	Monthly	Normally expended by counties in the first quarter of the Federal Fiscal Year	Annual	Annual by check

California Prevention Services Funding Streams - Existing Funding

	\$10.0 M	\$12.0 M	\$432.0 K	\$1.0 M
	Federal Funds	Federal Funds	State Funds	Federal Funds
	CAPTA	ARPA CAPTA	State Children's Trust Fund	CBCAP (Grants)
Purpose	CAPTA is to support prevention, assessment, investigation, prosecution, and treatment activities.	ARPA CAPTA is to advance racial equity and support for those who have been historically underserved or marginalized by child welfare systems, while ensuring the safety and well-being of all family members.	The State Children's Trust Fund (SCTF) was established as for the purpose of child abuse and neglect prevention.	CBCAP grants are used to support primary (general public) and secondary (those at-risk) prevention services.
Source	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act	American Rescue Plan Act of 2021	Funds from state income tax voluntary donations, a percentage of birth certificate fees from state vital statistics, and a portion of specialty license plate revenue.	Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1996
Access/Opt-In	Application for grants	Competitive RFA	Application for grants	Application for grants

FFTA REPORTING (ACL 21-155)

- States are required to include annual updates on the use of the FFTA Transition and Certainty Grant funds starting with the APSR due to the federal government on June 30, 2022 and continuing through the last fiscal year in which these grants are fully expended.
- In order for CDSS to obtain this information, counties will be required to submit to CDSS the APSR data listed in Attachment I through a survey by February 1, 2022 for the expenditures of the preceding state fiscal year, and annually each year thereafter, until 2026.



FFTA REPORTING (ACL 21-47)

- How funds are used to implement each part of the FFPSA.
- Details of all programs/services and operational costs for which the grant is used.
- The characteristics of the families and children served.
 - o For example, characteristics such as race, gender, risk and safety assessment scores, each evidence-based service's rate of engagement, case length, child placement and/or frequency of foster care reoccurrence.
- Previous Title IV-E Waiver Demonstration Project counties will report the following:
 - o Amount of funding used for each fiscal year to continue activities that were previously funded by the waiver.
 - o Details of their plan to transition activities so that needed activities can be provided under the Title IV-E prevention services program (this may include providing alternate funding streams or identifying an alternate activity to fulfill the need being met by the prior service.)
 - o If expenditures for the activities would not be eligible for payment under Title IV-E, agencies must list the reasons for ineligibility for Title IV-E payment and which funding sources will be used to cover the costs.



FFTA REPORTING (ACL 21-47)

Counties to use at least 50 percent of the Transition Grant funding to engage in prevention and/or early intervention planning, expand capacity for evidenced-based practices to support children, youth and families, and evaluation activities directly related to the implementation of FFPSA Part I and/or allowable purposes under Title IV-B. Examples of specific activities that counties can use the funding for include, but are not limited to following:

- Readiness assessments, gap analyses, development of service outcomes, and identification of workforce needs.
 - May include a prevention service inventory; defining target populations and mapping services to needs; determining funding sources and outcomes measured for existing services; and documenting any outcome measurement tools used to evaluate existing services.
- Build local capacity and infrastructure to support local prevention services or prevention activities such as expanding service contracts or addressing provider workforce.
- Establish, continue, or expand prevention and/or early intervention services to meet the needs of children and families identified through local planning processes.
- Evaluate evidence-based practices for inclusion in the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse, or to improve a present rating in the Clearinghouse.
- Continuing and/or expanding prevention services with a “promising” clearinghouse rating
- Transition activities, for former waiver demonstration project counties, to transition to FFPSA prevention services.
- After dedicating at least 50 percent of Transition Grant funding for these Part I prevention and/or early intervention activities, counties can use FFTA funding for any activities to support all parts of FFPSA, including implementation of Part IV, and any other activities allowable under FFTA.



STATE BLOCK GRANT (AB 153)

- ☐ LOI (for early release of funding) due April 30
 - Extensions on case-by-case basis
- ☐ A Three-Year Comprehensive Prevention Plan due January 2023
 - Primary, secondary and tertiary services/strategies
- ☐ IV-E service strategy
- ☐ Culturally appropriate and responsive services tailored to meet the needs of local families who are disproportionately represented in the child welfare system including Native American and Alaskan Native families, families of color, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/plus, children or youth
- ☐ Services potentially claimable retroactive to October 2021
- ☐ \$198 million allocated to counties who intend to opt in:
 - ☐ \$171 million to Child Welfare
 - ☐ \$27 million to Probation



CPP ELEMENTS

1. Outcome of Asset Mapping, Needs Assessments and any Capacity and/or Readiness Assessments
2. Rationale for candidacy and service array choices
3. Theory of Change and Logic Model
4. Strategies for use of ICPM
5. Description of governance approach and structure which includes cross-sector collaboration
6. Description of efforts to engage Tribes
7. Training assurances (county and service provider staff)
8. CQI Assurances, including Model Fidelity
9. Assurances around safety monitoring and risk assessment
10. Spending plan
11. MHP coordination
12. Sustainability Plan



ALLOWABLE ACTIVITIES

Delivery of evidence-based practices rated “promising”, “supported”, or “well-supported” by the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse or for services not currently included in the Title IV-E Clearinghouse, with the goal of building future evidence.

Delivery of prevention services that are sustainable beyond the one-time funding under the State FFPS Program Block Grant.

Administrative costs to support prevention service delivery such as, but not limited to, case management activities, client-specific service coordination, and case documentation.

Piloting evidence-based services to support the establishment of an infrastructure, build capacity, and develop programming to prepare for the assurance of fidelity to program models.

Administrative activities to expand prevention services capacity, including measuring implementation readiness for comprehensive prevention services. This includes gap analyses, readiness assessments, strengths and needs assessments, coordination of an advisory committee, or other administrative functions for comprehensive prevention planning.



ALLOWABLE ACTIVITIES

Delivery of direct services beyond those included in the state's Five-Year Prevention Plan or the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse that fill service gaps, including gaps in culturally responsive services.

Supporting evaluations, continuous quality improvement, and monitoring fidelity as required under the Title IV-E prevention program.

Comprehensive prevention planning and delivery of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention strategies which may include, but are not limited to, development of service array, contracting with community-based organizations, and program monitoring.

Prevention services-related training and workforce development activities, including those beyond what is funded by the state.

Conducting evaluations of culturally responsive services or other services with the purpose of building evidence to support inclusion in the Title IV-E Prevention Services Clearinghouse.



SBG COUNTY FISCAL LETTERS

ALLOCATION CFL 21-22-84

CLAMING CFL 21-22-10



SYSTEM CHANGE AND FAMILY FIRST: FLIPPING THE RATIO OF PREVENTION AND OUT OF HOME CASELOADS AND SPENDING

	Caseload Today	Caseload 5 Years From Now	Trending in Desired Direction?
Prevention Services			
In-Home Services			
Family Foster Care			
Congregate Care			



Final Thoughts

- Prevention Plan approval is the beginning of a process.



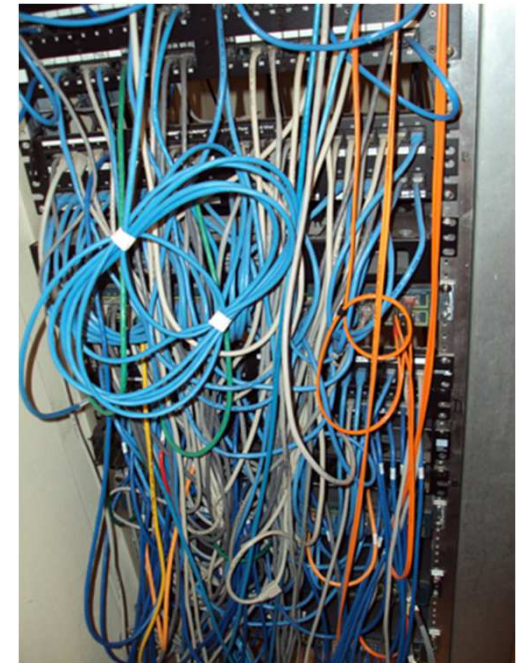
Final Thoughts



- Prevention Plan approval is the beginning of a process.
- The recipe for success is pretty straightforward.
- Effective services and supports to **safely** prevent removal.
- Relative care when appropriate – with services and support.
- Family-based care when relative care not available or appropriate.
- Therapeutic support in family-settings when needed and appropriate.
- Facility-based care when clinically necessary only for duration needed.
- Supports to accomplish reunification or other permanency outcome as rapidly as possible.
- Post-permanency services and supports.

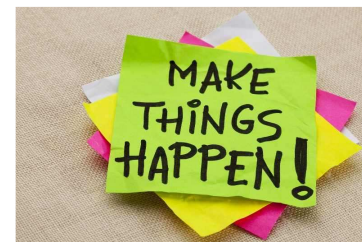
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Final Thoughts

- Prevention Plan approval is the beginning of a process.
- The recipe for success is pretty straightforward.
- Many jurisdictions have found that the technical aspects of implementation slows their ability to successfully claim IV-E.
- Many jurisdictions have used FFPSA as a catalyst for positive change in building a system to improve prevention and family well-being.



SERIES SCHEDULE

	Learning Forum	Q&A Session
Getting Ready to Deliver Family First Prevention Services - Special Emphasis on Fiscal and Funding		7/13/22
Building the Team – Prevention System Governance and Collaboration	7/20/22	8/3/22
Designing a Comprehensive County Prevention System	8/17/22	8/31/22
Ensuring Quality and Fidelity to Achieve Outcomes	9/21/22	10/5/22
Preparing the Workforce to Deliver Family First Prevention Services	10/19/22	11/2/22
Putting It All Together	11/16/22	11/30/22



Thanks for joining us!

WHAT'S NEXT?

- Survey and certificate in the chat now
- Recording and resources available within two days
- Watch your inbox for the next issue of *CalTrin Connect*



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