

TITLE XX
BLOCK GRANT
POST-EXPENDITURE
REPORT

July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999



Prepared by
California Department of Social Services

Health and Human Services Agency
State of California
Gray Davis, Governor

TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

POST-EXPENDITURE REPORT

This report covers the period July 1, 1998 through June 30, 1999 summarizing the activities and programs supported with Title XX funds.

Copies of this report are being provided to all 58 County Welfare Departments. Additional copies may be obtained through a request to the Department at the following address:

California Department of Social Services
Budget Bureau
744 P Street, M.S. 8-601
Sacramento, California 95814

I. PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

The public social services system in California is administered locally by the 58 Counties and is supervised by the State through the California Department of Social Services. The State-County system addresses four of the five statutory goals under Title XX (See Attachment I) through an array of social services administered by three divisions within the Department. These divisions are Disability and Adult Programs Division, Children and Family Services Division, and Community Care Licensing Division. Specific social services programs supervised by these divisions include In-Home Supportive Services, Child Welfare Services, Adoptions Program, Child Abuse Prevention, Community Care Licensing, and Deaf Access.

II. DEFINITION OF ADULT AND CHILD

The definition of adult is a person who is eighteen years of age or older. The definition of a child for most programs is a person who is under eighteen years of age.

III. PROGRAM OUTLINES

The following section is a description of the individual program areas. Each program description summarizes the types of activities supported and the categories and characteristics of the individuals served.

IN-HOME SUPPORTIVE SERVICES PROGRAM

The IHSS Residual Program provides supportive services to aged (49 percent), blind (4 percent), or disabled (47 percent) persons who are unable to perform the services themselves and who cannot remain safely in their homes unless supportive services are provided. Some of the supportive services include domestic services, heavy cleaning, nonmedical personal services, accompaniment to health related appointments, protective supervision, and paramedical services which make it possible to establish and maintain an independent living arrangement.

Most IHSS residual recipients are considered non-severely impaired (80 percent). The remaining recipients are defined as severely impaired (20 percent) needing assistance at least 20 hours per week to carry out activities of daily living such as dressing, oral hygiene and grooming, bowel and bladder care, feeding, meal preparation and clean-up, rubbing of skin to promote circulation, ambulation, and assistance with prostheses. The IHSS Residual Program served an average of 60,583 recipients, providing over 4.5 million hours of services each month during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1998/99.

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES

Regional Centers are private nonprofit agencies which the Department of Developmental Services contracts annually to provide the services specified in the Lanterman Developmental Disabilities Act (W&IC, Division 4.5, Section 4602, et al.). Each regional center design reflects the maximum cost-effectiveness possible and is based on a service coordination model.

There are 21 regional centers which were selected based on geographic accessibility and population density. The catchment area boundaries for the regional centers conform to county boundaries or group of counties, except in Los Angeles County, which is divided into seven areas, each served by a regional center.

The program will serve any person believed to have a developmental disability. Any person believed to have a high risk of parenting a developmentally disabled infant shall be eligible for initial intake and assessment services in the regional centers. In addition, the program will serve any infant having a high risk of becoming developmentally disabled. A child less than 36 months of age whose genetic, medical, or environmental history is predictive of a substantially greater risk of developmental disability than the general public is a "high-risk infant". The total regional center California community population was estimated to be 151,000 in SFY 1998/99.

ADOPTIONS PROGRAM

California's Public Agency Adoptions Program assures that children in public foster care who can benefit from adoption and whose parents are unwilling or unable to rear them are placed in suitable permanent adoptive homes.

Services provided by public adoption agencies include counseling parents prior to accepting a parent's relinquishment of the child, accepting into custody for purposes of adoptive placement children relinquished by their parents or freed by the court, placing children in adoptive homes, accepting applications from persons seeking to adopt a child, conducting home studies to approve adoptive families, and supervising the family after the adoptive placement has been made up to the time of court approval of the adoption through an adoption decree.

Approximately 5,255 children in public foster care were adopted in SFY 1998/99. Of the children placed 86.5 percent exhibit physical or emotional problems and 33.6 percent were born with a positive drug toxicity screen indication.

OFFICE OF CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION

The Office of Child Abuse Prevention (OCAP) serves as a statewide center for public and private child abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment programs. Services are provided at the local level through 58 counties supporting approximately 207 projects. Overall, OCAP aims to provide preventive services to families and vulnerable children at risk of abuse.

Intervention and treatment services are available to abused children and abusive caretakers. Training and technical assistance is provided to professionals working in State funded child abuse prevention programs.

The programs focus on such things as professional family counseling, dealing with the stresses and situations that can cause child abuse, temporary respite care for children of high risk families in times of crisis, and educational services that range from parenting classes to professionals who enter the home to do more intensive training.

COMMUNITY CARE LICENSING

The Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD) is a regulatory enforcement program with the responsibility of protecting the health and safety of children and adults residing or spending a portion of their time in out-of-home care.

This is accomplished through the three components of the program:

- Prevention - The reduction of predictable harm by screening out unqualified applicants and by providing applicants and licensed providers with information regarding the laws and regulations concerning the operation of CCLD facilities.
- Compliance - The process which ensures that CCLD facilities are operated according to applicable laws and regulations. Compliance is maintained through

facility inspection, issuing deficiency notices, and providing consultation regarding the correction of deficiencies.

- Enforcement - A range of corrective actions (from civil penalties to facility closure) taken when a provider fails to protect the health and safety of people in care or is unwilling to maintain compliance with licensing laws and regulations.

There are 15 licensing categories including Substitute Employment Registry, Adult Residential Facilities, Residential Care Facilities for the Elderly, Residential Care Facilities for the Chronically Ill, Social Rehabilitation Facilities, Adult Day Care Facilities, Adult Day Support Centers, Foster Family Homes, Group Homes, Small Family Homes, Family Day Care, Child Care Centers, Adoption Agencies, Foster Family Agencies, and Transitional Placement Housing.

In SFY 1998/99 there were 26,712 state and county licensed residential programs and 54,521 state and county licensed child day care programs, serving a combined capacity of approximately 1,237,798 children and adults.

DEAF ACCESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Deaf Access Assistance Program (DAP) was created to assure that State and local government programs are routinely adapted to meet the communication needs of the 2.8 million California deaf and hearing impaired persons and to enable children, adults, and families to receive all the benefits and services they are entitled to. DAP services are provided through a statewide network of eight regional public charitable nonprofit corporations. DAP service agencies provide assistance in finding qualified sign language interpreters, advocacy to assure deaf and hearing impaired persons receive equal access to public and private services, job development and placement; information and referral, education about communication aids, counseling, independent living skills, and community education about deafness and hearing impairment.

During SFY 1998/99, approximately 172,000 persons in California received DAP services. Approximately 66 percent of the persons who received services report themselves as "deaf", 5 percent described themselves as "hard of hearing", 26 percent described themselves as "hearing" and 2 percent said they were "deafened". One percent did not report or used general terms, such as "hearing impaired". Less than one percent of the total number are both deaf and blind.

CHILD CARE PROGRAM

A. Intent

Public Law 104-193, enacted in August 1996, replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children and the Job Opportunity and Basic Skills programs with the Temporary Assistance to needy Families (TANF) program and provided the TANF Block Grant to fund the program at the State and local level. Assembly Bill 1542, instituted the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids Act (CalWORKs) on January 1, 1998. An integral component of the CalWORKs program is the three-stage child care system that was developed to assist CalWORKs recipients with attaining self-sufficiency by ensuring the provision of child care services for employment or participation in Welfare-To-Work (WTW) activities. Welfare and Institutions Code 11323.2 specifies that necessary supportive services, including child care, shall be available to every CalWORKs participant to allow participation in the program activity to which she/he is assigned or to accept employment.

B. Service Delivery

Child care services are provided to CalWORKs recipients through a three-stage system. Stage I is administered by the California Department of Social Services through the County Welfare Departments (CWD). The California Department of Education administers Stages II and III through contracts with Alternative Payment Programs at the local level.

CalWORKs recipients receive child care services in Stage I for six months, or until the CWD determines that the work activity is stable enough to move the participant into Stage II. When the participant no longer receives cash aid and become a former CalWORKs recipient, she/he may receive up to 24 months of subsidized child care services in Stage I or II. When funding is available, families move to Stage III. There is no 24-month time limit in Stage III; former recipients may continue to receive child care services providing all program eligibility requirements continue to be met.

C. Recipient Characteristics

The CalWORKS Child Care program serves families with income or earnings below 75 percent of the State Median Income (SMI) that have children 10 years old or younger. If funding is available, CalWORKS recipients with children age eleven and twelve may receive child care services.

D. Program Eligibility

Child care services are available to all CalWORKS recipients that are employed or participating in approved WTW activities. Eligibility for child care services is based on a family's eligibility for a CalWORKS grant and the family's need for child care.

Former CalWORKS recipients may receive 24 months of child care in Stage I and II from the date they no longer receive cash aid. There is no 24-month time limit in Stage III. Former recipient families must have income below 75 percent of the SMI, children must meet the age eligibility, and the parent must have a need for child care. A need for child care may include, among other things, employment, training, and education.

E. Program Components or Contents

Subsidized child care is chosen by the CalWORKS recipient and is provided in one of the three stages while she/he works or participates in WTW activities. Former recipients may receive up to 24 months of child care in Stage I or II, and may receive on-going child care in Stage III, providing eligibility requirements continue to be met. The parent may choose any one of the following types of child care:

1. Licensed center-based care
2. Licensed family day care home
3. Licensed-exempt care

**California Department of Social Services
Program Application to Title XX Goals**

STATE PROGRAM	GOAL 1	GOAL 2	GOAL 3	GOAL 4	GOAL 5
In-Home Supportive Services			X	X	
Child Welfare Services			X	X	
Adoption Assistance Program			X		
Child Abuse Prevention			X		
Developmental Services			X		
Community Care Licensing			X	X	
Deaf Access Assistance Program	X	X			
Stage I Child Care (TANF Transfer In)	X				

Goal 1: Achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency.

Goal 2: Achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction of prevention of dependency.

Goal 3: Preventing or remedying neglect, abuse or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating or reuniting families.

Goal 4: Preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care.

Goal 5: Securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SERVICES FUNDED BY THE
SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT (SSBG)
FOR FISCAL YEAR: SFY 1998-99**

STATE: **California**

Contact: **Susan Lussier**
Title: **Staff Services Manager**
Date: **November 1, 1999**

Report Covers Period of:
July 1, 1998 - June 30, 1999

	Service	Number of Recipients				Expenditures							Provision Method		
		Adults	C	Children	C	Total	Total \$	C	SSBG \$	C	Per Adult	Per Child	C	Public	Private
1	Adoption Services	32,532	A	37,393		69,925	72,714,000	A	1,330,490	A	19	19	E	X	X
2	Case Management														
3	Congregate Meals														
4	Counseling Services														
5	Day Care-Adult	29,254	A			29,254	2,962,140	E	60,570	E	2		E		X
6	Day Care-Children			989,309	A	989,309	95,775,860	E	1,958,430	E		2	E		X
7	Educ/Training Services														
8	Employment Services														
9	Family Planning Services														
10	Foster Care Services-Adults														
11	Foster Care Services-Children														
12	Health Related Services														
13	Home Based Services	58,424	A	2,159	A	60,583	1,381,142,000	A	58,023,497	A	958	958	E		X
14	Home Delivered Meals														
15	Housing Services														
16	Indep/Trans Living Services														
17	Information & Referral														
18	Legal Services														
19	Pregnancy & Parenting														
20	Prevention & Intervention	48,322	E	42,280	E	90,602	28,450,000	A	875,893	A	10	10	E	X	X
21	Protective Srvcs-Adults														
22	Protective Srvcs-Children														
23	Recreation Services														
24	Residential Treatment														
25	Spec Srvcs-Youth at Risk														
26	Special Srvcs-Disabled	643,154	A	98,016	A	741,170	1,406,340,000	A	114,200,000	A	154	154	E		X
27	Substance Abuse Services														
28	Transportation														
29	Other Services														
30	Other Expenditures														
	a. Transfers In (From TANF)								183,000,000						
	b. Transfer Out														
	c. Carry Forward														
	d. Carry Over														
	e. Administrative Costs								49,934,865						
	TOTAL						2,987,384,000		409,383,745						