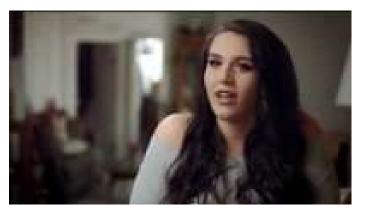


WHAT IS WRAPAROUND? LET THE EXPERTS EXPLAIN...



California Wraparound for Child Welfare and Probation: How it Works

HISTORY OF WRAPAROUND IN CALIFORNIA

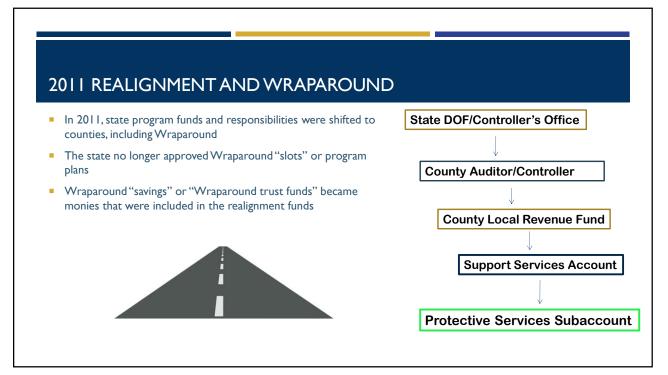
California Wraparound

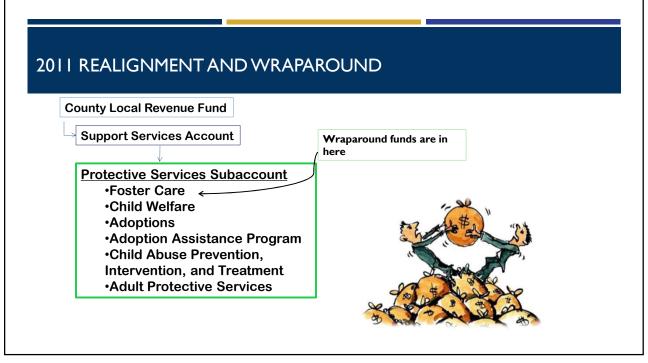


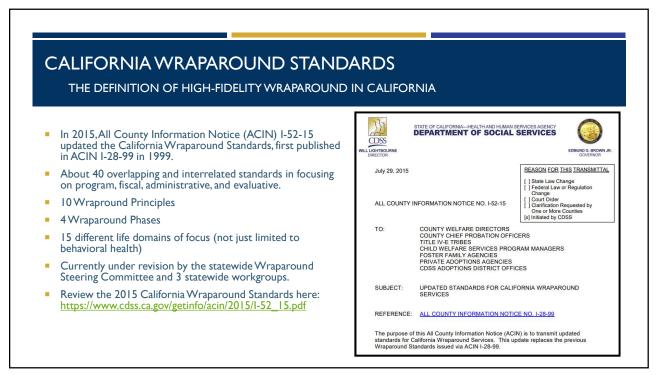
- Senate Bill (SB) 163
- 2011 Realignment
- 2015 Revision of the California Wraparound Standards
- Continuum of Care Reform and Expansion of Wraparound Eligibility Criteria
- Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA)

SENATE BILL (SB) 163 - 1997

- Wraparound was established in California under Senate Bill (SB) 163 (Chapter 795, Statutes of 1997).
- Wraparound in California funded using state and county Aid to Families with Dependent Children -Foster Care (AFDC-FC) dollars (a.k.a. placement dollars, flexible use of foster care placement rates).
 Federal Title IV-E funds limited to placement (room and board) and were unable to fund Wraparound.
- Wraparound could also be funded with Adoption Assistance Program benefits for eligible children and families.
- Intent: To keep children and youth out of group home/congregate care.







CONTINUUM OF CARE REFORM AND WRAPAROUND ELIGIBILITY EXPANSION

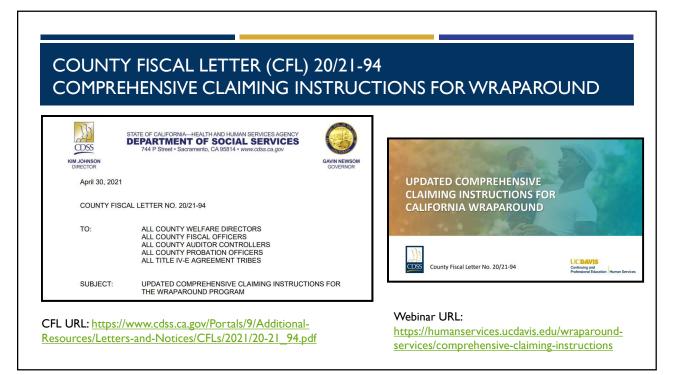
Assembly Bill (AB) 404 (Chaptered 732, Statutes of 2017) updated statute to reflect the rate for Wraparound services to be equal to STRTP rate, less the cost of any concurrent out-of-home placement.

AB 404 also revised the definition of an eligible child to mean:

- (1) A child or nonminor dependent who has been adjudicated as either a dependent, transition dependent, or ward of the juvenile court pursuant to Section 300, 450, 601, or 602.
- (2) A child who is the subject of a petition filed pursuant to Section 602 and who is participating in a program described in Section 654.2, 725, or 790, and is at risk of placement in out-of-home care.
- (3) A child or nonminor dependent who is currently, or who would be, placed in out-of-home care.
- (4) A child who is eligible for adoption assistance program when the responsible public agency has approved the provision of wraparound services in lieu of out-of-home care.

Basically, to claim the STRTP rate for Wraparound as an assistance cost (placement cost on the CA 800 form) a child must meet one of the eligibility criteria above.

A county can provide Wraparound to any child and family, but the claiming process varies. See CFL 20/22-94.



OVERVIEW OF FFPSA (AB 153 IN CALIFORNIA)

Part I – Prevention Services

- Allows Federal Title IV-E funds to be used on limited activities and interventions to for children at risk of entry into foster care.
- Part IV Qualified Residential Treatment Programs (STRTP in California)
 - Changes to case planning and court requirements
 - Accreditation and nursing requirements
 - Clinical assessment by a Qualified Individual independent from the Title IV-E placement agency
 - Aftercare for children transitioning from an STRTP/QRTP to a family-based setting

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LEVERAGING FFPSA TO UPLIFT WRAPAROUND

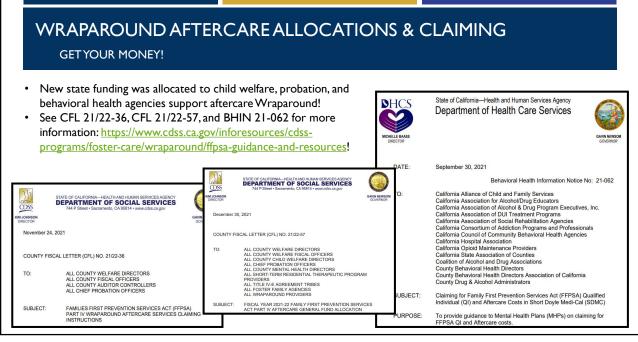
- Given Wraparound's success, history, and use in California providing aftercare post-discharge from congregate care, Wraparound was selected as aftercare model.
 - Already significant investments in Wrapround from CDSS, counties, and providers.
- New resources to implement FFPSA Part IV meant new opportunity to uplift and improve Wraparound.
 - New allocation for aftercare, which means new money for Wraparound.
- Potential for additional resources for prevention Wraparound under FFPSA Part I.
- All this created a need for a consistent, high-fidelity, high-quality Wraparound model across California.
 - ... and a new logo... coming soon!

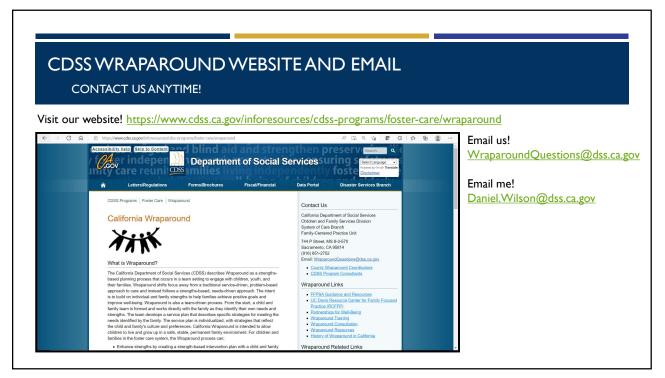


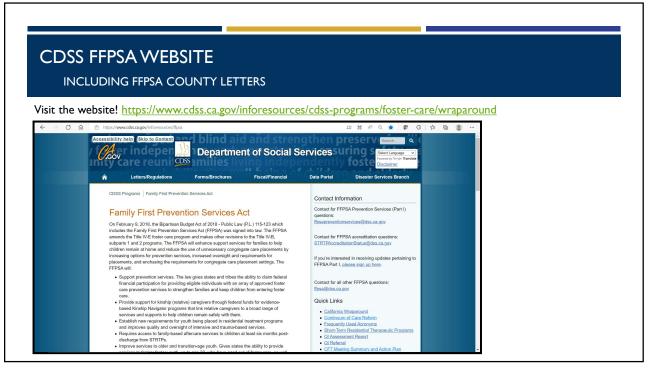


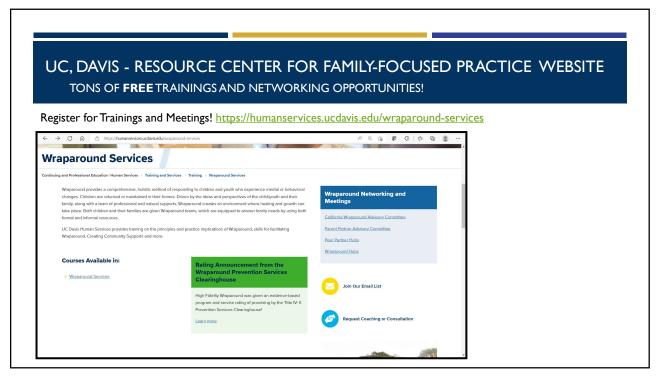
WRAPAROUND AFTERCARE PLANS – A SUMMARY

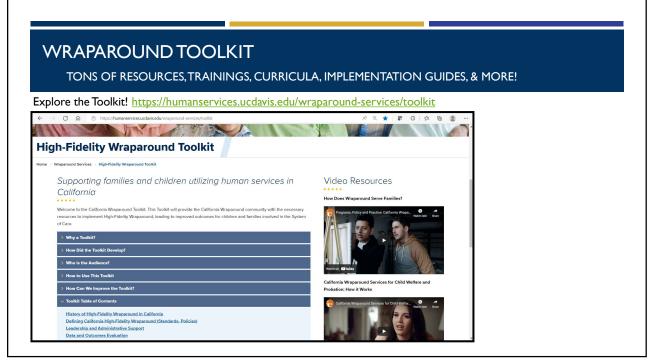
- Most counties have submitted their jointly-developed (probation, child welfare, and behavioral health) Wraparound Aftercare County Plans.
- Strengths:
 - Firm understanding of what Wraparound is and what Wraparound has the potential to do.
 - Strong commitment to partnerships across system partners.
 - Long-standing contracts and relationships with Wraparound providers.
 - Most counties (42 of 58) have an active Wraparound program.
- Challenges:
 - Staff recruitment, retention, and turnover
 - Over-reliance on Medi-Cal billing and underutilization of additional, more flexible funding streams.
 - Red tape and confusion regarding sharing resources between system partners
 - Restrictive (and unnecessary) eligibility criteria.
 - Lack of consistent data collection, documentation, continuous quality improvement, and performance monitoring.
 - Wraparound fidelity tools, CWS/CMS, matching with CANS data, etc.

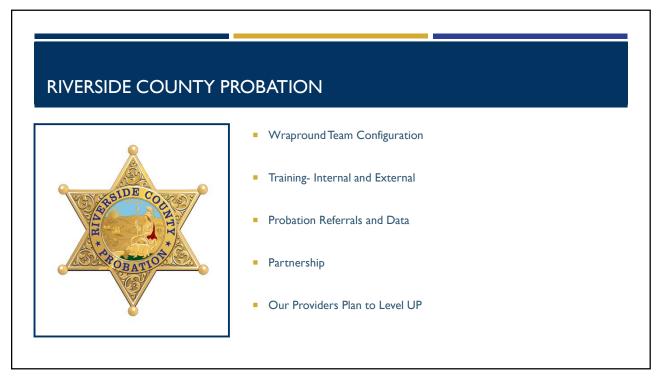












SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY



- Aftercare Transition
- Available Services
- Partnership with Human Services Agency, Behavioral Health, and Public Health
- Crisis Support
- Plans to expand Aftercare Services