

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

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History of Major Changes

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Adoption Assistance Program (AAP)

History of Major Program Changes

2008

De-Link – *Public Law (PL) 110-351*

A provision of the federal Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (PL 110-351) provided a requirement that a Title IV-E agency spend any savings generated from implementing the revised adoption assistance eligibility criteria on child welfare services that are eligible under Titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act. This requirement, known in California as the AAPDe-Link, offered the Title IV-E agency flexibility in determining the methodology for calculating the savings. Welfare and Institutions Code section 16118(d) currently meets this requirement.

2011

De-Link – *PL 112-34*

A provision of the federal Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act (PL 112-34) requires Title IV-E agencies to document how savings (if any) are spent when using the applicable child eligibility criteria in the Title IV-E AAP. California is in the process of implementing this requirement under 2011 Realignment.

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Adoptions

History of Major Program Changes

1980

Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 – Public Law (PL) 96-272, enacted by Assembly Bill (AB) 2695 (Chapter 977, Statutes of 1982), implementing the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980

The PL 96-272 authorized significant funding to states that supported adoption assistance (subsidy) programs for adoptions of children with special needs, established permanency planning and devoted resources to family preservation, reunification and the prevention of abuse, neglect and child removal.

1996

The 1996 Adoptions Initiative – AB 1524 (Chapter 1083, Statutes of 1996)

This initiative was introduced to maximize adoption opportunities for children in public foster care by doubling funding over three years to county adoption agencies to meet performance targets for the adoption of foster care children. This investment resulted in more than doubling the annual adoptions of foster children, which has been a significant factor in reducing the number of children in foster care.

1997

Adoption and Safe Families Act – PL 105-89 Enacted by AB 2773 (Chapter 1056, Statutes of 1998) implementing the provisions of the Federal Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997

This PL stressed permanency planning for children. It created adoption incentive awards to states for increases in adoptions.

2000

Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 – PL 106-279 Enacted by Senate Bill (SB) 703 (Chapter 583, Statutes of 2007)

This PL implemented legislation for the Hague Adoption Convention, which codified guidelines to safeguard children by establishing international standards for intercountry adoptions. It became effective in the United States April 1, 2008.

Adoptions

History of Major Program Changes

2008

Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 – PL 110-351 Enacted by AB 665 (Chapter 250, Statutes of 2009) implementing the Federal Incentive Funds and Assistance for Adoption Part of the Act

This PL promotes permanency and improves outcomes for children in foster care through policy changes in six key areas: (1) support for kinship care and family connections, (2) support for older youth, (3) coordinated health services, (4) improved educational stability and opportunities, (5) incentives and assistance for adoption and (6) direct access to federal resources for Indian tribes.

2011 & 2012

Child Welfare Realignment – SB 1020 (Chapter 40, Statutes of 2012), AB 118 (Chapter 40, Statutes of 2011) and ABX1 16 (Chapter 13, First Extraordinary Session, Statutes of 2011)

Through the 2011 Budget Act and related legislation, the responsibility to provide public adoption services was realigned to counties. As a result, counties were no longer required to be licensed to provide this function. Counties were allowed the option to either provide these services directly or contract with the California Department of Social Services, another county or a consortium of counties to provide the services.

CalFresh

History of Major Program Changes

1998

Food Stamp (FS) Administrative Reduction – *Public Law (PL) 105-185*

This PL reduced the federal reimbursement of FS administrative costs, based on the amount charged to the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (the cash aid program prior to Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) that could have been allocated to the Food Stamp Program (FSP) and Medi-Cal for common administrative costs. This resulted in a shift of \$58.8 million in costs from federal funds to the General Fund (GF).

California Food Assistance Program (CFAP) State-Only Expanded Program – *Assembly Bill (AB) 2779 (Chapter 329, Statutes of 1998)*

The original CFAP, authorized under AB 1576 (Chapter 287, Statutes of 1997), served legal noncitizens who were under 18 or over 64 years of age. AB 2779 expanded CFAP to serve legal noncitizens over 18 years of age. At this time, all CFAP recipients must have been legally in the United States prior to August 22, 1996, and must have met all federal FS eligibility criteria, except for immigration status.

2001

Inaccessible Vehicle Resources – *Change in federal FS regulations, sections 273.8 and 273.8(f).*

Initially, the first \$4,650 of fair market value of any vehicle was exempt from the family resource limits for purposes of eligibility and benefits determination. Effective June 1, 2011, any licensed or unlicensed vehicle is considered an inaccessible resource if its equity value is \$1,500 or less, and one licensed vehicle per adult household member is exempt from the vehicle equity test.

2002

FS Reauthorization Act of 2002 – *House Resolution (HR) 2646 Farm Bill*

Effective October 2002, all disabled legal noncitizens could become eligible for the federal FSP. Effective April 2003, federal FS eligibility was expanded to all legal noncitizens who have lived in the United States for five years or more. Effective October 2003, eligibility was further expanded to all legal noncitizen children.

HR 2646 also included the following mandatory changes.

- Increased the limit for resources (property or funds other than income) for households with a disabled/elderly member from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

CalFresh

History of Major Program Changes

2002 (CONTINUED)

FS Reauthorization Act of 2002 – *HR 2646 Farm Bill (CONTINUED)*

- The standard deduction was restructured from an amount for all households to 8.31 percent of the household's net income limit.

Base Budget for FS Administration

The FS administration base funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2001-02 (and all subsequent years) was established at the FY 2000-01 funding level, which was formulated through the Proposed County Administrative Budget process and subsequently increased/decreased by caseload growth/decline.

2003

Quarterly Reporting/Prospective Budgeting (QR/PB) – *AB 444 (Chapter 1022, Statutes of 2002)*

The monthly reporting/retrospective budgeting system was replaced with a QR/PB system for the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) and FS programs. Under QR/PB, recipients' eligibility and benefits are determined for a three-month period using prospective budgeting and income averaging rules based on information reported by recipients once in the quarter; recipients have the option to report changes that would result in increased grant/benefits when they occur.

2004

Transitional Benefits – *AB 231 (Chapter 743, Statutes of 2003)*

Transitional FS benefits were provided to households terminating their participation in the CalWORKs program without the need to re-establish FS eligibility. The household may receive up to five months of FS benefits in the same amount as received by the household prior to termination from CalWORKs, adjusted for the loss of the CalWORKs grant.

Vehicle Exclusion – *AB 231 (Chapter 743, Statutes of 2003)*

All vehicles were exempted from resource consideration in determining FSP eligibility.

CalFresh

History of Major Program Changes

2004 (CONTINUED)

Exemption from the Face-to-Face interview – AB 231 (Chapter 743, Statutes of 2003)

Counties were required to screen applicants for the need to have a face-to-face interview as part of the application and recertification process and to grant, when appropriate, an exemption from face-to-face interviews.

2006

Simplification Options – HR 2646 Farm Bill

Options were provided to simplify the FSP:

- Allowed the FSP to adopt certain income exclusions (education loans, grants, scholarships and child support disregard) and resource exemptions (restricted accounts, Individual Development Accounts and Individual Retirement Accounts) consistent with the CalWORKs program.
- Allowed child support payments to a non-participating household member to be treated as an income exclusion rather than a deduction.
- Required the use of the Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) instead of allowing households the option of choosing the standard or actual costs.

2008

Non-Assistance FS Administration Reduction

The county allocation of administrative costs was reduced by approximately \$21.0 million due to ongoing statewide fiscal challenges.

Face-to-Face Waiver

Counties were allowed to waive the face-to-face intake interview to help streamline the application process and improve the FSP's administrative efficiency.

2009

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

Participants in California's FSP were allowed to receive a 13.6 percent increase in their monthly benefits starting February 17, 2009, until the cumulative annual cost-of-living adjustment increase surpasses the 13.6 percent level.

CalFresh

History of Major Program Changes

2009 (CONTINUED)

Expanded Categorical Eligibility FSP – AB 433 (Chapter 625, Statutes of 2008)

Categorical eligibility for the FSP was extended by waiving excess resource limits for households with minor children who receive Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)-funded benefits.

2011

Inter-County Transfer (ICT) – AB 1612 (Chapter 725, Statutes of 2010)

An ICT process was implemented to ensure uninterrupted benefits for CalFresh households that move from one county to another.

Extended Modified Categorical Eligibility – AB 433 (Chapter 625, Statutes of 2008)

Categorical eligibility was extended by waiving excess resource limits for individual households, including seniors and disabled individuals, who receive TANF-funded benefits.

2012

CalFresh Administration Base Veto

A total of \$63 million (\$23 million GF) CalFresh administration funding was vetoed in conjunction with the Legislature's action to revert \$45 million GF unexpended in prior years.

Statewide Fingerprint Imaging System (SFIS) Elimination – AB 6 (Chapter 501, Statutes of 2011)

The SFIS requirements for CalFresh households was eliminated beginning January 1, 2012.

Annual Reporting/Child-Only (AR/CO) – SB 1041 (Chapter 47, Statutes of 2012)

Effective October 1, 2012, reporting for CalWORKs child-only cases was reduced from four reporting periods and five reports under QR/PB to one reporting period and one report under AR/CO. California was unable, however, to obtain federal waiver approval to fully align CalFresh to CalWORKs. Therefore, CalFresh will be converting the child-only CalWORKs cases to change reporting.

CalFresh

History of Major Program Changes

2013

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)/SUA – AB 6 *(Chapter 501, Statutes of 2011)*

All CalFresh-eligible households were provided a nominal LIHEAP benefit, which then qualifies the households to have the SUA used in the computation of their CalFresh benefit allotment, resulting in an increase in the amount of nutritional support, or new eligibility for some households.

Semiannual Reporting – AB 6 *(Chapter 501, Statutes of 2011)*

The QR/PB will be replaced with a semiannual reporting (SAR) system, which reduces the number of required income reports for non-child-only CalWORKs and CalFresh recipients to twice per year. In addition, a new mid-period income reporting threshold was imposed for CalFresh when household earnings reach 130 percent of the federal poverty level. CalFresh cases with an associated CalWORKs case will shift to SAR.

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California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) History of Major Program Changes

1998

CalWORKs Implementation – Assembly Bill (AB) 1542 (Chapter 270, Statutes of 1997)

The California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) program, California's version of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, was implemented.

Single Allocation Re-appropriation – AB 1542 (Chapter 270, Statutes of 1997)

This legislation authorized the rollover of unspent CalWORKs funding from one year to the next from Fiscal Year (FY) 1997-98 through FY 1999-00 (three years).

1998 – 2003

CalWORKs 60-Month Time Limit – AB 1542 (Chapter 270, Statutes of 1997)

Adults in the CalWORKs program were allowed to receive assistance for a lifetime maximum of 60 months, unless the individual was exempt or their cash aid grant was fully reimbursed by child support collection. Adults began reaching this limit in January 2003.

2002

County Performance Incentives End – AB 1542 (Chapter 270, Statutes of 1997)

Legislation provided that counties could earn fiscal incentive payments for case exits due to employment, grant reductions due to earnings, and the diversion of applicants from enrolling in CalWORKs. Counties earned approximately \$1.092 billion between January 1, 1998, and June 30, 2002. These incentives were discontinued due to budgetary constraints; approximately \$400 million of unspent incentives were allocated to counties to spend after June 30, 2002. As of the 2012 Budget Act, \$4.7 million of unspent incentive funding remains.

Base Budget for Single Allocation

The Single Allocation base funding for FY 2001-02 and all subsequent years was established at the FY 2000-01 funding level, which was formulated through the Planned County Allocation Budget process and increased/decreased by caseload growth/decline.

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) History of Major Program Changes

2003

Prospective Budgeting – AB 444 (Chapter 1022, Statutes of 2002)

The monthly reporting/retrospective budgeting system was replaced with a Quarterly Reporting/Prospective Budgeting (QR/PB) system for the CalWORKs and Food Stamp programs. Under QR/PB, recipients' eligibility and benefits are determined for a three month period using prospective budgeting and income averaging rules based on information reported by recipients once in the quarter; recipients have the option to report changes that would result in increased grant/benefits when they occur.

2004

Work Participation – Senate Bill (SB) 1104 (Chapter 229, Statutes of 2004)

The 18/24 month time limit was eliminated and counties were required to universally engage all non-exempt adults in work activities (Welfare-to-Work [WTW] program) within 90 days of applying for CalWORKs. Unless exempt from work requirements, adults were required to participate in at least 20 hours per week of core activities (employment, work experience, on-the-job training, work-study, self-employment, community service, up to twelve months of vocational training, job search, and job readiness assistance) and 12 hours per week of core or non-core activities (predominantly educational activities).

Employment Services Augmentation – SB 1104 (Chapter 229, Statutes of 2004)

An additional \$50 million in TANF funds was provided for Employment Services.

Single Allocation Reappropriation – SB 1104 (Chapter 229, Statutes of 2004)

\$40 million in unspent Single Allocation funds was reappropriated from FY 2003-04 for distribution and expenditure in FY 2004-05.

2005

Single Allocation Reappropriation – SB 68 (Chapter 78, Statutes of 2005)

\$50 million in unspent Single Allocation funds was reappropriated from FY 2004-05 for distribution and expenditure in FY 2005-06 as an offset to the reduction in Eligibility Administration Basic and Prospective Budgeting savings.

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) History of Major Program Changes

2006

Administration Restoration – AB 1801 (Chapter 47, Statutes of 2006)

\$140 million was restored for county CalWORKs administration, which reestablished funding at the actual FY 2005-06 spending level.

2007

Employment Services Augmentation – AB 1808 (Chapter 75, Statutes of 2006)

An additional \$90 million in TANF funds was provided for Employment Services to help improve client participation levels.

Durational Sanctions – AB 1808 (Chapter 75, Statutes of 2006)

Legislation removed the statutory requirement that noncompliant individuals in the CalWORKs WTW program be subject to financial sanctions of a minimum duration of three or six months for individuals in their second, third or subsequent instance of non-compliance, respectively. Instead, any sanction may end at the point the noncompliant individual performs the activity he or she previously failed or refused to perform.

CalWORKs Homeless Assistance (HA) Program – AB 1808 (Chapter 75, Statutes of 2006)

Legislation increased the daily rate for temporary HA, redefined homelessness criteria to include families who receive a notice to pay rent or vacate, allowed up to two months of rent arrearages to prevent homelessness and allowed a higher rent threshold to secure permanent housing.

2008

Subsidized Employment (SE) – AB 98 (Chapter 589, Statutes of 2007)

Counties were provided funding outside of the Single Allocation to pay 50 percent of a CalWORKs WTW participant's wage subsidy while participating in public or private sector SE. Participation is limited to a maximum of six months for each WTW participant, up to 50 percent of the maximum aid payment (MAP) for the family.

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) History of Major Program Changes

2008 (CONTINUED)

Employment Services Base Veto – AB 88 (Chapter 269, Statutes of 2008)

The Governor vetoed \$60 million of the Single Allocation due to the state's budget crisis. This was reflected as a \$60 million reduction to Employment Services funding.

2009

Four Percent MAP Reduction – SB X3 1 (Chapter 1, Statutes of the Third Extraordinary Session of 2009)

All CalWORKs MAP levels (including exempt, non-exempt, Region 1 and Region 2) were reduced by four percent.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) – AB X4 4 (Chapter 4, Statutes of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of 2009)

The California Department of Social Services was authorized to apply for Emergency Contingency Funds (ECF) under ARRA, a multi-year, federal economic stimulus program. ECF programs included Basic Assistance, SE, and Non-Recurrent Short-Term Benefits.

Temporary Suspension of SE (AB 98) – AB X4 4 (Chapter 4, Statutes of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of 2009)

SE was suspended under AB 98 while funds were available through the ARRA ECF.

WTW Exemptions for Parents of Young Children – AB X4 4 (Chapter 4, Statutes of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of 2009)

Parents with a child between one and two years old or parents with two children under six years old were exempted from WTW requirements to provide counties with a mechanism by which to absorb a \$376 million reduction to Employment Services and Child Care in the Single Allocation.

Mental Health (MH) & Substance Abuse (SA) Funding Flexibility – AB X4 4 (Chapter 4, Statutes of the Fourth Extraordinary Session of 2009)

Counties were allowed the flexibility to redirect funding, both from and to, the CalWORKs MH & SA allocations and from and to other CalWORKs Employment Services for FY 2009-10 and FY 2010-11.

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) History of Major Program Changes

2009 (CONTINUED)

Reimbursement Rate Reduction – AB 1610 (Chapter 724, Statutes of 2010)

The payment ceiling at which license-exempt child care providers for CalWORKs Stage One subsidized child care are reimbursed was reduced from 90 to 80 percent of the Regional Market Rate payment ceilings.

2011

Eight Percent MAP Reduction – SB 72 (Chapter 8, Statutes of 2011)

All CalWORKs MAP levels (including exempt, non-exempt, Region 1 and Region 2) were reduced by eight percent.

CalWORKs 48-Month Time Limit – SB 72 (Chapter 8, Statutes of 2011)

The CalWORKs time limit for adults was reduced from 60 months to 48 months, counting all months on aid received in California since January 1, 1998, unless the adult has/had a time limit exemption.

Earned Income Disregard Reduction – SB 72 (Chapter 8, Statutes of 2011)

The initial amount of non-exempt earned income disregarded when determining grant amounts decreased from \$225 to \$112. The disregard of 50 percent of any additional non-exempt earned income was maintained.

Changes to the Cal-Learn Program – SB 72 (Chapter 8, Statutes of 2011)

Cal-Learn intensive case management services was suspended for one year. Pregnant and parenting teens continued to receive CalWORKs assistance and services in the WTW program.

Extend MH & SA Funding Flexibility – SB 72(Chapter 8, Statutes of 2011)

Legislation extended the flexibility to redirect funding, both from and to, the CalWORKs MH & SA allocations and from and to other CalWORKs Employment Services for FY 2011-12.

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) History of Major Program Changes

2011 (CONTINUED)

Changes to SE – SB 72 (Chapter 8, Statutes of 2011)

The state's maximum contribution (outside of the Single Allocation) toward wage subsidies under the AB 98 SE program was increased to 100 percent of the computed grant for the participant's assistance unit (AU) in the month prior to participation in SE. The eligible population was expanded to include individuals in the CalWORKs Safety Net program and individuals in WTW sanction status. Counties were allowed to continue AB 98 SE for the duration of the placement to participants who become ineligible for CalWORKs due to their SE income.

Extend WTW Exemptions for Young Children – SB 72 (Chapter 8, Statutes of 2011)

The \$376 million reduction to the Single Allocation was extended. The young children and good cause for lack of supportive service exemptions were extended through June 1, 2012.

CalWORKs Child Care Changes – SB 70 (Chapter 7, Statutes of 2011)

The payment ceiling at which license-exempt child care providers are reimbursed was reduced from 80 to 60 percent of the Regional Market Rate payment ceilings established for family child care homes. The income threshold for subsidized child care eligibility was lowered from 75 percent to 70 percent of the State Median Income.

2012

End of WTW Exemptions for Young Children – SB 1041 (Chapter 55, Statutes of 2012)

Legislation extended the temporary exemptions for parents of young children through the end of calendar year 2012; adults remain exempt past January 2013 until they have been re-engaged in a WTW plan. Counties are required to re-engage these previously exempted cases over a period of two years, with all cases being re-engaged by January 2015. Additionally, a new once-per-lifetime exemption was created for parents of children under two years old.

WTW 24-Month Activities Clock – SB 1041 (Chapter 55, Statutes of 2012)

The eligibility requirements for work-eligible adults in the CalWORKs program was changed by providing 24 months of aid under which WTW participants must meet

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) History of Major Program Changes

2012 (CONTINUED)

state-defined work requirements and an additional 24 months of aid only if WTW participants meet federally-defined work requirements. Counties have the option of extending the 24 months of eligibility based on state requirements for 20 percent of its post-24 month caseload if the adult meets specific criteria that suggest additional months of assistance will provide significant progress toward self-sufficiency, or if the adult is facing uniquely adverse labor market conditions.

Annual Reporting for Child-Only Cases – SB 1041 (Chapter 55, Statutes of 2012)

The number of reporting periods for Child-Only cases was reduced from four (under QR/PB) to one. Child-Only cases are ones in which no adult is aided (safety net cases, undocumented citizens, non-needy caretaker relatives, recipients of Supplemental Security Income, etc., and excludes WTW sanctioned cases).

Restoration of the Cal-Learn Program – SB 1041 (Chapter 55, Statutes of 2012)

Intensive case management services for pregnant and parenting teens, was restored, assuming that counties would begin to phase their programs in throughout FY 2012-13.

Single Allocation Reappropriation – AB 1477 (Chapter 630, Statutes of 2012)

Legislation provides that \$80 million of unspent TANF funds from FY 2010-11 be reverted early to augment the single allocation.

2013

Work Incentive Nutritional Benefit (WINS) – AB 1279 (Chapter 759, Statutes of 2008)

A monthly additional food assistance benefit will be provided to households working sufficient hours to meet TANF work participation requirements, thereby resulting in an increase to California's Work Participation Rate. SB 1041 (Chapter 47, Statutes of 2012) reduced the WINS benefit from \$40 to \$10 per household per month and changed the implementation date from October 1, 2013 to January 1, 2014.

California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs)

History of Major Program Changes

2012 (CONTINUED)

Earned Income Disregard Restoration to \$225 – SB 1041 (Chapter 55, Statutes of 2012)

The initial disregard of \$225 of non-exempt earned income will be restored rescinding the Legislature's prior action that reduced the Earned Income Disregard to \$112 and the disregard of 50 percent of all additional earned income was maintained.

Semiannual Reporting – AB 6 (Chapter 501, Statutes of 2011)

The QR/PB will be replaced with a semiannual reporting system, which reduces the number of required income reports of CalWORKs recipients to twice per year for aided adult and WTW sanctioned cases and imposes two additional income reporting thresholds: 55 percent of the monthly income of a family of three at the Federal Poverty Level plus the amount of earned and unearned income last used to calculate the CalWORKs grant or the level likely to render an AU ineligible for CalWORKs benefits.

Community Care Licensing (CCL) Division

Child Care

History of Major Program Changes

1998

Administering Inhaled Medication – Senate Bill (SB) 1663 (Chapter 625, Statutes of 1998)

This legislation permits licensees and staff of child care centers and family child care homes to administer inhaled medication to a child in care if certain requirements are met.

2003

Posting Notice of Site Visit and Licensing Reports – Assembly Bill (AB) 1683 (Chapter 403, Statutes of 2003)

The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) was required to post a site visit notice each time a site visit is made to a child care facility. In addition, if the facility is cited for any Type A deficiency, the facility report must be posted immediately by the licensee/facility representative. Licensees are also required to post a site visit report or any other document verifying the licensee's compliance or noncompliance with the CDSS' order to correct a Type A deficiency.

All notices and reports must be posted immediately upon receipt and remain posted for 30 consecutive days. Failure by the licensee to post any of the required site visit reports for 30 consecutive days will result in an immediate civil penalty assessment of \$100.

License Fee Increase – AB 1752 (Chapter 225, Statutes of 2004)

License and annual fees were increased and aggregate fees for licensees with multiple facilities were eliminated. In addition, a fee will be charged by the Department of Justice for processing Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprints of any applicant serving six or fewer children, including applicants for a family child care license, or for obtaining a criminal record of an applicant.

In addition, this bill eliminated triennial visits to facilities in which legal or compliance problems have been identified. Annual visits will also be made to ten percent of the total number of licensed child care facilities identified using a random sample methodology.

Community Care Licensing (CCL) Division

Child Care

History of Major Program Changes

2006

Parent Notification Requirements – AB 633 (Chapter 545, Statutes of 2006)

Statute was amended to improve the transparency of licensing records and to ensure that parents/guardians using licensed child care facilities are aware of situations that present the greatest danger to children. These situations include:

- Serious health and safety violations resulting in Type A citations.
- Noncompliance conferences.
- Efforts by CDSS to revoke a facility's license.

2008

Immediate Civil Penalties – AB 978 (Chapter 291, Statutes of 2008)

This bill required the assessment of an immediate civil penalty for designated serious violations, and requires the moneys derived from civil penalties imposed on child care facilities to be deposited into the Child Health and Safety Fund to be expended exclusively for the technical assistance, orientation, training and education of child care providers. Revenues received by CDSS from payment of civil penalties imposed on all other licensed facility types shall be deposited into the Technical Assistance Fund and expanded exclusively for the technical assistance, training and education of licensees.

Unannounced follow-up visits must be made within 30 days after the effective date of a temporary license suspension or revocation, or within 30 days after service of an order of exclusion or removal of a person from a facility.

The CDSS is also required to ensure that a licensee's plan of correction is measurable and verifiable. The plan shall specify what evidence is acceptable to establish that a deficiency has been corrected, and requires CDSS to specify in its licensing reports all violations that, if not corrected, will have a direct and immediate risk to the health and safety, or personal rights of clients or children in care.

Community Care Licensing (CCL) Division

Child Care

History of Major Program Changes

2011

Retention/Enrollment of nonminor students in School-Age Child Care Centers – SB 309 (Chapter 470, Statutes of 2011)

The CDSS was allowed to approve or deny written requests for the enrollment or retention of nonminor students at a School-Age Child Care Center. A nonminor student means a person 18 years of age or older who qualifies as an individual with exceptional needs, as defined in Education Code section 56026, and who qualifies for services from a regional center as a person with a developmental disability, as defined in Welfare and Institutions Code section 4512 subdivision (a).

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Child Welfare Services(CWS)

History of Major Program Changes

1993

Federal Family Preservation and Support Act – *Public Law (PL) 103-66*

States were encouraged to use funds to create a continuum of family-focused services for at-risk children and families and were required to engage in a comprehensive planning process to develop more responsive family support and preservation strategies. In addition, the Act encouraged states to use funds to integrate prevention services into treatment-oriented child welfare systems, improve service coordination within and across state service agencies and engage broad segments of the community in program planning at state and local levels.

1997

Federal Adoption and Safe Families Act – *PL 105-89*

This Act reauthorized the Federal Family Preservation and Support Services Program, and ensured safety for abused and neglected children by, among other things, adding “safety of the child” to every step of the case plan and review process and requiring criminal record checks for foster/adoptive parents who receive federal funds on behalf of a child. In addition, this Act: promoted adoptions by rewarding states that increased adoptions with incentive funds; prohibited states from delaying/denying placements based on the geographic location of the prospective adoptive families; and required the federal Health and Human Services agency to establish new outcome measures to monitor and improve state performance.

2000

Child Welfare Service Stakeholders Group – *Assembly Bill (AB) 1740 (Chapter 52, Statutes of 1740)*

In 2000, the California Legislature established the CWS Stakeholders Group. Governor Davis directed the California Department of Social Services to assemble a group of child welfare stakeholders to review the CWS system and make recommendations for its improvement. Approximately 60 individuals, representing all aspects of the child welfare community, convened to examine CWS programs. The stakeholders laid foundational work in the development of assumptions, a vision, a mission statement and guiding values.

Child Welfare Services (CWS)

History of Major Program Changes

2001

Child Welfare System Improvement and Accountability Act – AB 636 (Chapter 678, Statutes of 2001)

In 2001, the California Legislature passed the Child Welfare System Improvement and Accountability Act (AB 636). The groundbreaking legislation was designed to improve outcomes for children in the child welfare system, while holding county and state agencies accountable for the outcomes achieved. This statewide accountability system, which went into effect January 1, 2004, is an enhanced version of the federal oversight system mandated by Congress and used to monitor states' performance.

2002

Child and Family Services Review

The federal government conducted a review of California's child welfare system. California, like every other state, was found to be out of conformity with many of the federal measures and prepared a Program Improvement Plan that detailed actions the state and county would take to improve child welfare outcomes.

2004

Child Welfare System Improvement and Accountability Act Implemented

In January 2004, the implementation of AB 636 brought a new CWS Outcome and Accountability System to California. This new Outcomes and Accountability System, also known as the California Child and Family Services Review (C-CFSR), focuses primarily on measuring outcomes in the areas of safety, permanency and child and family well-being. By design, the C-CFSR closely follows the federal emphasis on safety, permanency and well-being. The new system operates on a philosophy of continuous quality improvement, interagency partnerships, community involvement and public reporting of program outcomes.

2008

Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act – Federal PL 110-3510

The Act assisted hundreds of thousands of children and youth in foster care by promoting permanent families for them through relative guardianship and adoption and improving education and health care. The Act also extended federal support for youth to age 21 and offered important federal protections and support to American Indian children.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

History of Major Program Changes

1973

IHSS Program

The IHSS was created to enable elderly, blind and disabled individuals to live independently in the community.

1978-1981

Equity Assessment Project

This was a three-year project conducted by the University of California, Berkeley, in three counties (Alameda, Contra Costa and Marin). Historical needs assessment data was used to predict recipients' level of need for IHSS services. The project also permitted similar awards to individuals with similar needs, thus promoting equity (beginning of IHSS Assessment Uniformity).

1981

Domestic Services Standard – *Senate Bill (SB) 633 (Chapter 69, Statutes of 1981)*

The first state time-per-task standard, known as the Domestic Services Standard, was introduced.

1992

Non-Profit Consortia and Public Authorities (PA) – *SB 485 (Chapter 722, Statutes of 1992)*

Section 12301.6 was added to the Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) allowing a County Board of Supervisors to contract with a non-profit consortium, or to establish by ordinance, a PA for the delivery of IHSS.

Federal Funding Approved for the IHSS Personal Care Services Program (PCSP)

On November 2, 1992, a State Plan Amendment (SPA) was approved by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) allowing most IHSS services to be considered a Medi-Cal benefit under the new IHSS PCSP.

1993

PCSP

The PCSP was implemented April 1, 1993.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

History of Major Program Changes

1998

Expansion of PCSP Eligibility – Assembly Bill (AB) 2779 (Chapter 329, Statutes of 1998)

W&IC section 18937 was amended, expanding PCSP eligibility to include medically-needy aged, blind and disabled persons (previously, only categorically-eligible persons were eligible).

Waivers Personal Care Services – AB 668 (Chapter 896, Statutes of 1998)

Waivers Personal Care Services, as defined under the Medi-Cal Program, were required to be provided to persons meeting specified requirements.

1999

SPA

On April 1, 1999, a SPA was approved by CMS expanding PCSP eligibility to include income-eligible recipients (i.e., recipients with a share-of-cost).

Employer of Record – AB 1682 (Chapter 90, Statutes of 1999)

Counties were required to act as or to establish an employer of record for IHSS providers for purposes of collective bargaining. Counties that had not established a PA for the provision of IHSS services were required to establish an advisory committee to provide recommendations on modes and delivery of IHSS services. The IHSS Registry sales tax sub-account was also eliminated from the Local Revenue Fund and remaining funds were transferred to the General Fund (GF).

2000

IHSS Nonfederal Sharing Ratios and State Participation in Wages and Benefits – AB 2876 (Chapter 108, Statutes of 2000)

This bill established the non-federal share to be paid by the state and counties for any increases in provider wages and benefits and associated taxes. Limits were also defined for state participation in increases to wages and benefits.

- **Non-PA Counties**

Effective January 1, 2001, participation in the non-federal portion of any county-implemented increase in IHSS provider wages, benefits and associated taxes was set at 65 percent state and 35 percent county. Wage increases were at county discretion and limited to no more than three percent above the statewide minimum wage.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

History of Major Program Changes

2000 (CONTINUED)

- **PA Counties**

Participation in the non-federal portion of any increases in wages, benefits and associated taxes that are negotiated by a PA or a non-profit consortium was set at 65 percent state and 35 percent county. Increases in wages and benefits were subject to the following limits:

- The state would participate in wages up to \$7.50 per hour and in individual health benefits up to \$0.60 per hour for all PA and non-profit consortium providers.
- The state would participate in total wages and health benefits up to \$9.10 per hour if wages reached at least \$7.50 per hour.
- Gradual increases to wage and benefits were allowed for these specified providers over the four years following Fiscal Year (FY) 2000-01, up to total combined wages and health benefits of \$12.10 per hour in the fourth year.
- State participation in subsequent year increases would only occur if wages had already reached \$7.50 per hour and GF revenue had exceeded the previous fiscal year's GF revenue by at least five percent.
- State participation in wage and benefit increases in any FY would be limited to a maximum increase of \$1.00 per hour.

- **Contract Counties**

Funding was provided in FY 2000-01 for the increased state share of cost for existing contract counties that elected to increase their maximum allowable contract rates. (Wages and benefits for contract providers are negotiated between the contractor and their local unions).

IHSS Advisory Committee – AB 288 (Chapter 445, Statutes of 2000)

Each county that had not established a PA was required to establish an advisory committee. The advisory committee in each county was also required to provide recommendations on certain modes of service to be utilized in the county for IHSS. The advisory committee membership would have to include one IHSS provider for a county that has an IHSS caseload of less than 500 and two IHSS providers for a county that has an IHSS caseload of more than 500. Reimbursement of the advisory committee's administrative costs was also allowed.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

History of Major Program Changes

2004

Improve Quality of IHSS – SB 1104 (Chapter 229, Statutes of 2004)

The California Department of Social Services (CDSS), counties and Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) were required to perform a number of activities that would focus on improving the quality of IHSS. The key provisions included:

- Ongoing statewide social worker training.
- State oversight and monitoring of county Quality Assurance activities.
- Hourly task guidelines, with exception criteria to promote accurate and consistent assessments, to provide social workers a tool for conducting assessments and service authorizations.
- Fraud prevention and detection activities that include collaboration among agencies to prevent/detect fraud and to maximize recovery of overpayments.
- Annual error-rate studies and data-match activities.

The IHSS plus Waiver (IPW)

The IPW SPA was approved, allowing most IHSS Residual recipients to be served in this waiver program (i.e., services provided by a spouse and/or parent of a minor child, or to those receiving Restaurant Meal Allowance or Advance Pay). The IPW was approved for five years, from August 1, 2004 through July 31, 2009, and extended until September 30, 2009.

2009

Provider Enrollment Appeals Unit – ABX4 19 (Chapter 17, Statutes of 2009, of the Fourth Extraordinary Session)

The CDSS was required to establish a written appeals process for IHSS providers. In response, CDSS created the Provider Enrollment Appeals Unit

Key Provisions of Fraud – ABX4 19 (Chapter 17, Statutes of 2009, of the Fourth Extraordinary Session)

The CDSS, counties and DHCS were required to improve detection, referral, investigation and prosecution of fraud in the IHSS program, communication and to develop collaboration between state and county agencies. The key provisions included:

- Provider Orientation.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

History of Major Program Changes

2009 (CONTINUED)

- Provider enrollment, including fingerprinting and background checks, enrollment form and signed agreement.
- Provider appeals.

Key Provisions of Fraud

- Fraud prevention protocols clarifying state/county roles and responsibilities, and guide activities, including targeted mailings, unannounced home visits and county anti-fraud training.
- Policy guiding the use of Post Office boxes.
- Creation of the notice of action to inform providers of recipient's authorized hours/services.

County Fraud Plan Funding

In FY 2009-10, CDSS approved county fraud plan funding for 45 counties to enable the development of the infrastructure necessary to support future fraud prevention operations.

IHSS Plus Option (IPO)

The IPO SPA was approved on September 29, 2009, and the IPO became effective on October 1, 2009. The Social Security Act Section 1915(j) Self-Directed Personal Assistance Services State Plan Option was identified as the best replacement for the expiring IPW program.

Statutory Reductions and Court Injunctions

- A minimum Functional Index Score threshold was created for IHSS Program services. This became the Oster I Lawsuit.
- The State financial participation rate for IHSS Provider wages was capped at \$10.10 effective July 1, 2010. This became the Dominguez v. Schwarzenegger lawsuit.
- The “**Share of Cost Buyout**” program was eliminated.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

History of Major Program Changes

2011

Statutory Reductions and Court Injunctions

A 3.6 percent reduction in hours was implemented February 2011. A 20 percent reduction in hours was triggered by the Budget Act in December 2011. This became the Oster II Lawsuit and part of 2013 litigation settlement.

Provider Tax

A provider tax was enacted to match federal funds. The CMS has not approved the SPA to implement the tax.

Health Care Certificate Requirement

The IHSS recipients were required to provide a Health Care Certificate from a licensed health care professional beginning August 2011.

Changes to Provider Enrollment Background Checks

- Tier 1 – Specified Child Abuse, Elder Abuse and Fraud against government health care or supportive services.
- Tier 2 – Other items identified in a background check could be waived by the IHSS Recipient.

Community First Choice Option (CFCO)

The Affordable Care Act of 2010 (enacted March 23, 2010) established a new State Plan Option entitled the CFCO. The CFCO provides home and community based attendant services and supports and also provides increased federal funding in the form of a six percent increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) for CFCO eligible recipients. The CDSS and DHCS submitted a SPA to CMS on December 1, 2011. The SPA was approved August 31, 2012 with implementation retroactive to December 1, 2011.

2012

Case Management, Information and Payrolling System (CMIPS) II Launched

The CMIPS II launched in pilot counties Merced and Yolo in July 2012. September 2012 San Diego joined the pilot. Extensive work and training is being conducted with counties/public authorities, labor organizations health benefit administrators and IHSS recipient/providers. March 4, 2013 group one launched eight additional counties followed by 22 additional counties in group two on May 1, 2013.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

History of Major Program Changes

2013

CFCO

The SPA for federal final regulations is pending approval by CMS for implementation in July 2013. The SPA submitted April 2013 changes eligibility by requiring recipients to be at Nursing Facility Level of Care. This would represent approximately 41 percent of the current caseload and roughly 62 percent of IHSS services costs.

Coordinated Care Initiative (CCI) SB 1036 (Chapter 45, Statute of 2012) and SB 1008 (Chapter 33, Statute of 2012)

SB 1036 and SB 1008 enacted the CCI which is a Medi-Cal managed care plan. The CCI will begin with eight counties in January 2014. The implementation process, including stakeholder meetings, is ongoing. As the IHSS program moves eligible recipients into CCI, it will remain very similar to the current program. The CCI legislation requires the Managed Care Health Plans (MCHPs) to administer IHSS in accordance with current IHSS program standards and requirements. The MCHPs will ensure access to, provision of and payment for recipients who meet the eligibility criteria for IHSS.

Key Provisions:

- The IHSS recipients will retain the responsibilities as the employer of the IHSS provider for the purposes of hiring, firing and supervising their provider, appealing any action relating to his or her application for or receipt of services and the ability to request a reassessment.
- IHSS providers will continue to adhere to the IHSS provider enrollment requirements set forth in existing statute.
- The establishment of care coordination teams, as needed and subject to the consumer's consent, which will include county IHSS social workers, consumers and their representatives, managed care health plans and may include IHSS providers and others as applicable, for individual care plan development.
- The CDSS will retain program administrative functions, in coordination with DHCS, including policy development, provider appeals and general exceptions, quality assurance and program integrity for the IHSS.
- The CCI shifts the responsibility of collective bargaining functions (wages, benefits and other terms and conditions of employment) from county PAs to a Statewide Authority. This shift will occur for each county when enrollment of dual eligibles into managed care plans is complete. This establishes a new Advisory Committee for the Statewide Authority.

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

History of Major Program Changes

2013 (CONTINUED)

- Each county will be responsible for paying a Maintenance of Effort (MOE) instead of paying a percentage of program costs. Each county's MOE is based on program expenditures for FY 2011-12, which was adjusted to reflect savings based on the additional six percent FMAP for CFCO eligible cases. This MOE requirement applies to all 58 counties effective July 1, 2012, regardless of when the county will begin participating in the CCI.
- In an effort to ensure that data-sharing needs are identified and addressed prior to the implementation of the CCI in 2014, CDSS is holding data sharing stakeholder workgroups, the first of which took place November 30, 2012, the second on April 2, 2013.
- By August 2013, a stakeholder workgroup will be established to develop the universal assessment process, including a universal assessment tool for home- and community-based services.
- The CDSS, in consultation with DHCS, shall certify any agency that is contracting with an MCHP for the provision of IHSS. The CDSS shall also develop a written appeal process for any agency dissatisfied with the decision from CDSS regarding certification.
- As required by CCI, CDSS will, in consultation with stakeholders, develop voluntary provider training by January 2014. The first workgroup meeting will be held on May 29, 2013. A total of two workgroup meetings are planned and will include at least one participant from each of the following groups: public authorities, providers, recipients, county representatives, recognized employee representatives and DHCS.
- On March 27, 2013, the Dual Demonstration Memorandum of Understanding was approved to integrate dual eligible beneficiaries as a component of CCI.

Oster I, Oster II and Dominguez Lawsuits Settlement Process

The IHSS Settlement Agreement, filed March 28, 2013, received preliminary approval on April 4, 2013. Court and legislative action is required by May 24, 2013.

- Results in an eight percent reduction to IHSS Recipients hours as of July 1, 2013.
- The reduction decreases to seven percent July 2014 and will be ongoing, unless an offset occurs.
- DHCS is required to submit a request to CMS by October 1, 2014 for an assessment that can be used to offset the seven percent ongoing reduction.

Foster Care (FC)

History of Major Program Changes

1982

Public System of Statewide Child Welfare Services (CWS) – Senate Bill (SB) 14
(Chapter 978, Statutes of 1982)

The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) and county welfare departments were required to establish and support a statewide system of CWS. Each county must maintain four specialized components: Emergency Response, Family Maintenance, Family Reunification and Permanent Placement.

1989

Group Home (GH) Rate Structures – SB 370 (Chapter 1294, Statutes of 1989)

The FC GH rate structure was established and the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) was authorized.

1997

Concurrent Planning – Assembly Bill (AB) 1544 (Chapter 793, Statutes of 1997)

Concurrent planning was mandated and changed language, existing law was changed to increase the likelihood that children who are unable to reunify with birth parents achieve permanency with relatives.

1998

Adoption and Safe Families Act – AB 2773 (Chapter 1056, Statutes of 1998)

The federal Adoption and Safe Families Act was implemented in California to include shortened timeframes for reunification.

FC Ombudsman – SB 933 (Chapter 311, Statutes of 1998)

The GH reforms were enacted and the FC Ombudsman program was established to provide a way to resolve issues affecting foster youth and caregivers.

2000

CWS Redesign – AB 1740 (Chapter 52, Statutes of 2000)

The CWS Stakeholders Group was established to examine child welfare programs and to propose a redesigned system.

Foster Care (FC)

History of Major Program Changes

2001

Child and Family Services Reviews – AB 636 (Chapter 678, Statutes of 2001)

A statewide system was established to review county systems and to provide assistance, in meeting state and federal outcome measures.

2003

Safe Surrender of a Newborn – SB 139 (Chapter 150, Statutes of 2003)

Surrender of a newborn to a safe-surrender site was permitted. Other provisions required that certain information regarding the surrendering individual be kept confidential and that safe-surrender sites post signs using certain specified signage.

Education for Foster Children – AB 490 (Chapter 862, Statutes of 2003)

Various requirements concerning the education of foster children were established; least restrictive educational program; same access to resources, services and activities as other pupils; educational liaison for foster children; continuation in current school despite foster care placement; limits foster parent rights concerning a foster child's educational interests.

2004

Psychotropic Medication – AB 2502 (Chapter 329, Statutes of 2004)

Judicial time frames were established within which to approve/deny a request to authorize psychotropic medication for a foster child.

2006

Child Welfare Leadership and Performance Accountability – AB 2216 (Chapter 384, Statutes of 2006)

The Child Welfare Council was established as an advisory body responsible for improving collaboration among multiple agencies and the courts in the child welfare system. The Council was required to adopt outcome measures by 2008.

Indian Children – SB 678 (Chapter 838, Statutes of 2006)

Certain provisions of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act were codified, including tribal jurisdiction, notice of an intervention in child custody proceedings, entitlement of tribal acts and proceedings, placement preferences and unsealing of adoption records.

Foster Care (FC)

History of Major Program Changes

2009

Health Care Coordination and Oversight – SB 597 (Chapter 339, Statutes of 2009)

Existing law was amended to provide consistency with the federal Fostering Connections Act. The CDSS was required to develop a plan, in consultation with pediatricians, health care experts and experts in and recipients of FC, for the ongoing oversight and coordination of health care services for youth in FC.

2010/2011/2012

Extension of Foster Care to Age 21 – AB 12 (Chapter 559, Statutes of 2010); AB 212 (Chapter 459, Statutes of 2011); AB 1712 (Chapter 846, Statutes of 2012)

Requirements were enacted to meet the requirements of federal Fostering Connections Act. This included amending the California FC State Plan and existing law to include the extension of FC to specified individuals up to age 21.

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Foster Family Homes (FFH)

History of Major Program Changes

1999

Fingerprint Background Check – Assembly Bill (AB) 1659 (Chapter 881, Statutes of 1999)

AB 1659 reinstated background check requirements as specified in State Health and Safety Code section 1522 for licensed FFHs, as well as other community care facilities, on an emergency basis. It required: federal and state background checks for all new facility applicants as well as any staff person, volunteer or employee who has client contact; fingerprints to be submitted to the California Department of Justice before a person's employment, residence or initial presence in a facility; and an immediate civil penalty of \$100 for each person who is not fingerprinted. If caregivers were found to be out of compliance, licensing staff were advised to cite caregivers under Health and Safety Code section 1522 and assess the civil penalty.

2001

Revised Standards for Relatives and Non-Relative FFHs – AB 1695 (Chapter 653, Statutes of 2001)

The approval process for California's relative caregivers and non-relative extended family member (NREFM) caregivers was required to employ the same health and safety standards used to license FFHs to ensure continuing compliance with the Federal Adoptions and Safe Families Act of 1997. Core requirements for caregivers, relatives and NREFMs were subsequently consolidated into Article 3 of the FFH regulations.

Rights of Foster Children – AB 899 (Chapter 683, Statutes of 2001)

Community care facilities, licensed by the California Department of Social Services (CDSS), were required to inform children being placed in foster care of their personal rights. The information was required to address each child's questions and concerns in an age-and developmentally-appropriate manner. Any facility licensed to provide foster care for six or more children was also required to post a listing of foster care children's personal rights. Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) section 16001.9 was added, listing 21 personal rights for foster children, most of which were already in Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD) regulations and enforced by CCLD.

Foster Family Homes (FFH)

History of Major Program Changes

2001

Crimes: Unattended Children in Vehicles – Senate Bill (SB) 255 (Chapter 855, Statutes of 2001)

The “Unattended Child in Motor Vehicle Safety Act” known as “Kaitlyn’s Law” was added to the Vehicle Code, and stipulates that any parent, legal guardian or other person responsible for a child who is six years of age or younger may not leave the child inside a motor vehicle without the supervision of a person who is 12 years of age or older under specified conditions. These specified conditions include conditions that present a significant risk to the child’s health or safety, the vehicle’s engine is running or the vehicle’s keys are in the ignition or both. If caregivers are found to be out of compliance, licensing staff were advised to cite caregivers for lack of supervision.

2002

In-Home Interview – AB 1694 (Chapter 918, Statutes of 2002)

Health and Safety Code section 1521.5 was amended to delete the requirement that an in-home interview be conducted by the placement agency in counties that have not contracted with the state to license FFHs. This change allowed state licensing staff to conduct an in-home interview with caregivers to collect basic information on their ability, willingness and readiness to be licensed to care for foster children. Licensing staff were advised to provide a copy of the completed In-Home Interview Form (LIC 861) to the county placement agency.

2003

Anti-Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity – AB 458 (Chapter 331, Statutes of 2003)

The W&IC section 16001.9 was amended to add an additional right to the personal rights for foster children. The additional right was “fair and equal access to all available services, placement, care, treatment and benefits and to not be subject to discrimination or harassment on the basis of actual or perceived race, ethnic group identification, ancestry, national origin, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, Human Immunodeficiency Virus status or mental or physical disability.” Amendments were also made to training requirements for caregivers to include training on anti-discrimination in regards to sexual orientation and gender identity. Caregivers were granted anti-discrimination rights. Licensing staff were advised to make caregivers aware of the personal right for foster children and, if noncompliance was found, to cite caregivers under applicable statute pending regulations.

Foster Family Homes (FFH)

History of Major Program Changes

2004

Civil Penalty Increase for Background Check Violations – AB 1240 (Chapter 653, Statutes of 2004)

Various amendments were made to the Health and Safety Code to increase the existing civil penalty for allowing an individual who does not have a criminal record clearance or exemption to work or reside in a licensed facility. The existing immediate \$100 civil penalty per individual violation was increased to an immediate \$100 per day civil penalty applicable for a maximum of five days for first violations and a maximum of 30 days for subsequent violations. If caregivers were found to be out of compliance, licensing staff were advised to identify how long a person without a clearance has been living in the home, cite caregivers for the deficiency and assess the civil penalty as specified.

Education Information for Foster Children – SB 1639 (Chapter 668, Statutes of 2004)

The W&IC section 16001.9 was amended to add an additional right to the personal rights for foster children. The additional right provided that, at 16 years of age or older, children in foster care have the right to access existing information regarding the educational options available, including, but not limited to, the coursework necessary for vocational and postsecondary educational programs and information regarding financial aid for postsecondary education. If caregivers were found to be out of compliance, licensing staff were advised to cite applicable statute pending regulations.

2005

Foster Children – Injections – AB 1116 (Chapter 637, Statutes of 2005)

Health and Safety Code section 1507.25 was amended to authorize specified caregivers who are not licensed health care providers to administer emergency medical assistance and/or injections for specific reasons to a foster child in placement. It specified that if caregivers are trained by a licensed health care professional practicing within his or her scope of practice, they may administer specified emergency medical assistance and/or injections and supportive activities for specified conditions. If caregivers were found to be out of compliance, licensing staff were advised to cite caregivers under applicable statute pending regulations.

Foster Family Homes (FFH)

History of Major Program Changes

2005

Use of Occasional Short-Term Babysitters – SB 358 (Chapter 628, Statutes of 2005)

The W&IC section 362.04 was added to require caregivers to use a reasonable and prudent parent standard in determining and selecting appropriate babysitters for occasional short-term use. Caregivers are also required to provide specified information to babysitters when leaving a foster child in a babysitter's care. Babysitters are not required to be subject to a criminal background check, a health screening or cardiopulmonary resuscitation/first aid certification or training. If caregivers were found to be out of compliance, licensing staff were advised to cite caregivers under the applicable statute or regulations.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children – Foster Care: Pregnant and Parenting Foster Youth – SB 500 (Chapter 630, Statutes of 2005)

Various sections of the W&IC were amended to create "Whole Family Foster Homes", which are defined as family homes, approved relative caregiver or NREFM homes or certified homes that provide foster care for minor parents and their children. These homes were to be specifically recruited and trained to be of assistance to minor parents in developing skills needed to provide a safe, stable and permanent home for their children. SB 500 also required that a "shared responsibility plan" be developed to avoid any confusion about the roles and responsibilities of caregivers and teen parents in providing care for the teen parent's child. If caregivers were found to be out of compliance, licensing staff were advised to cite caregivers under the care and supervision authority.

2006

Children's Residential Regulations Review Workgroup and Placement Criteria – SB 1641 (Chapter 388, Statutes of 2006)

Health and Safety Code section 1530.3 was added, which required the CCLD to report to the Legislature on the progress of the Children's Residential Regulations Review Workgroup, which was subsequently tasked with a global revision of the regulations for licensed FFHs. The W&IC section 361.2 was also amended to require that children be placed in homes where caregivers are able to: 1) meet the health, safety and well-being needs of the child; 2) maintain the least restrictive and most family-like environment; 3) permit the child to participate in reasonable, age-appropriate, day-to-day activities and 4) use the reasonable and prudent parent standard to determine activities that are age-appropriate and meet the child's needs.

Foster Family Homes (FFH)

History of Major Program Changes

2007

Smoking in Vehicle with Minor Passengers – SB 7 (Chapter 425, Statutes of 2007)

SB 7 made it an infraction for a person to smoke a cigar, cigarette or pipe in a moving or stationary vehicle with a minor present. If caregivers were found to be out of compliance, licensing staff were advised to cite caregivers under Health and Safety Code 1550(c) for conduct harmful to the health of the child in care.

Compliance with the Federal Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act and the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 – SB 703 (Chapter 583, Statutes of 2007)

Health and Safety Code sections 1522 and 1522.1 were amended to enhance the criminal record clearance requirements to be met by FFHs prior to being licensed. All of the following are required: California and Federal Bureau of Investigations criminal background checks; a check of the California Child Abuse Registry and a check of registries in each state in which the prospective caregiver has lived in the past five years. The passage of this bill resulted in a new form, the Out-of-State Disclosure and Criminal Record Statement (LIC 508D), to check criminal record information in other states where caregivers have lived.

Child Welfare Services (CWS): Resource Family Pilot Program – AB 340 (Chapter 464, Statutes of 2007)

The W&IC section 16519.5 was amended to require CDSS, in consultation with stakeholders, to implement a three-year resource family pilot program in up to five counties. This program was intended to establish a single comprehensive resource family approval process for foster care and adoption that would replace the existing separate processes for licensing FFHs, approving relatives and NREFMs and approving adoptive families. A resource family was to meet both home approval standards and permanency assessment criteria to provide care to a child and be exempt from licensure, relative approval and adoption approval.

Foster Family Homes (FFH)

History of Major Program Changes

2008

Immediate Civil Penalties; CDSS Use of Civil Penalty Moneys; Unannounced Facility Visits; Plans of Correction; Licensing Report Requirements – AB 978 (Chapter 291, Statutes of 2008)

Health and Safety Code sections 1530.5 and 1548 were amended to require that licensed FFHs, along with other community care facilities, be subjected to the immediate assessment of civil penalties for designated serious “zero tolerance” violations. “Zero tolerance” violations include: fire clearance violations; absence of supervision; accessible bodies of water; accessible firearms or ammunition; refusing entry to an agent of CDSS and presence of an excluded person on the premises. If caregivers are found to be out of compliance, licensing staff are advised to assess caregivers a civil penalty in the amount of \$150 per day, per violation, until corrected.

Transfer of Existing License to a New Location – AB 2651 (Chapter 701, Statutes of 2008)

Health and Safety Code section 1524(c) was amended to permit licensed FFHs to transfer their existing license to a new location while requiring them to continue meeting all applicable laws and regulations at their new location. Licensing staff are instructed to: request that FFHs submit an updated FFH Application (LIC 283) and documentation for their new location; make an announced relocation case management visit to ensure compliance with licensing laws and regulations at the new location and transfer the existing license to the new location by updating the address on record while retaining the existing FFH license number and effective date of licensure. If FFHs are found to be out of compliance at the new location, licensing staff are advised to cite caregivers according to the applicable licensing laws and regulations.

Training on California Student Safety and Violence Prevention Act of 2000 – AB 3015 (Chapter 557, Statutes of 2008)

The existing training requirements for caregivers in licensed FFHs in Health and Safety Code section 1529.2 were amended by requiring that the initial 12-hour foster parent training also include training in the California Student Safety and Violence Prevention Act of 2000. If caregivers are found to be out of compliance, licensing staff are advised to cite caregivers under Health and Safety Code section 1529.2 for not completing the training.

Foster Family Homes (FFH)

History of Major Program Changes

2010

California Fostering Connections to Success Act – AB 12 (Chapter 559, Statutes of 2010)

California law was aligned to comport with the federal Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-351). The W&IC sections 11400(v) and 11403 were amended to phase in the eligibility of a “nonminor dependent” (NMD) to remain in foster care up to age 19 beginning January 1, 2012, up to age 20 beginning January 1, 2013 and, with approval by the Legislature, up to age 21 beginning January 1, 2014. Licensing staff are advised that: NMDs may remain in or return to care in licensed FFHs and other Children’s Residential community care facilities and homes; while NMDs, as clients, would be exempt from criminal background clearances, a pre-placement appraisal is required to assist in determining whether a placement is appropriate; health and safety standards would apply to NMDs in care.

2012

Minors and NMDs: Out-of-Home Placement and CWS: Realignment – AB 1712 (Chapter 846, Statutes of 2012) and SB 1013 (Chapter 35, Statutes of 2012)

AB 1712 and SB 1013, as follow up bills to AB 12, made various amendments to Health and Safety Code and W&IC, adding more provisions for extended foster care. Principally, foster care is extended up to age 21. Responsibility for Transitional Housing Placement Plus-Foster Care (THP+FC), originally a county-administered program for NMDs, is transferred to the CCLD. It is further stipulated that a remote site model placement, permitted for minors placed prior to October 1, 2012, would only be available to NMDs on or after that date and required that a transitional housing placement provider have a staffing ratio of case manager to client of no more than 1:12 for minors and NMDs. Licensing staff are advised that transitional housing placement providers serving minors in a Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP) or NMDs in a THP+FC are to be licensed as THPP and, until regulations are further developed, AB 12 Interim Licensing Standards for THPP are to be applied to NMDs in THP+FC.

Foster Family Homes (FFH)

History of Major Program Changes

2012

Foster Care (FC) Services: Cultural Competency – AB 1856 (Chapter 639, Statutes of 2012)

The existing training requirements in Health and Safety Code 1529.2 for caregivers in licensed FFHs was amended by requiring that the initial 12-hour foster parent training and the annual eight hour foster parent training also include training in cultural competency and sensitivity relating to, and best practices for providing adequate care to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth in out-of-home care. The W&IC section 16001.9 is also amended to add the right of every child in FC to have caregivers and access to child welfare personnel who have received this training. Licensing staff were advised that if FFHs are found to be out of compliance with this training requirement, caregivers are to be cited under Health and Safety Code section 1529.2 and applicable regulations for not completing the training.

Foster Homes: Residential Capacity – AB 1928 (Chapter 120, Statutes of 2012)

Existing law in the W&IC was clarified to require that licensed specialized FFHs not exceed a total of six children living in the home. Consistent with existing law, it continued to permit two, and up to three, foster children with or without special health care needs to be in a specialized FFH under specified conditions, but clarified that non-foster children living in the home must be considered when making a capacity determination. Licensing staff were advised that if FFHs are found to be out of compliance by having too many children in the home, caregivers are to be cited under the applicable regulations.

Immediate Civil Penalties – SB 1319 (Chapter 663, Statutes of 2012)

SB 1319 reversed the assessment of civil penalties for designated serious “zero tolerance” violations applied to licensed FFHs by AB 978 (Chapter 291, Statutes of 2008). Health and Safety Code section 1530.5 was amended to exempt FFHs from most civil penalties, except those that result from fingerprint violations and unlicensed care operations. As a result, FFHs are no longer subject to immediate civil penalties for any violation of Health and Safety Code section 1548. Licensing staff were advised that, effective January 1, 2013, caregivers shall no longer be assessed immediate civil penalties for these violations.

Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) History of Major Program Changes

1998

Implementation – *Senate Bill 1901 (Chapter 1055, Statutes of 1998)*

The Kin-GAP program was established with an implementation date of June 1, 1999.

1999

Rate Implementation – *Assembly Bill (AB) 1111 (Chapter 147, Statutes of 1999)*

Rate implementation was delayed until January 1, 2000. The Kin-GAP rate was established to be equivalent to the basic foster care rate. The California Department of Social Services was required to report program outcomes to the Legislature two and five years after program implementation.

2000

Exemptions – *AB 2876 (Chapter 108, Statutes of 2000)*

The Kin-GAP program was exempted from California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids provisions, with certain exceptions. Recipients were authorized to request and receive independent living services and retain certain cash savings.

2001

Exemptions of Fingerprints – *AB 429 (Chapter 111, Statutes of 2001)*

Adult caregivers for recipients of program benefits were exempted from the requirement to be fingerprinted in order to establish guardianship.

2006

Expanded for Probation Youth – *AB 1808 (Chapter 75, Statutes of 2006)*

The Kin-GAP program was expanded to include Probation youth. Recipients were allowed to continue to receive a Specialized Care Increment if paid while in foster care, and were provided a \$100 annual state supplemental clothing allowance.

Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP)

History of Major Program Changes

2010

Established a State-Funded and a Federally-Funded Program – *AB 12 (Chapter 559, Statutes of 2010)*

The Kin-GAP program was modified, effective January 1, 2011, following enactment of the federal Fostering Connections to Success Act and Increasing Adoptions Act (Public Law 110-351) that permitted federal financial participation for states that opt in by meeting federal requirements. A state-funded and a federally-funded program were established. Time in care with prospective relative guardian was reduced from 12 months to six months. Interstate portability of benefits for recipients who move out of state/country were added. Renegotiation of benefit amount based on changes in youth's/non-minor dependents needs or changed circumstances of relative guardian was permitted.

2012

Further Extension of Benefits – *AB 1712 (Chapter 846, Statutes of 2012)*

The Kin-GAP benefits were extended up to age 21 to youth/non-minor dependents who meet certain criteria.

Caseload Characteristics/Demographics

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Characteristics of CalWORKs Cases

Characteristic	Safety Net ¹	Sanctioned (No Aided Adult)	Other Child-Only	Single-Parent	Two-Parent	All Cases
Number	71,981	33,456	198,083	217,710	56,128	577,358
Average Assistance Unit (AU) Size	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.8	2.5
Average Number of Children in AU	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.0
Average Age of Oldest Child	12.5	10.1	10.2	6.7	6.9	8.9
Average Age of Youngest Child	7.9	7.0	6.7	4.3	3.4	5.7
Average Age of Head of Household	36.4	32.2	37.7	30.0	30.1	33.6
Percent with Monthly Earnings	20.8%	10.2%	18.1%	23.4%	37.0%	21.8%
Race/ Ethnicity²						
Hispanic	37.4%	44.0%	77.0%	47.7%	43.0%	56.0%
Non-Hispanic Black	36.4%	13.6%	9.5%	21.6%	13.3%	18.1%
Non-Hispanic Asian	5.4%	6.2%	2.2%	3.8%	7.7%	4.0%
Non-Hispanic White	2.0%	29.7%	10.0%	24.0%	32.8%	19.8%
Non-Hispanic Other	5.6%	6.2%	1.2%	3.0%	3.1%	2.2%
Language Spoken						
English	91.8%	90.0%	36.6%	87.4%	83.4%	70.4%
Spanish	2.2%	8.3%	60.5%	10.4%	6.4%	26.0%
Other	5.1%	1.6%	2.9%	2.3%	8.3%	3.5%
Education						
Percent of Head of Household Completing High School or Equivalent	43.7%	43.0%	11.2%	52.6%	50.4%	36.5%
Percent Unknown	14.8%	17.5%	64.0%	1.7%	1.3%	25.6%
Citizenship Status of Head of Household						
Citizen	92.2%	92.8%	32.8%	91.6%	85.9%	71.1%
Legal Alien	7.7%	7.2%	2.5%	6.3%	14.1%	6.0%
Other/Unknown	0.1%	0.0%	64.6%	2.0%	0.0%	23.0%

¹ Adults in safety net cases have reached the CalWORKs lifetime limit and are removed from the assistance unit. Grant levels are reduced accordingly. Beginning July 2011 the CalWORKs lifetime time limit was reduced from 60 to 48 months of aid.

² Percentages do not add to 100 percent due to missing/unknown values.

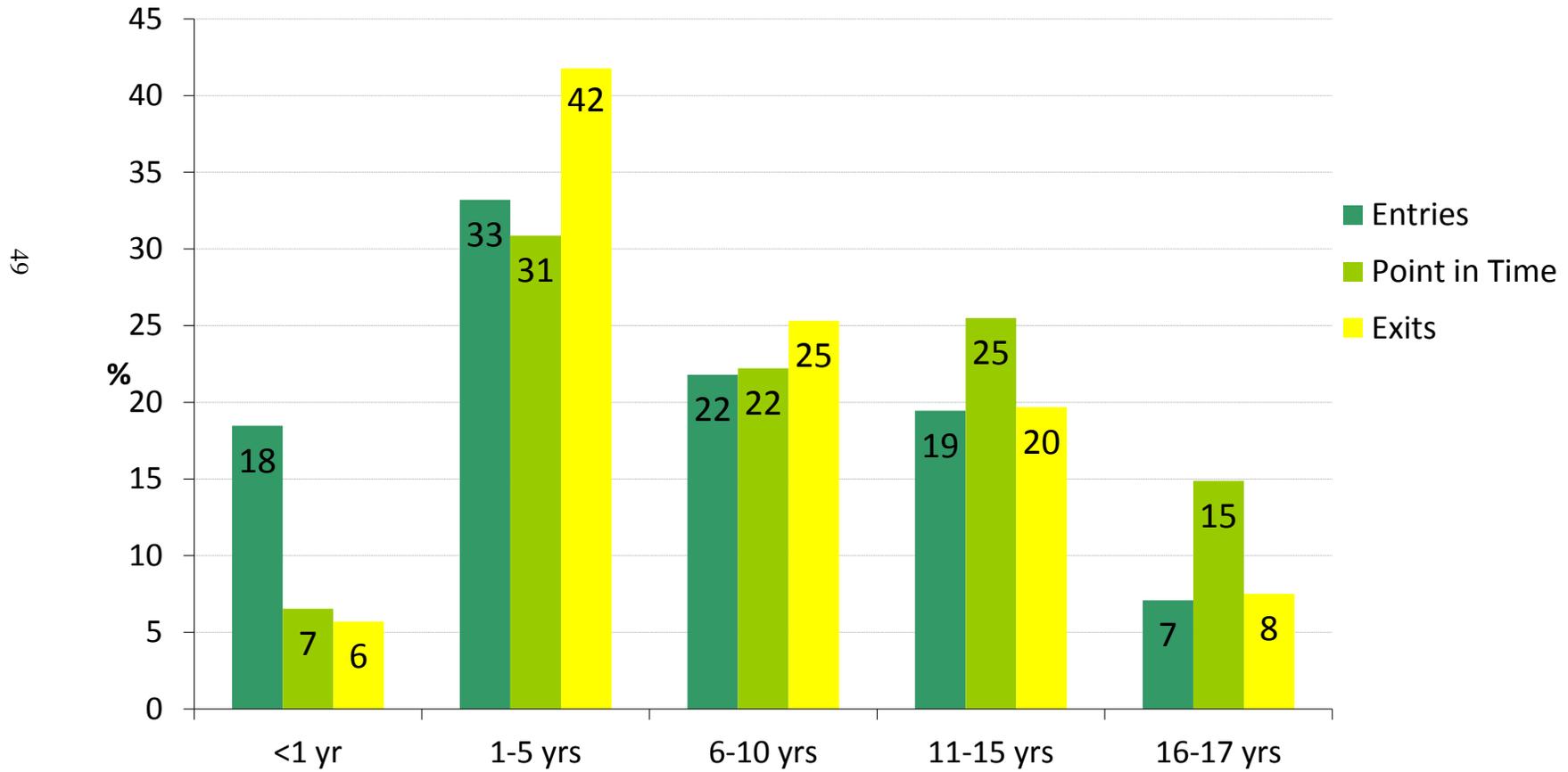
Characteristics of CalWORKs Cases

Characteristic	Safety Net	Sanctioned (No Aided Adult)	Other Child-Only	Single-Parent	Two-Parent	All Cases
Number of Children						
Percent with Children Under One Year	5.8%	2.0%	8.0%	15.9%	27.1%	12.2%
Percent with Children Under Six Years	37.3%	46.4%	51.3%	70.5%	78.1%	59.1%
Months of Aid Since 1998³						
<u>Average</u> Months on Aid of Longest Member	107.3	64.2	72.8	38.5	34.6	59.9
<u>Median</u> Months on Aid of Longest Member	107.0	56.0	59.0	30.0	30.0	47.0

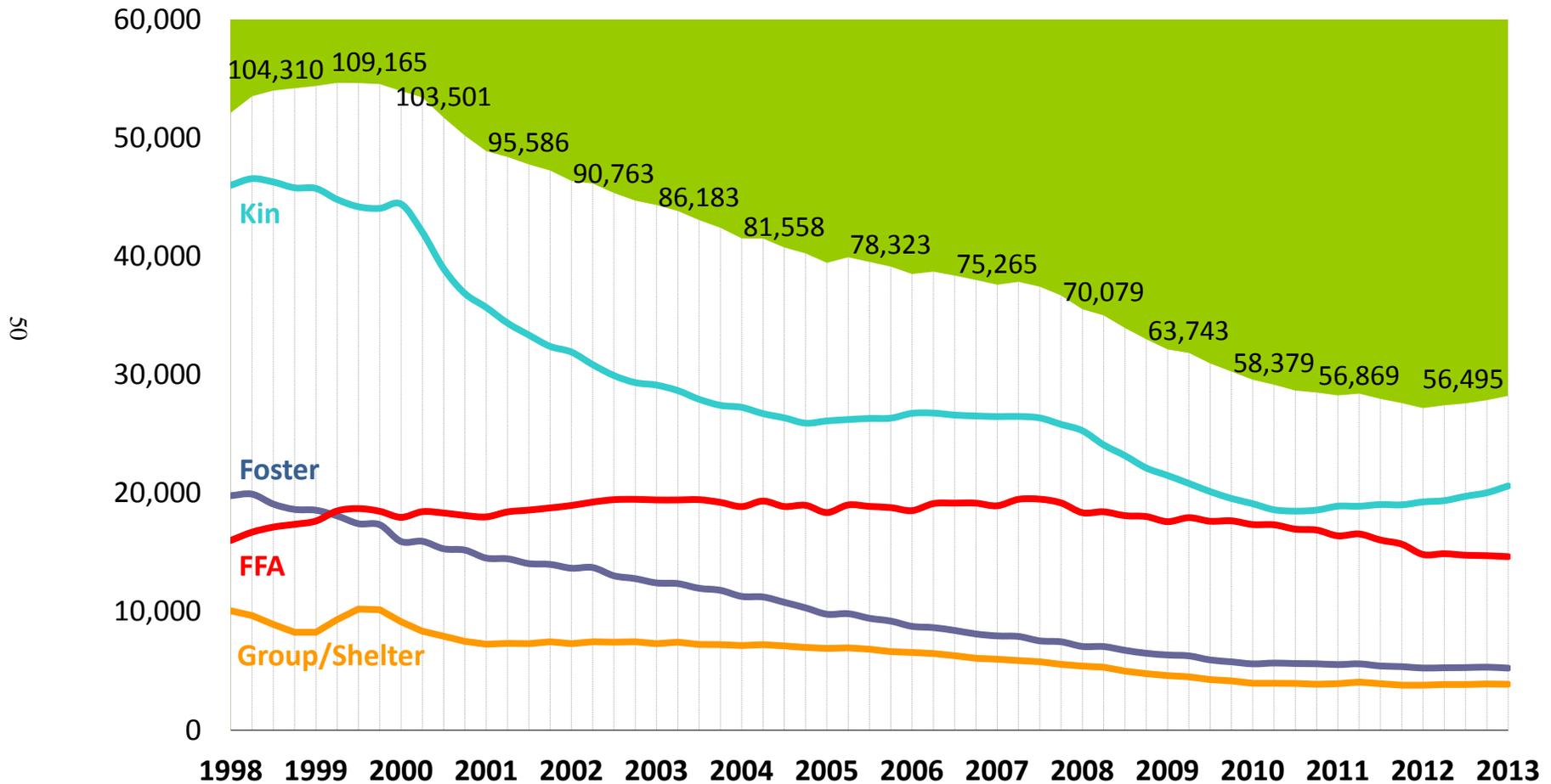
³ Months on aid is for the aided adult (or child, in child-only cases) who has been on aid the most months since January 1998.

Source: Based on federal fiscal year 2012 (October 2011 to September 2012) data from the Research and Development Enterprise Project, analyzed January 11, 2013. As with all sample data, the information in this table is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors and should be interpreted with caution.

California Example: Age of Children in Foster Care (2012 entries, July 1, 2012 caseload, 2012 exits)

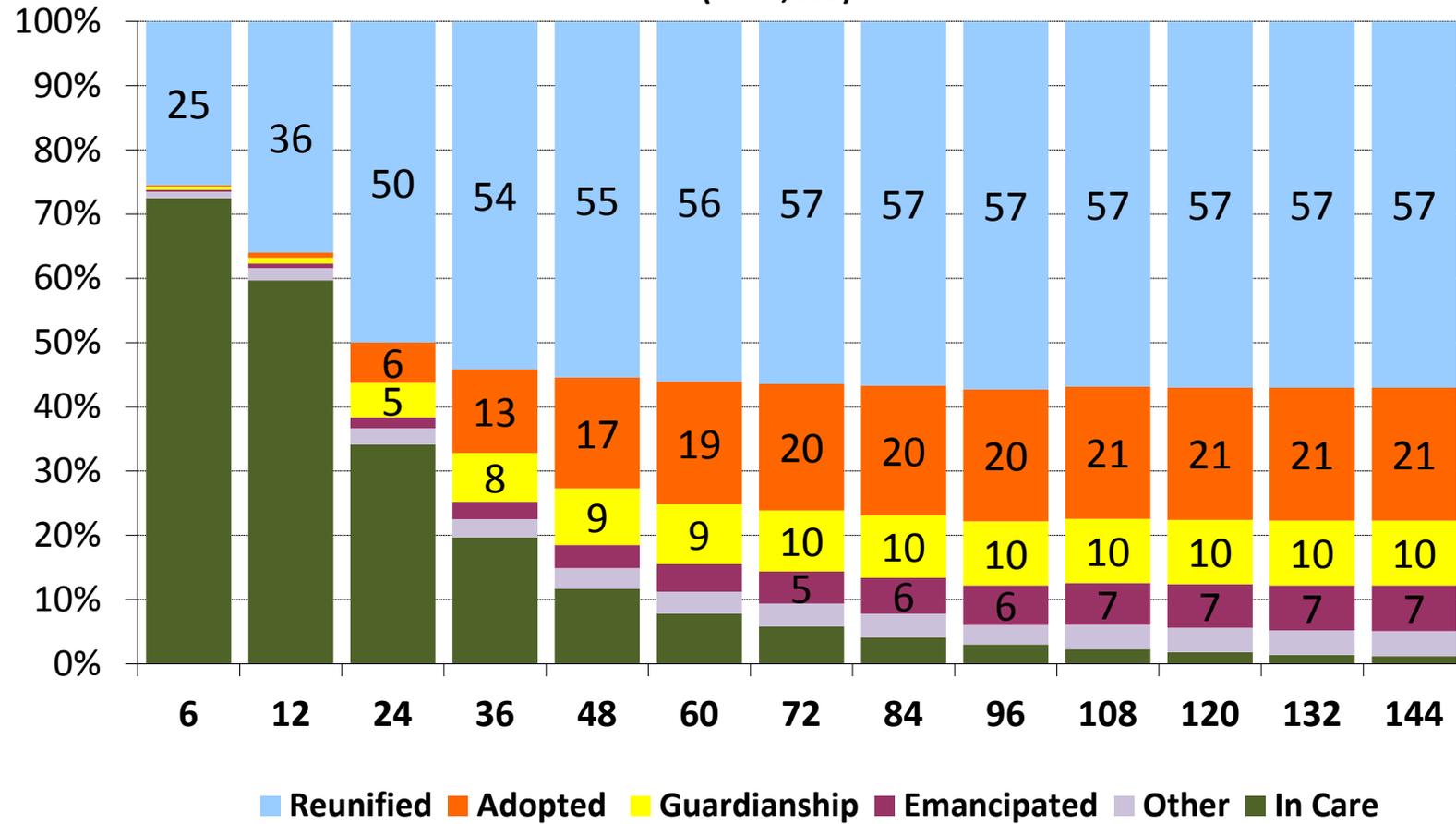


California: Out-of-Home Caseload Over Time, *by placement type*

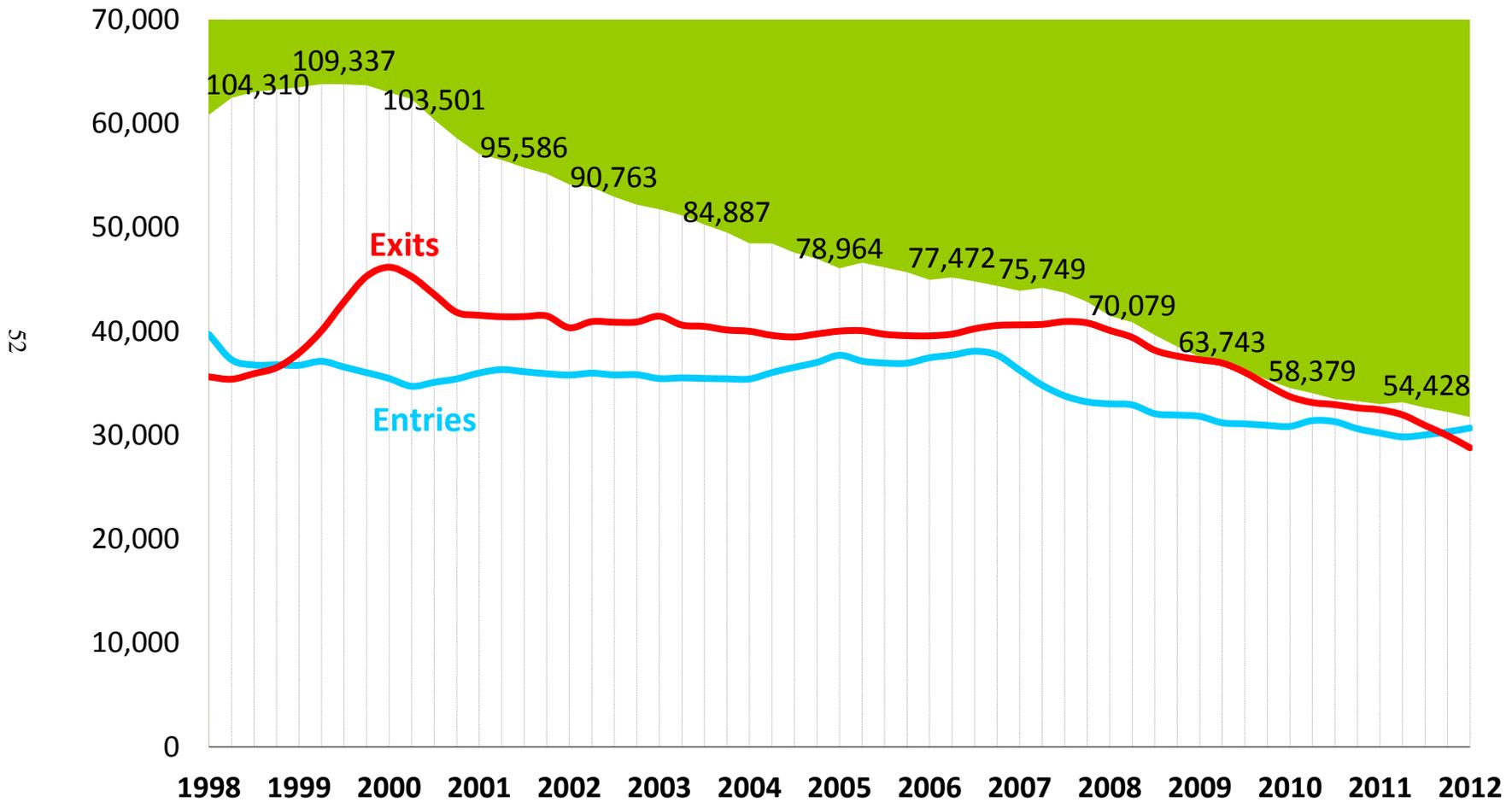


**July-Dec 2000 First Entries
California:
Percent Exited to Permanency 144 Months From Entry
(n=11,803)**

51



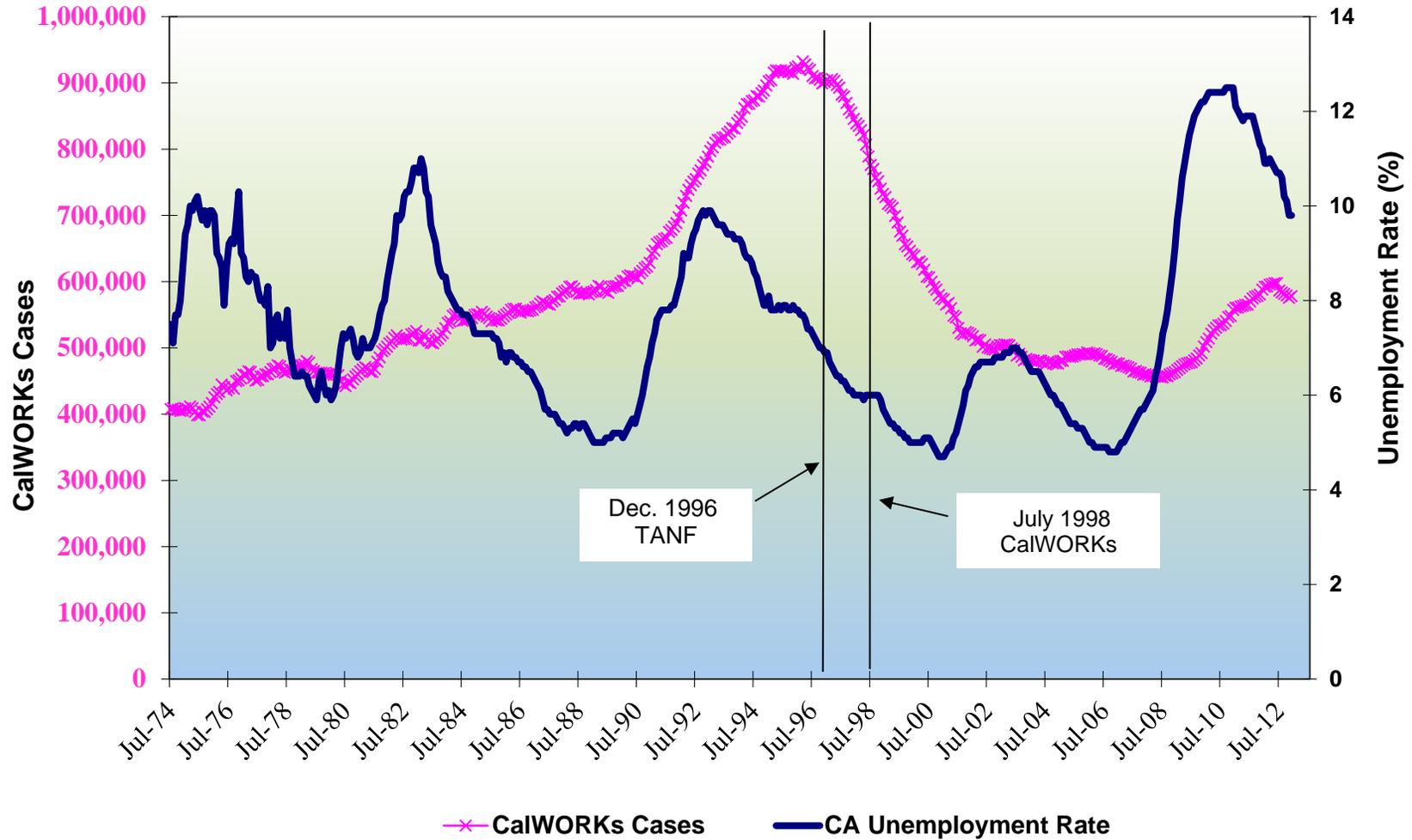
California: Entries, Exits, and Out-of-Home Caseload Over Time



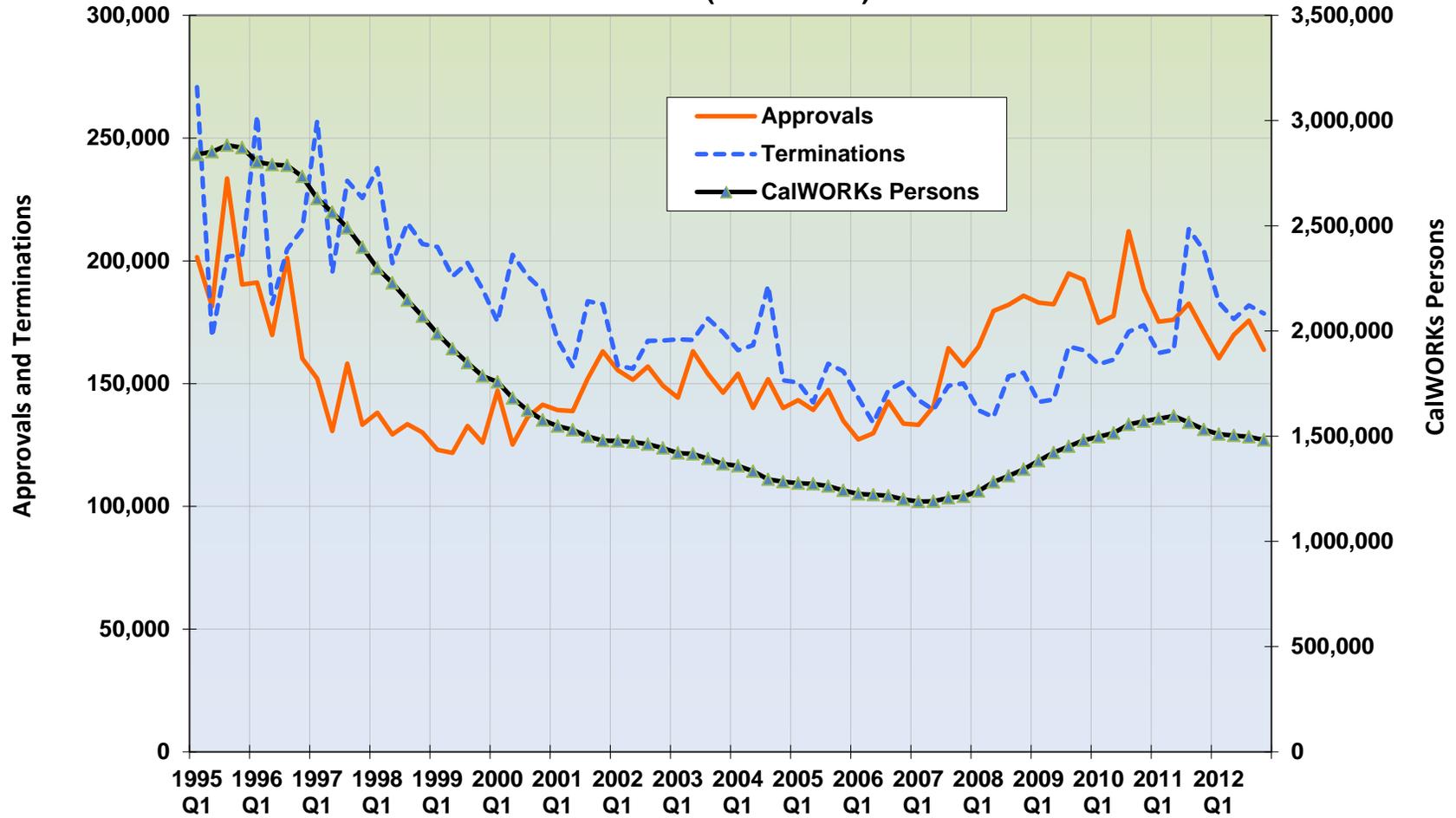
Program Data

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AFDC/CalWORKs Program Caseload and Unemployment Rate

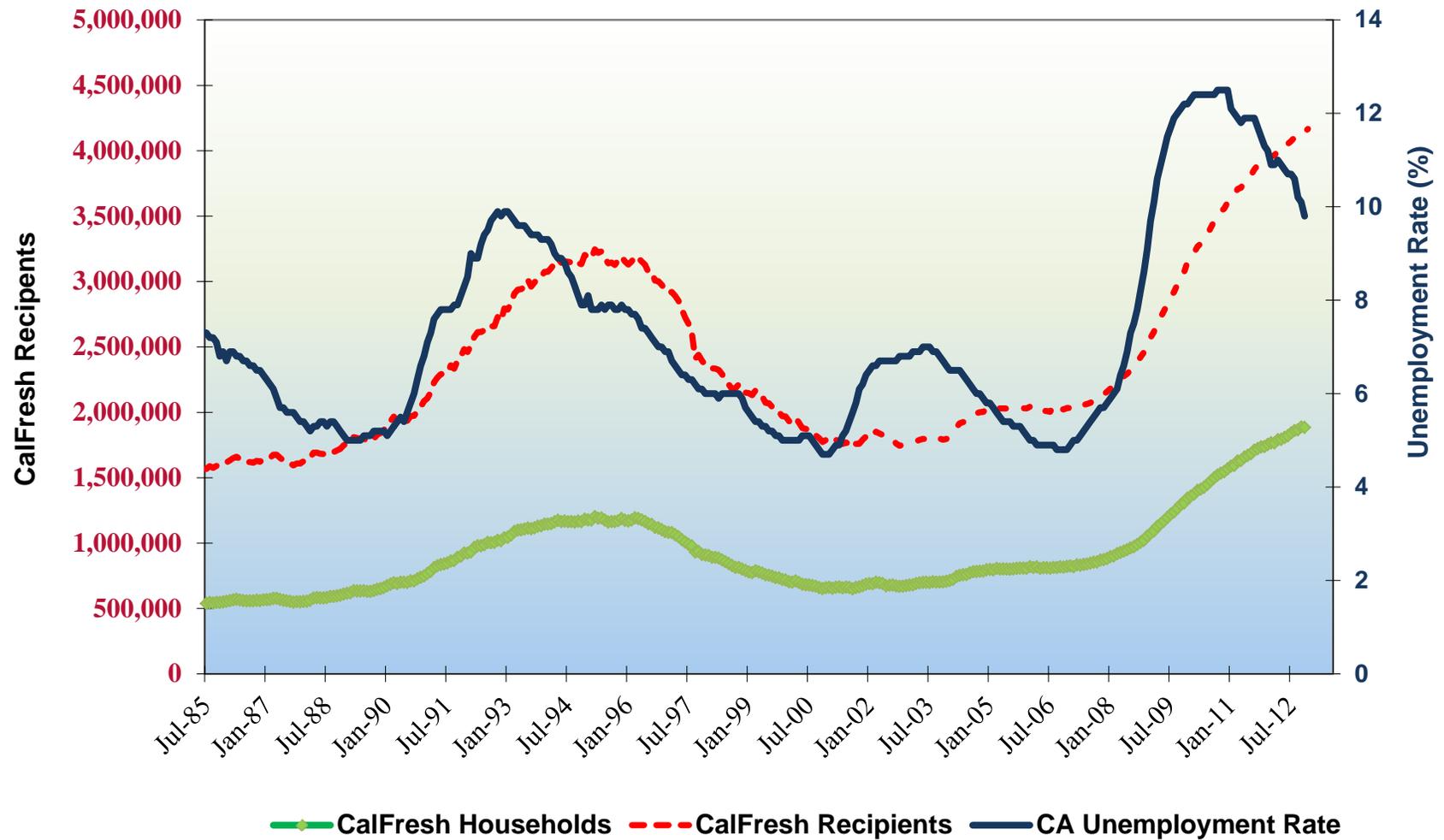


**Estimated CalWORKS Quarterly Approvals and Terminations
from 1995 Q1 - 2012 Q4
(MEDS Data)**

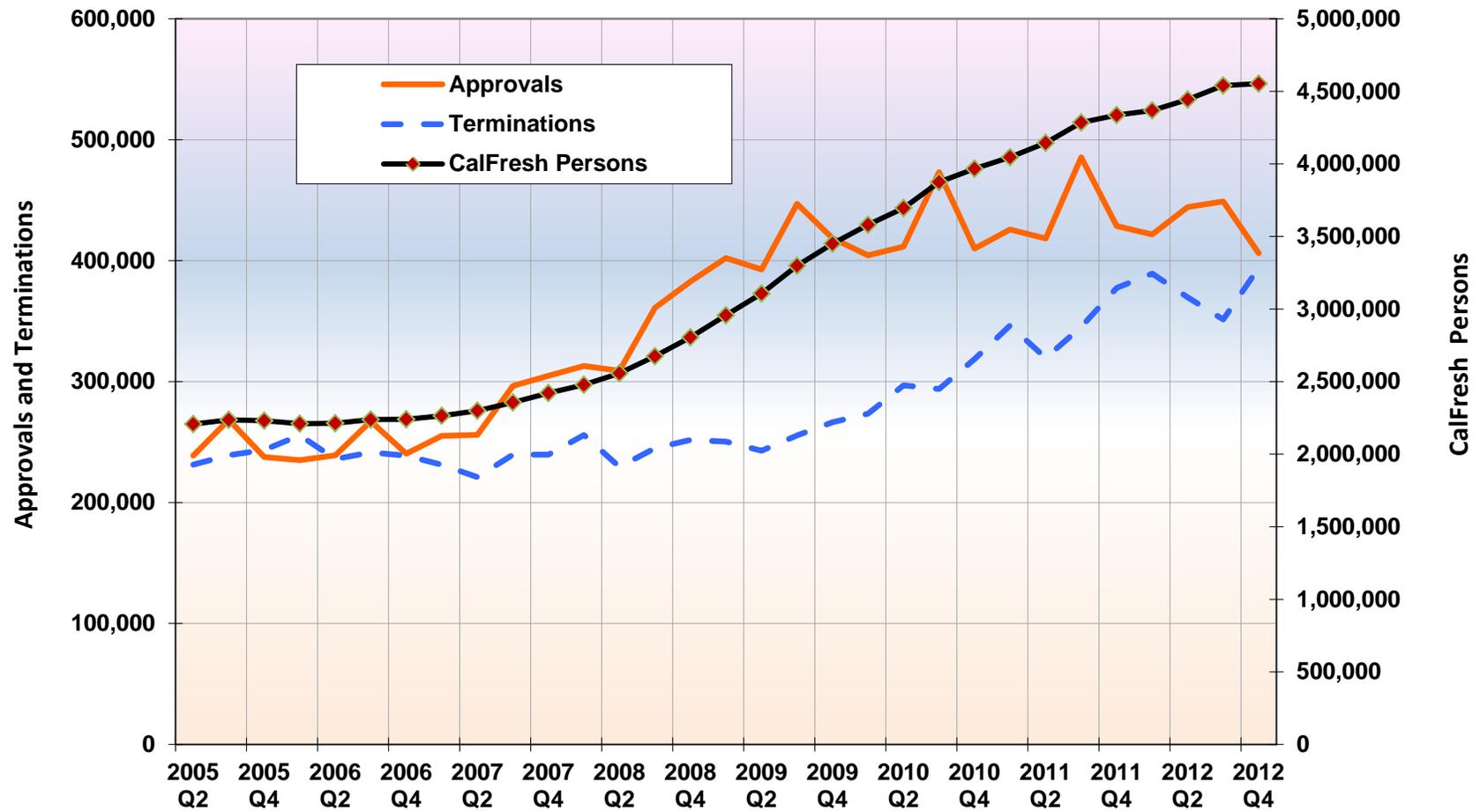


55

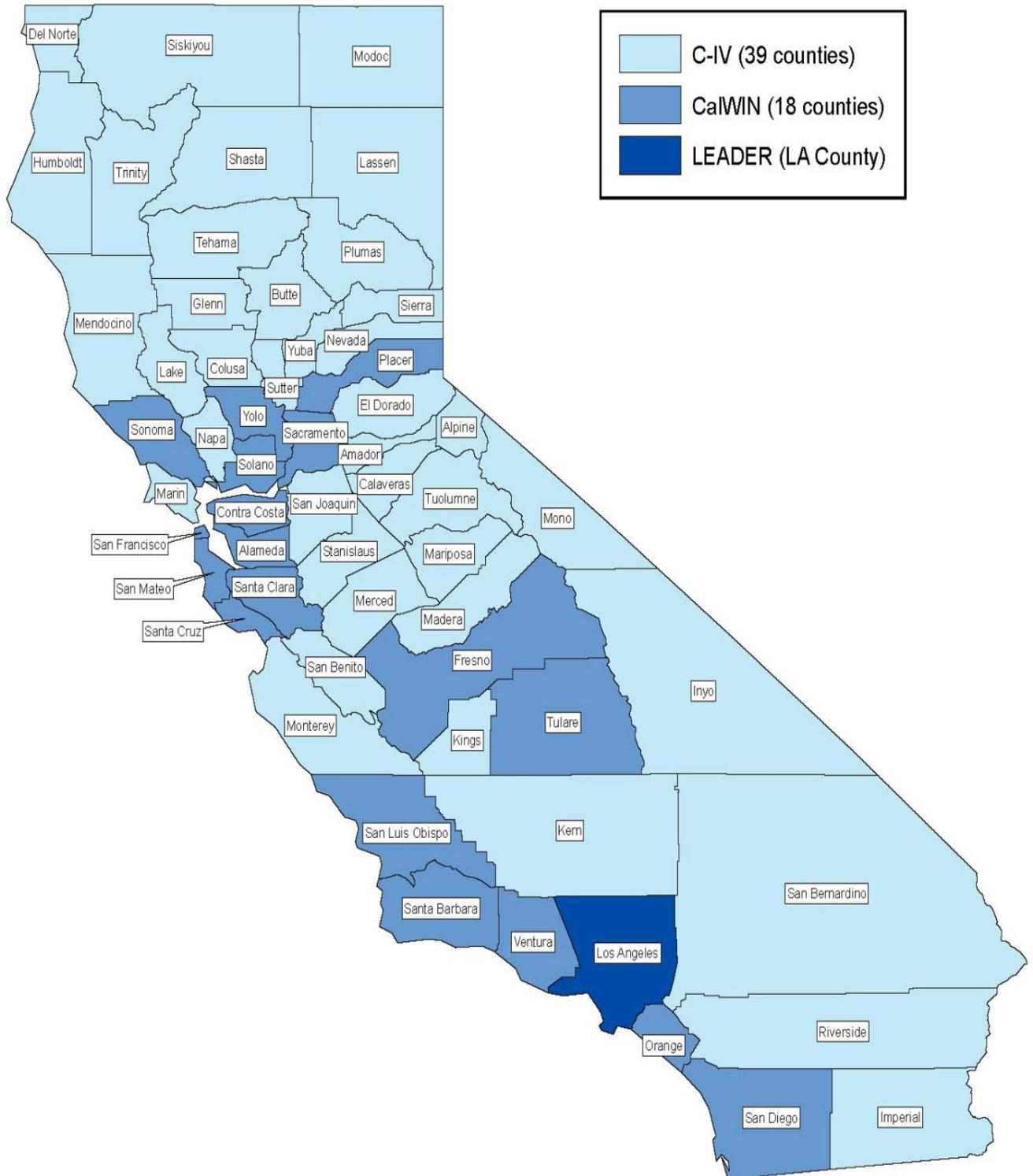
Food Stamps/CalFresh Households and Recipients Caseload and Unemployment Rate



**Estimated CalFresh Quarterly Approvals and Terminations
from 2005 Q2 - 2012 Q4
(MEDS Data)**



Statewide Automated Welfare Systems by County



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CALIFORNIA'S TANF WORK PARTICIPATION RATE

Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 1997 - 2006

All Families Work Participation Rate (WPR)										
FFY	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^{1/}	2001 ^{1/}	2002 ^{1/}	2003 ^{1/}	2004 ^{1/}	2005 ^{1/}	2006 ^{1/}
Required Rate	25.0%	30.0%	35.0%	40.0%	45.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Caseload Reduction Credit	5.5%	12.2%	26.5%	32.1%	39.0%	43.3%	44.2%	46.1%	45.5%	44.9%
State Adjusted WPR	19.5%	17.8%	8.5%	7.9%	6.0%	6.7%	5.8%	3.9%	4.5%	5.1%
California's Work Participation Rate	29.7%	36.6%	42.2%	27.5%	25.9%	27.3%	24.0%	23.1%	25.9%	22.2%
Two-Parent WPR										
FFY	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^{1/}	2001 ^{1/}	2002 ^{1/}	2003 ^{1/}	2004 ^{1/}	2005 ^{1/}	2006 ^{1/}
Required Rate	75.0%	75.0%	90.0%	NA						
Caseload Reduction Credit	34.2%	42.3%	53.1%							
State Adjusted WPR	40.8%	32.7%	36.9%							
California's Work Participation Rate	42.3%	36.2%	54.3%							

FFY 2007-2016

Overall (All Families) WPR										
FFY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Required Rate	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Caseload Reduction Credit	17.7%	21.0%	21.0% ^{3/}	21.0% ^{3/}	21.0% ^{3/}					
State Adjusted WPR	32.3%	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%	29.0%					
California's Work Participation Rate	22.3%	25.1%	26.8%	^{2/}	^{2/}					
Two-Parent WPR										
FFY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Required Rate	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%	90.0%
Caseload Reduction Credit	90.0%	90.0%	90.0% ^{3/}	90.0% ^{3/}	90.0% ^{3/}					
State Adjusted WPR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					
California's Work Participation Rate	31.7%	26.5%	28.6%	^{2/}	^{2/}					

^{1/} From FFY 2000 through FFY 2006, California moved two-parent cases to Separate State Program Maintenance of Effort (SSP-MOE) funding, which removed them from the work participation rate (WPR) calculation requirements. Since these cases were no longer in the state's TANF program, no two-parent participation rates were published by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF). Starting in 2007, California again received a rate for its two-parent caseload, as per requirements of the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005. The DRA required that SSP-MOE funded programs be subject to TANF WPR requirements.

^{2/} As of 3/15/2013, official work participation rates have not been announced by the ACF.

^{3/} Due to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), states can receive the Caseload Reduction Credit from either FFY 2007 or FFY 2008, whichever is most beneficial to the state. For California, the caseload reduction credit for FFY 2008 provides the most benefit to the state's WPR. The ACF has not officially announced caseload reduction credits for FFY 2010 and FFY 2011. The official credit will not be less than what is shown due to the ARRA provision.

Data Source: Q5 (from 1997 through 2006) and the Research and Development Enterprise Project (from 2007 to present).

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MULTI-STATE COMPARISON of TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) PROGRAMS

State TANF Benefit Level for a Family of Three (Ranked by Maximum Aid Payment [MAP] Level)

<u>State Ranking</u>	<u>2012 MAP Level</u>
1. Alaska	\$923
2. New York	\$789
3. Hawaii	\$763
4. New Hampshire	\$675
5. Connecticut	\$674
6. Wisconsin*	\$673
7. Vermont*	\$640
8. California	\$638 / \$714 exempt
9. Massachusetts*	\$618 / \$633 exempt
10. Wyoming	\$602
11. Maryland*	\$574
12. South Dakota	\$565
13. Rhode Island	\$554
14. Minnesota	\$532
15. Oregon	\$506
16. Montana	\$504
17. Utah	\$498
18. Michigan*	\$492
19. Maine	\$485
20. Colorado	\$483
21. Washington*	\$478
22. Ohio	\$458
23. Illinois	\$432
24. Kansas*	\$429
25. District of Columbia	\$428
26. North Dakota	\$427
27. Iowa	\$426
28. New Jersey	\$424
29. Pennsylvania	\$421
30. Virginia	\$389
31. Nevada	\$383
32. New Mexico	\$380
33. Nebraska	\$364
34. West Virginia*	\$340
35. Delaware	\$338
36. Idaho*	\$309
37. Florida	\$303
38. Missouri*	\$292
38. Oklahoma	\$292
40. Indiana	\$288
41. Georgia	\$280
42. Arizona	\$278
43. North Carolina	\$272
44. Texas	\$271
45. Kentucky	\$262
46. Louisiana*	\$240
47. South Carolina	\$223
48. Alabama	\$215
49. Arkansas	\$204
50. Tennessee	\$185
51. Mississippi*	\$170

Source: Telephone/email survey conducted in October 2012 by California Department of Social Services' (CDSS) CalWORKs Eligibility Bureau.

*Source: *Welfare Rules Databook: State TANF Policies as of July 2011* (updated August 29, 2012), Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute.

MULTI-STATE COMPARISON of TANF PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

States with the Highest Percentages of Welfare Recipients*

State	Percent of Population on Welfare	2012 MAP for an Assistance Unit (AU) of Three
1. California	3.88%	\$638
2. District of Columbia	3.67%	\$428
3. Maine	3.00%	\$485
4. New Mexico	2.43%	\$380
4. Tennessee	2.43%	\$185
6. Oregon	2.32%	\$506
7. Hawaii	2.16%	\$763
8. Washington	2.04%	\$478
9. New York	2.03%	\$789

*The percentage of welfare recipients was calculated by dividing average TANF/Maintenance of Effort-Separate State Program caseload data for calendar year 2011 (from the Administration for Children and Families) by estimated population data as of July 2011 (from the U.S. Census Bureau).

Ten Largest States (Ranked by MAP Level, not Population)

State	2012 MAP for an AU of Three	National Ranking of MAP Level
1. New York	\$789	2
2. California	\$638	8
3. Michigan	\$492	18
4. Ohio	\$458	22
5. Illinois	\$432	23
6. Pennsylvania	\$421	29
7. Florida	\$303	37
8. Georgia	\$280	41
9. North Carolina	\$272	43
10. Texas	\$271	44

Source: Telephone/email survey conducted in October 2012 by CDSS CalWORKs Eligibility Bureau.

States with the Highest MAP Level

State	2012 MAP for an AU of Three
1. Alaska	\$923
2. New York	\$789
3. Hawaii	\$763
4. New Hampshire	\$675
5. Connecticut	\$674
6. Wisconsin	\$673
7. Vermont	\$640
8. California	\$638
9. Massachusetts	\$618
10. Wyoming	\$602

Source: Telephone/email survey conducted in October 2012 by CDSS CalWORKs Eligibility Bureau.

CALIFORNIA NECESSITIES INDEX (CNI)

The Department of Social Services uses the CNI to adjust rates/grants in: CalWORKs Child Care, Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment, Foster Care facilities and Adoptions Assistance.

CNI Data Period	CNI (Percent change)	Applicable Budget Fiscal Year (FY)
Dec. 1979 - Dec. 1980	11.19	1981-82
Dec. 1980 - Dec. 1981	8.13	1982-83
Dec. 1981 - Dec. 1982	5.79	1983-84
Dec. 1982 - Dec. 1983	5.56	1984-85
Dec. 1983 - Dec. 1984	5.74	1985-86
Dec. 1984 - Dec. 1985	5.15	1986-87
Dec. 1985 - Dec. 1986	2.62	1987-88
Dec. 1986 - Dec. 1987	4.74	1988-89
Dec. 1987 - Dec. 1988	4.61	1989-90
Dec. 1988 - Dec. 1989	4.62	1990-91
Dec. 1989 - Dec. 1990	5.49	1991-92
Dec. 1990 - Dec. 1991	1.81	1992-93
Dec. 1991 - Dec. 1992	2.37	1993-94
Dec. 1992 - Dec. 1993	1.69	1994-95
Dec. 1993 - Dec. 1994	1.48	1995-96
Dec. 1994 - Dec. 1995	0.52	1996-97
Dec. 1995 - Dec. 1996	2.60	1997-98
Dec. 1996 - Dec. 1997	2.84	1998-99
Dec. 1997 - Dec. 1998	2.36	1999-00
Dec. 1998 - Dec. 1999	2.96	2000-01
Dec. 1999 - Dec. 2000	5.31	2001-02
Dec. 2000 - Dec. 2001	3.74	2002-03
Dec. 2001 - Dec. 2002	3.46	2003-04
Dec. 2002 - Dec. 2003	2.75	2004-05
Dec. 2003 - Dec. 2004	4.07	2005-06
Dec. 2004 - Dec. 2005	3.75	2006-07
Dec. 2005 - Dec. 2006	3.70	2007-08
Dec. 2006 - Dec. 2007	5.26	2008-09
Dec. 2007 - Dec. 2008	1.53	2009-10
Dec. 2008 - Dec. 2009	1.57	2010-11
Dec. 2009 - Dec. 2010	1.92	2011-12
Dec. 2010 - Dec. 2011	2.98	2012-13
Forecast in FY 2013-14 Governor's Budget		
Dec. 2011 - Dec. 2012	2.65	2013-14

Note: The CNI is based on a market basket reflecting the spending patterns of low income households in the Los Angeles and San Francisco metropolitan areas. The CNI is calculated by the Department of Finance using the Consumer Price Index for food, rent, fuel, apparel and transportation.

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Other Resources

CalWORKs and CalFresh

CalFresh Characteristics Report:

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/cdssweb/entres/q51804/publications/pdf/CalFreshHouseholdSurveyFFY2010.pdf>

Federal Poverty Measure:

<http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/13poverty.cfm>

California Programs Benefits Website:

<http://www.benefitscal.org>

Federal SNAP Data:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/snapmain.htm>

State SNAP Participation Rates:

<http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/snap/SNAPPartState.htm>

Federal TANF Program:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/programs/tanf>

Children and Adult Programs

Community Care Licensing Link:

<http://cclid.ca.gov/>

Office of Child Abuse Prevention:

<http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/PG2289.htm>

Title IV-E Child Welfare Waiver:

<http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/PG1333.htm>

Child Welfare Dynamic Report System (California Department of Social Services [CDSS] / University of California at Berkeley collaboration):

http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/

Administration for Children & Families:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/>

In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS)

Services and Financial Support to Low-Income Aged, Blind and Disabled:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/agedblinddisabled/>

IHSS Quality Assurance:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/agedblinddisabled/PG1815.htm>

IHSS Social Worker Training Academy:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/agedblinddisabled/PG1214.htm>

Other Resources

IHSS (CONTINUED)

Adult Program Services:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/agedblinddisabled/PG1813.htm>

IHSS Provider Information:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/agedblinddisabled/PG1788.htm>

Other:

Local Assistance Estimates:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/cdssweb/PG106.htm>

CDSS Budget and Fiscal News:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/cdssweb/PG34.htm>

CDSS Program Research and Data Reports:

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/>

All County Letter:

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/lettersnotices/PG931.htm>

County Fiscal Letter:

<http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/lettersnotices/PG959.htm>

Stakeholder Information (program changes):

<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/agedblinddisabled/PG2137.htm>