

ENSURING COMPREHENSIVE, COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES FOR DELINQUENCY-INVOLVED YOUTH

Logistics

- Webinar will be recorded and archived at <http://kids-alliance.org/webinars/>
- All attendees will be on mute – type any questions you have into the chat box or if you experience technical difficulties email Adina Kuncz at a.kuncz@kids-alliance.org
- A certificate of participation will be posted online after the webinar at <http://kids-alliance.org/webinars/>
- We will be answering your questions – please submit questions using the “chat” function on your GotoWebinar dashboard

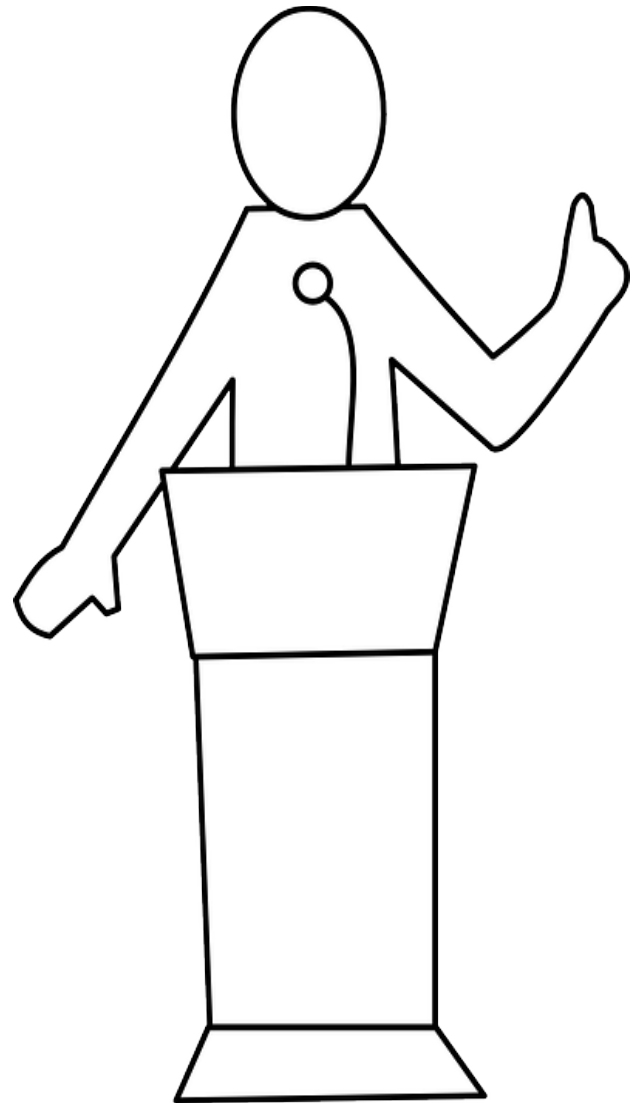
Today's Speakers

- Brian Blalock, Law + Policy Director, Tipping Point Community

Sabrina Forte, Youth Justice Attorney, Bay Area Legal Aid

- Michael Klein, Senior Research Associate, Fight Crime: Invest in Kids

Elise Weinberg, Policy Attorney, Alliance for Children's Rights



Agenda

1. What **community-based dispositional options** exist for delinquency-involved youth?
2. What **funding, services, and supports** exist for youth completing probation in community?
3. How can the ***Juvenile Justice Practitioners' Toolkit*** help providers connect delinquency-involved youth to:
 - Health
 - Housing
 - Education
 - Other supportive services?

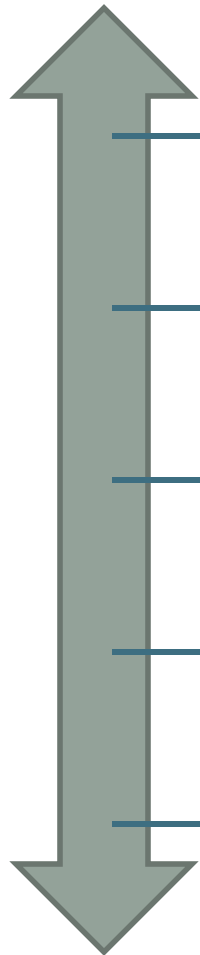
Intro to the Juvenile Delinquency System

The juvenile delinquency system is governed by different statutes than the adult criminal system, and it uses different terms of art:

- ➡ Adjudicated = Tried
- ➡ Adjudicated Delinquent (or Sustained Petition) = Found guilty or convicted
- ➡ Record Sealing = Record expungement
- ➡ Punishment **VS.** Rehabilitation
 - Pathways to Desistance



Juvenile Court History: legal / court reform



- **Kent v. United States, 1966**

Hearings required for transfer to adult court

- **In Re Gault, 1967**

Representation for all offenders who face institutionalization

- **In Re Winship, 1970**

Standard of proof, "beyond a reasonable doubt," required

- **Breed v. Jones, 1975**

Protection against double jeopardy

- **McKeiver v. Pennsylvania, 1971**

Rejected access to jury trial

Delinquency Statuses under the Cal. Welfare & Institutions Code

Code 601 ► Status offenders

Code 602 ► "Criminal" offenders

Code 707b ► List of delinquency offenses considered more serious and often carrying more severe consequences

Code 450 ► Non-minor dependents with no terms of probation who turned 18 while on probation

Code 601 ► Non-minor dependents with terms of probation

2015 Juvenile Arrests



71,923
arrests

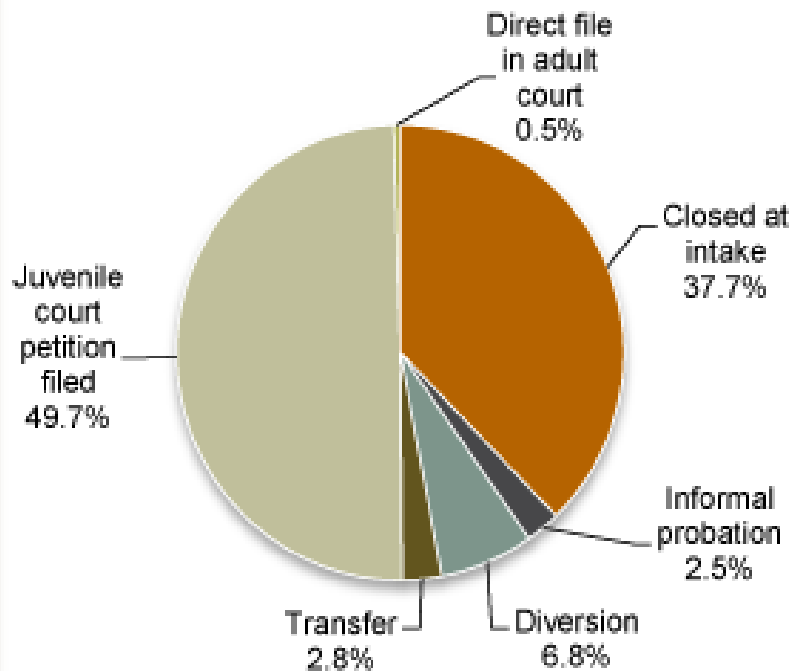
81%



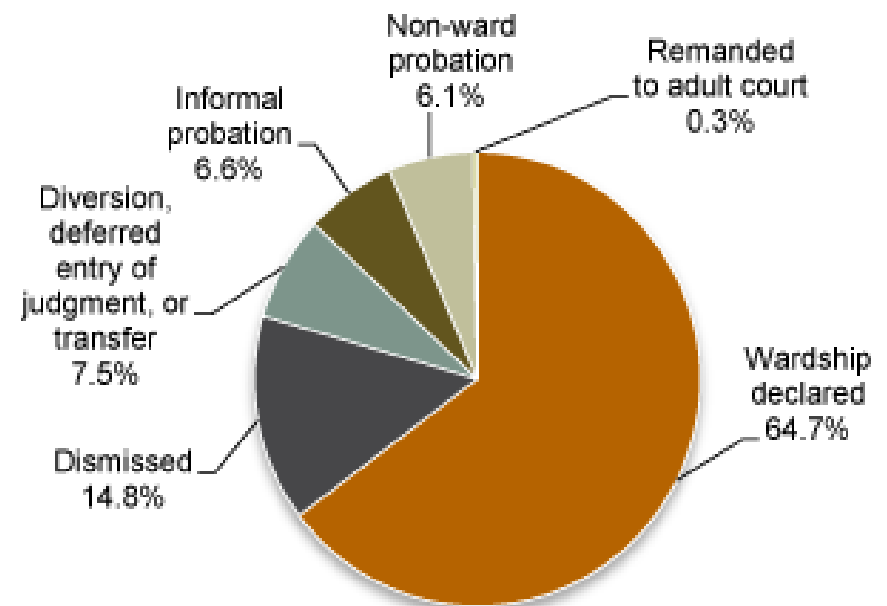
58,020
referred to probation

County probation departments and juvenile courts have range of options

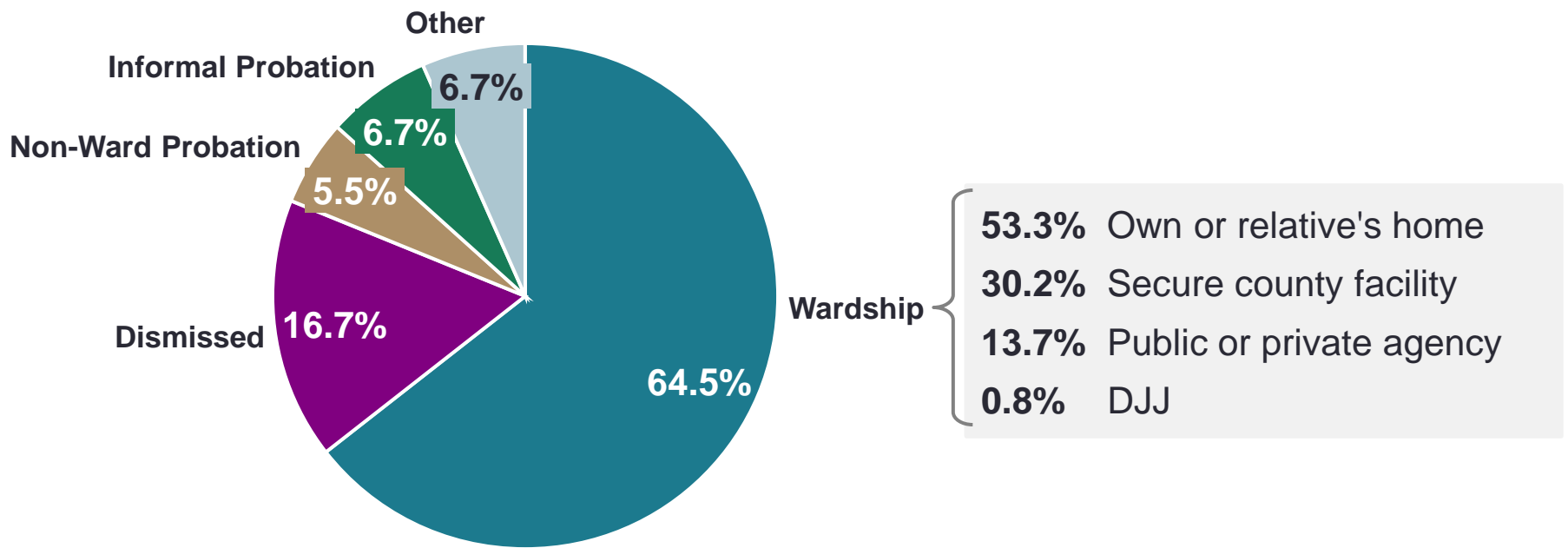
Probation referral outcomes



Juvenile court outcomes

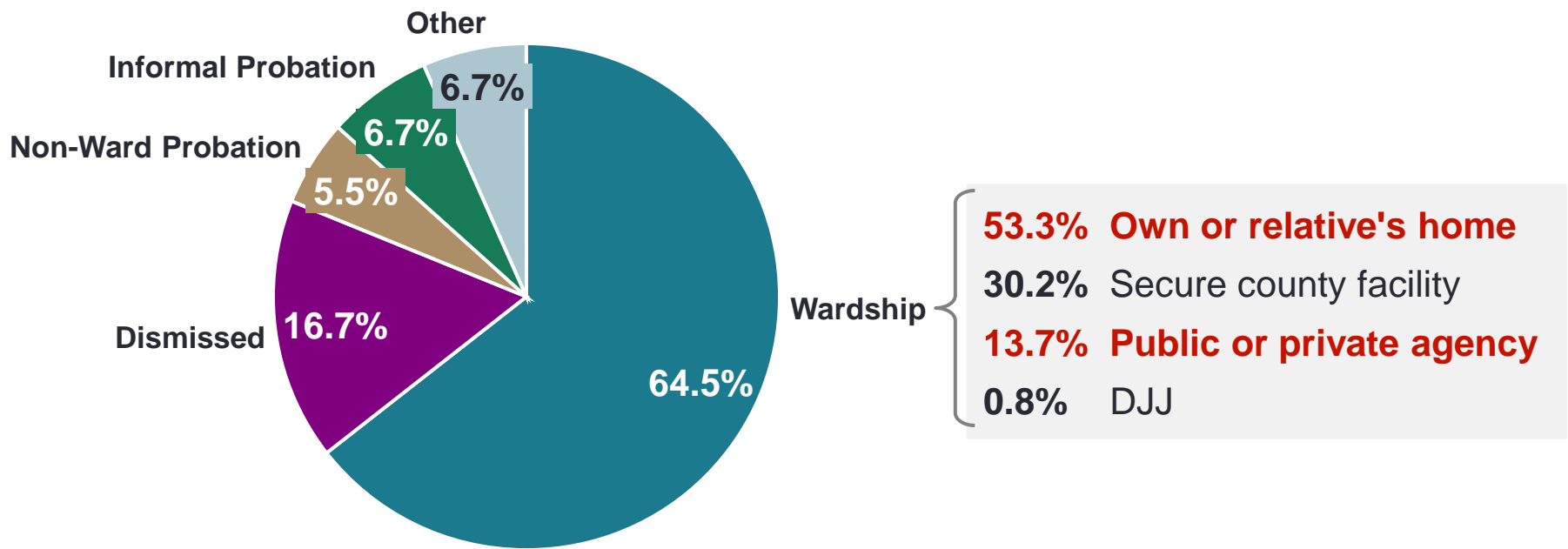


Dispositional Options



Source: Office of the Attorney General, "Juvenile Justice in California 2015"

Dispositional Options



Source: Office of the Attorney General, "Juvenile Justice in California 2015"

What challenges do probation youth face?



Histories of abuse, neglect, abandonment, exploitation, DV



Unreliable family support, limited family resources, poverty



Academic deficits and little to **no work experience** or vocational training



Behavioral and **mental health issues**, trauma



Lack of services by responsible systems of care (e.g. child welfare, school system, etc.)

Rehabilitative goals only achievable at scale if Probation facilitates connections to more appropriate systems of care in community

Delinquency Youth and the Case of the Missing System


Many Delinquency Youth may be more appropriately served by other systems:

- **Healthcare**
 - Mental Health and Trauma
- **Dependency**
 - 300 youth who should have never been 600
 - 600 youth who are foster care youth
- **School systems**
 - Special education and school discipline representation for 602 involved youth

Wardship

“If a minor or nonminor is **adjudged a ward of the court** on the ground that he or she is a person described by Section 601 or 602, the court may make **any reasonable orders for the care, supervision, custody, conduct, maintenance, and support of the minor or nonminor**, including medical treatment, subject to further order of the court.”

(Welf. & Inst. Code 727(a)(1))



In majority of cases, clients complete terms of probation in the home of a parent

Goal: *Stabilize home environment and provide **individualized services** so that youth can meet rehabilitative goals*

Supporting and Stabilizing Youth on Probation: General Supervision

1

Housing

- Section 8 program voucher
- Relocation through VCP

2

Health / Mental Health

- Medi-Cal or Covered CA
- Social Security / CAPI
- Regional Center services

3

Education

- Special education placements and services
- Educational rights under AB 490 and AB 167/216

4

Other Supports

- CalWORKs, CalFresh
- County-based programs (ie. transition centers, specialty courts)

County Spotlight: Riverside County Youth Accountability Teams (YAT)



Description:

Intensive community supervision by multi-disciplinary team **operating at schools and in the community** to provide...

...counseling, parenting classes, referrals to mental health services, and educational support

Goal: Divert or limit juvenile justice system contact

Impact:

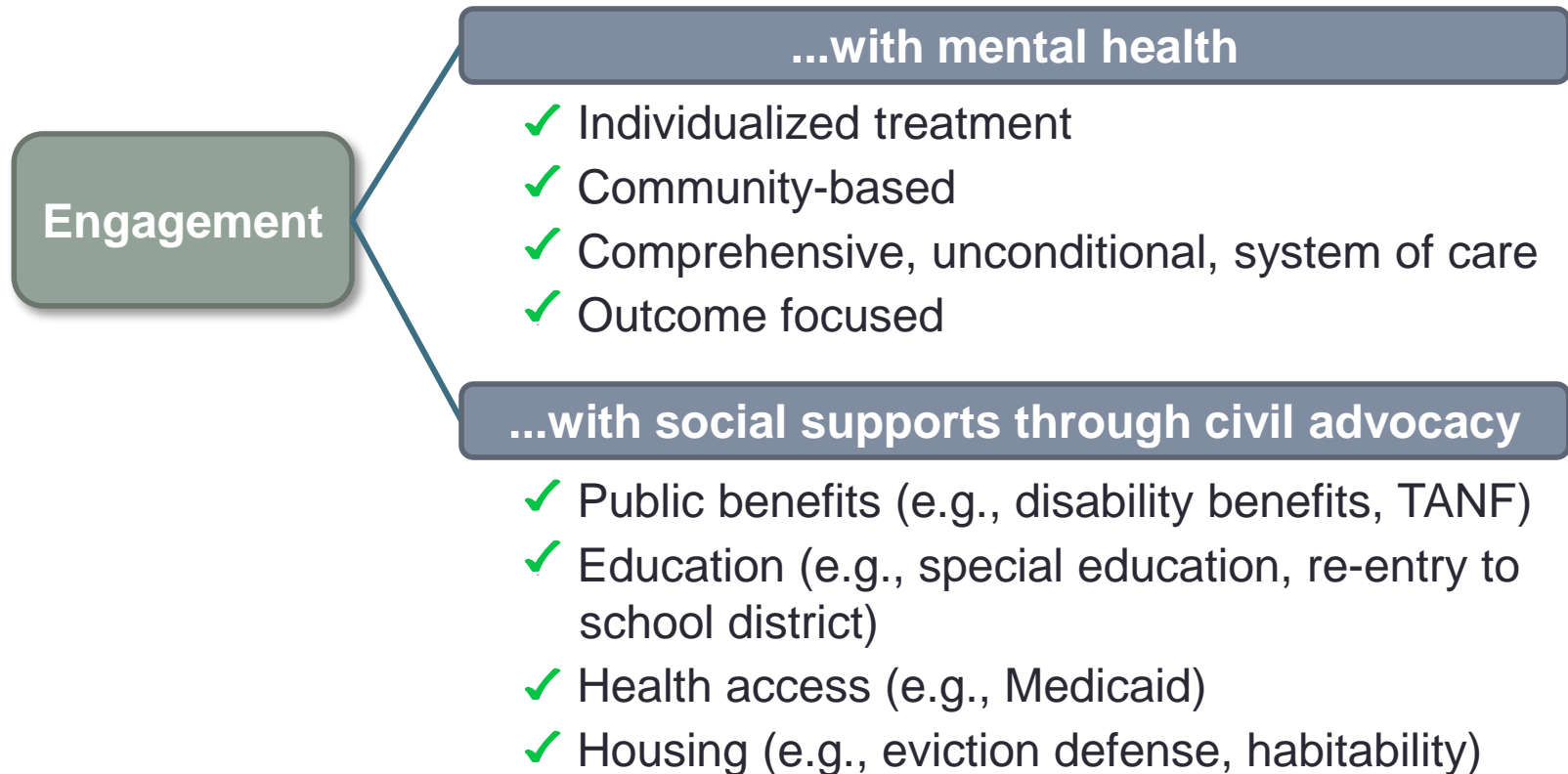
Approx. **400 participants**, incl. delinquency-involved youth and youth at risk of involvement with delinquency system...

...spans **17 school districts, 10 different provider agencies**

Funding: JJCPA

County Spotlight: Juvenile Mental Health Courts

Santa Clara, Alameda

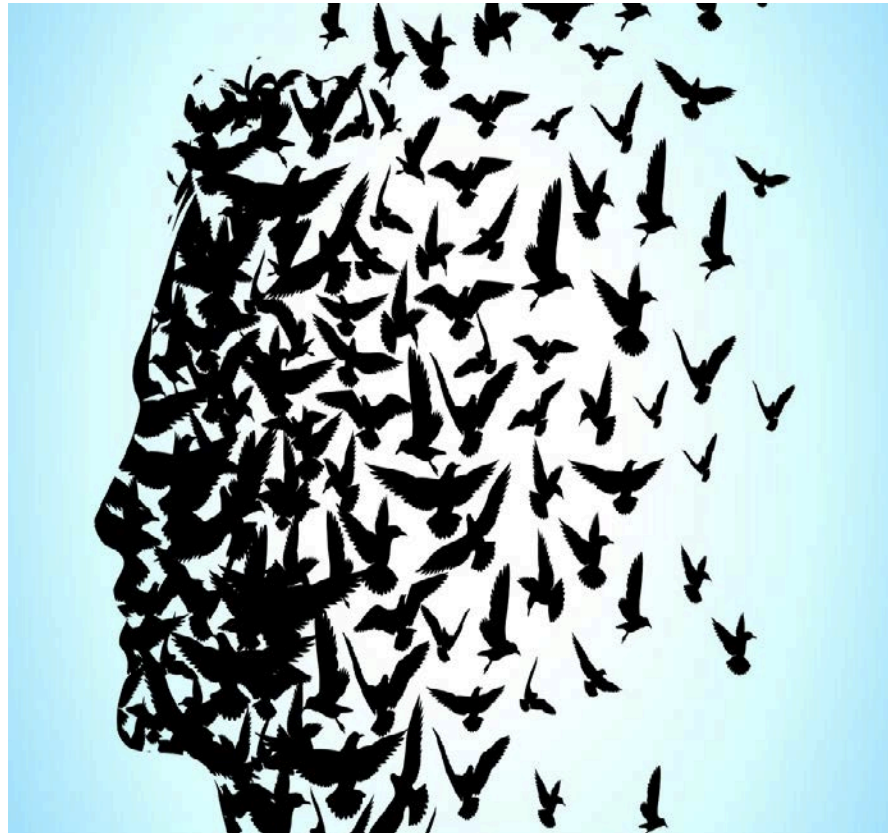


Funding: Medi-Cal / EPSDT, SSI Advocacy, IV-E and/or IV-E Waiver

Behnken & Arredondo (2009): A Controlled Evaluation Study Showed

- ✓ **Improvement in psychological functioning**
- ✓ **Significant reductions in commission of:**
 - Violent offenses (e.g. assaults, batteries)
 - Making violent threats
 - Possession of dangerous weapons

How Do We Maintain Probation Foster Youth in Less Restrictive Placements?



Probation Foster Youth

In CA, some youth obtain foster care status through delinquency system

This does not necessarily mean they are previous or current dependents through WIC 300 (a population more commonly known as “crossover youth”)

Probation foster youth are small percent (~5%) of overall foster youth in CA



Probation Foster Youth

Who is a "foster youth" in the 600 system?

A child under a suitable placement order who has been **removed from his or her parent or guardian and ordered to a nonparent placement**

What is a suitable placement order?

An order under WIC 727(a)(3) placing care, custody, and control of the minor **under the supervision of the probation officer for placement** in a suitable licensed or approved nonparent placement

- Known as "out-of-home placement" or "3C" orders
- Youth on straight release orders not foster youth even if they were 300 dependents previously

A suitable nonparent placement includes:

- Approved home of a relative
- Licensed family home of a nonrelative
- Approved home of a nonrelative extended family member
- Licensed group home
- Home of a nonrelated legal guardian
- Exclusive-use home; FFA certified home
- Licensed transitional housing placement facility (THPP)
- Out-of-state group home
- THP-Plus FC
- Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP)

Note: Eligible facilities may NOT include detention facilities, forestry camps, training schools, or any other facility operated primarily for the detention of youth who are determined to be delinquent.

Continuum of Care Reform

“[I]n order to serve those **probation youth whose needs can be appropriately met** safely in least restrictive, family-based settings, **sufficient capacity in home-based family care** must be developed.”

AB 403



Reducing congregate care in California will need to focus on delinquency as well as dependency foster youth

Increasing resource family placements with relatives, extended family, and FFA homes is an important component to reducing congregate care for 602 foster youth

Probation Youth in Group Homes



35%

of youth placed in
group homes are
probation youth

77%

of all probation youth
in foster care
placement are in
group homes

35%

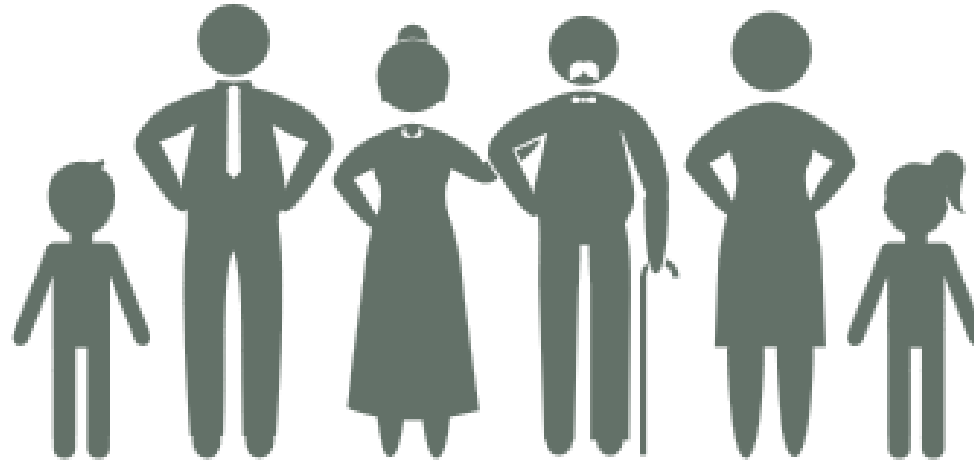
had been in group
homes for more than
one year

Less Restrictive Placement

WIC 706.6 changed to emphasize least restrictive placement, the agency selecting placement shall consider, in order of priority:

- (A)** Placement with **relatives, nonrelated extended family** members, and tribal members
- (B)** **Foster family homes** and certified homes or resource families of foster family agencies
- (C)** **Treatment and intensive treatment certified homes** or resource families of foster family agencies, or multidimensional treatment foster homes or therapeutic foster care homes
- (D)** **Group care placements** in the following order:
 - (i)** Short-term residential treatment centers.
 - (ii)** Group homes.
 - (iii)** Community treatment facilities.
 - (iv)** Out-of-state residential treatment

Placement Orders with Relatives



Relatives are a natural resource for 602 youth

*Making the court order a placement order (“3C”) instead of a straight release order (“4C”) **better leverages funding streams and resources** to help prevent congregate care or to better support youth returning from congregate care.*

Family finding “due diligence”



"If the child is **detained or at risk of entering foster care**, the court must consider and determine whether the probation officer has **exercised due diligence** in conducting the required investigation to **identify, locate, and notify the child's relatives.**"

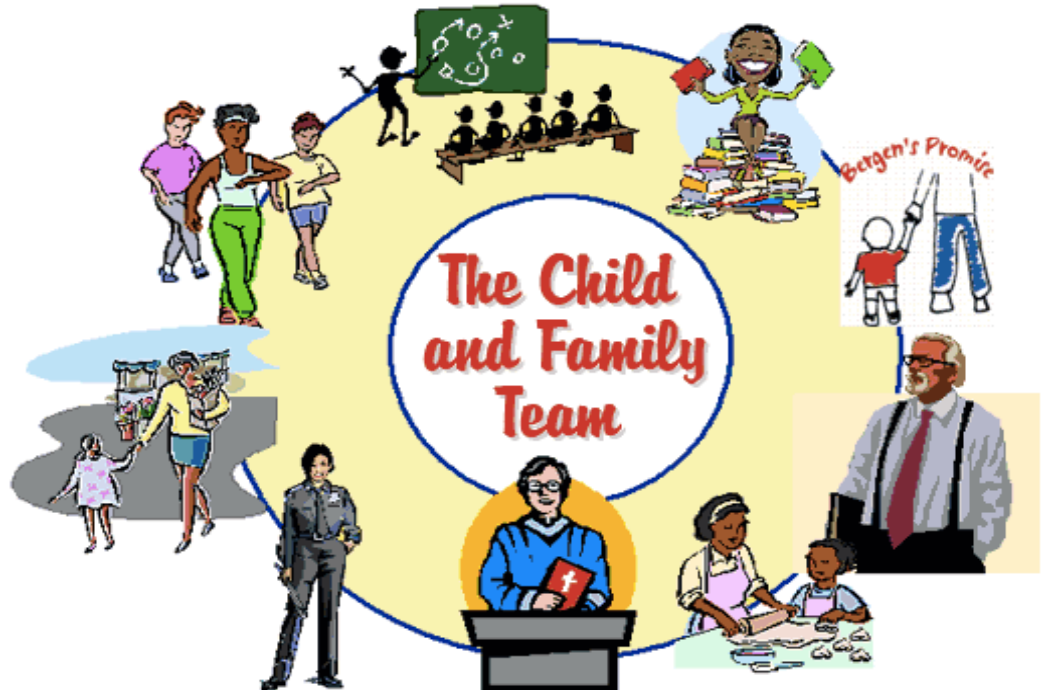
(Welfare & Institutions Code § 628(d))

**“Due diligence” defined in Court Rule 5.790*

Child and Family Team

WIC 706.6 changed to include child and family teams:

“The agency shall document the rationale for any inconsistencies between the case plan and the child and family team recommendations.”



Child and Family Team

A CFT is...

*“A group of individuals who are **convened by the placing agency** and who are engaged through a variety of team-based processes **to identify the strengths and needs of the child or youth and his or her family**, and to help achieve positive outcomes for **safety, permanency, and well-being.**”*

(WIC 16501(a)(4))

CFTs are required for:

- All children and youth residing in a group home
- Children and youth who were placed in foster care after 1/1/17 (see ACL 16-84)

CFT input critical to HBFC rate determination

Supporting and Stabilizing Youth on Probation: Foster Care

Funding

- AFDC-FC is more than twice CalWORKs at minimum
- Specialized rates for youth with disabilities and parenting youth

Healthcare

- Full-scope Medi-Cal until 26
- Community-based MH care

Housing

- Subsidized placement options that extend to age 24 or 25

Permanency

- Connecting to a caring adult incl. reunification with parent
- Subsidized permanency and reentry option if caregiver stops providing support

Foster Care Benefits



Youth who are eligible* for AFDC-FC receive a monthly cash benefit based on:

- **Currently:** Age, type of placement, special needs
- **Upcoming:** Level of care (plus special needs, when applicable)

Other funded services/allowances:

- County clothing allowance (if provided by county)
- Infant supplement
- Specialized care increment and dual agency rate

Home-Based Family Care Rate

PHASE I

Effective Jan 1st, 2017

- All placements receive **standardized basic rate (\$889)**, unless already receiving a higher specialized rate
- Existing Kin-GAP and AAP families **may be reassessed for an increase** to the new basic rate
- Counties retain **option to supplement** with SCI and clothing allowance
- **Higher rates (by age) for FFA** certified families

Home-Based Family Care Rate

PHASE II

**Implementation
expected in Dec 2017**

Tiered rates based on Level of Care assessment issued by CDSS

- LOC assessment includes domains for child's medical, behavioral, physical, and educational needs
- Range from \$889 (basic rate) to \$2,321 (Intensive Services Foster Care rate)

**“Services only” rate for FFAs to
provide core services to non-FFA
families**

Special SSI Rules for Foster Youth

Under AB1331:

- Probation must screen foster youth for SSI eligibility, beginning at age 16.5
- If youth is potentially eligible, probation shall file an application on the youth's behalf (See ACL 07-09, 07-10)

If eligible for SSI and AFDC-FC

- Federal AFDC-FC—SSI is offset dollar for dollar
- State AFDC-FC—AFDC-FC is reduced by the amount of SSI benefit, which is counted as income
- If youth receives SSI but elects to remain in EFC, county must assist youth in receiving direct payment
- If youth is approved for SSI but receives federal foster care in excess of SSI, the county must maintain SSI eligibility using workaround

SSI/SSP for Youth with Disabilities

Children may be eligible for SSI/SSP benefits if they meet the following:

- Income and resources (no deeming if the child is living apart from parents + no deeming once child turns 18)
- Citizen or current categories of immigrant
- Disability

Medicaid + Cash Benefit

- Independently living adult: \$895.72
- Disabled child: \$800.15
- Disabled child in the home of another: \$654.24

Non-Medical Out of Home Care: \$1,158.37

- Children who are not living with their parents AND are receiving qualifying “care and supervision.” MPP 46-140.13-46.140.2
- Must complete the SSP-22 form to get the full benefit

Housing



THP-PLUS

- No probation or child welfare supervision
- Ages 18-24
- No participation conditions
- Up to 24 months
- Dependency or delinquency dismissed
- No IV-E dollars.

THP-PLUS FC

- Probation or child welfare supervision
- Ages 18-21
- Must meet participation conditions
- No maximum time
- Remain under dependency, delinquency, or transition jurisdiction
- IV-E dollars may be available.

Housing (cont'd)



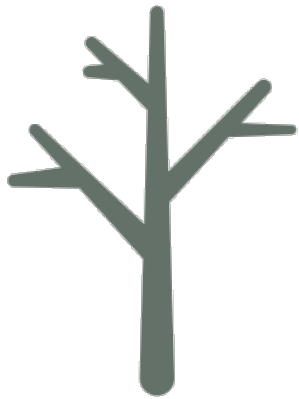
THPP

- Probation or child welfare supervision
- Ages 16-18
- Must participate in ILSP
- Remain under dependency or delinquency jurisdiction as a foster youth
- IV-E dollars may be available

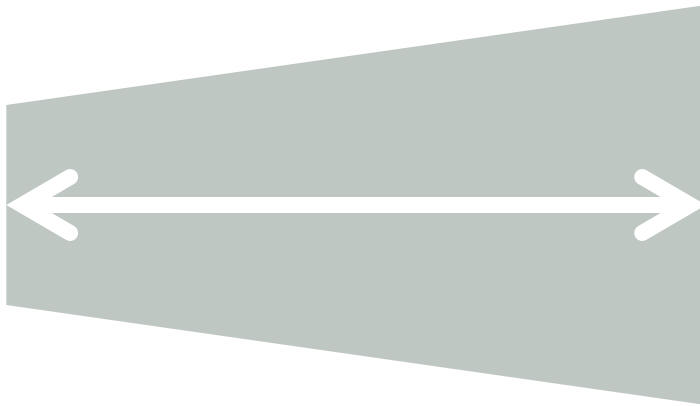
THP-PLUS FC

- Probation or child welfare supervision
- Ages 18-21
- Must meet participation conditions
- No maximum time
- Remain under dependency, delinquency, or transition jurisdiction
- IV-E dollars may be available.

The Range of THP+FC Housing



Light-touch



**EPSDT mental health services,
Case management,
medication management, etc.**

Healthcare

- Youth are eligible for MediCal while in foster care.
- Former foster youth receive MediCal until 26 regardless of income, assets, or placement type if they were in foster care at age 18 or older (in California or another state) and currently live in California.
- See www.coveredtil26.org



EPSDT

- **E**arly and **P**eriodic **S**creening, **D**iagnostic, and **T**reatment Services
- Federally mandated Medicaid program for eligible youth under the age of 21



EPSDT

- “Such other necessary health care, diagnostic services, treatment, and other measures ... to correct or ameliorate defects and physical and mental illnesses and conditions discovered by the screening services, whether or not such services are covered under the State plan.” **42 U.S.C. § 1396d(r)**



Community Based Mental Health Services

- Including but not limited to:
 - Individual Therapy
 - Targeted Case Management
 - Group Therapy
 - Crisis Intervention / Stabilization
 - Medication Support Services
 - Day Treatment
 - Mental Health Assessment

Community Based Mental Health Services

- Therapeutic Behavioral Services (TBS)
 - Short-term, intensive, and behaviorally focused
 - Focused on behaviors that increase risk of institutionalization
 - Time-limited
 - 1:1 intervention
 - Strength based
 - Emily Q.

Pathways to Well-Being

- Katie A. v Bonta
- Intensive home and community-based mental health services for children in foster care or at imminent risk of foster care* who has a mental illness and needs individualized mental health services to treat or ameliorate the condition.
 - Since expanded to all youth under 21 with Medicaid . See MHSUDS 16-004
- Individualized, driven by the needs of the individual youth, and directed by Child and Family Team (CFT)

Permanency

- Exiting foster care to adoption or legal guardianship comes with benefits.
- Non-relative legal guardians may receive AFDC-FC.
- Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment Program (Kin-GAP) is available to relative legal guardianships established by the juvenile court.
- Adoption Assistance Payments (AAP) are available to relatives or nonrelatives who adopt children with “special needs” (broadly defined to include all youth adopted out of foster care)
- Benefits last until age 18. If payments were received after the youth turned 16 or the youth has a disability, then benefits last until age 21.
- Benefits continue if the family moves to another state.
- Medi-Cal eligible.

Other Supports/Services for Probation Foster Youth

- Credit checks starting at age 14
- TILPs starting at age 16
- Chafee eligibility
- ILSP eligibility
- Reunification and transition services

Plus all of the supports and services for their peers on general supervision.

County Spotlight: Los Angeles County Probation Permanency Collaborative



- Goal: Robust case planning and permanency planning for probation foster youth.
- Specialized training for probation officers working with probation foster youth.
- Collaborative meets monthly and includes representatives from probation, county counsel, and community-based organizations.
- Has completed 5 delinquency court adoptions and several delinquency court guardianships.
- Funding: CWSOIP (permanency services and family finding); FPRRS (recruitment and retention of resource families; IV-E waiver (AFDC-FC, Kin-GAP, and/or AAP payments for families, plus training and administrative costs)

Extended Foster Care

If the youth was subject to a suitable placement order on his or her 18th birthday, then California's Fostering Connections to Success Act (AB 12):

- Allows youth to remain in foster care and continue to receive support until age 21 (may exit and re-enter care at any time once off probation)
- Establishes new supervised independent living options for foster youth (incl. probation foster youth) ages 18-21
- Creates new "transition jurisdiction" for probation foster youth who meet rehabilitative goals and want to stay in extended foster care

What if there is no placement order on the 18th birthday?

- No eligibility for *extended* foster care
- UNLESS the youth exited foster care to permanency, and then the permanency fell apart (more on this later)
- BUT court has authority to maintain jurisdiction and make any reasonable order (regardless of eligibility for AB 12 funding)
- **The juvenile delinquency court can order foster care placement for a nonminor as long as the nonminor remains under juvenile court jurisdiction, regardless of AB 12 eligibility**



Two types of Probation NMDs

602 NMDs: If a ward has NOT met his/her rehabilitative goals at age 18 and the delinquency court maintains jurisdiction, the youth has access to the same extended foster care benefits and placement options.

- Still have terms of probation
- Do not have to sign mutual agreement

450 NMDs: If a ward has met rehabilitative goals and is at least 17.5, then the court can dismiss probation and the youth can become a transition nonminor dependent under WIC 450.

What Happens to Probation Foster Youth who Complete Probation But Are Not Yet 17.5?

Delinquency court must consider modification to dependency jurisdiction for a minor who:

- Has met his/her rehabilitative goals
- NOT eligible for transition jurisdiction (e.g. due to age) AND
- Has order for foster care placement through delinquency OR was under dependency jurisdiction with order for foster care placement at the time he/she was adjudged a ward

AND

- Appears to come within or remains within the description of a dependent child, - AND -
- Return to the home would be detrimental

Modification to Dependency Jurisdiction: Two Paths

If the youth was a 300 at the time s/he was made a 600, then

- 600 status is terminated and 300 jurisdiction is resumed.
WIC 607.2(b)(3)

If the youth was NOT a 300 at the time s/he was made a 600, then

- 329 petition is filed
- Court sets judicial hearing within 20 judicial days to review the child welfare services department's decision and may affirm or order the department to file a petition pursuant to Section 300.

Permanency and Extended Foster Care

- AB 787 allows a youth who exited foster care to guardianship or adoption to re-enter foster care before 21 if the former guardian/adoptive parent dies after the youth turns 18.
- AB 2454 allows a youth who exited foster care to guardianship or adoption and who was receiving KinGAP, AAP, or extended AFDC-FC after 18 to re-enter foster care before 21 if the former guardian or adoptive parent is no longer providing care after the youth turns 18.

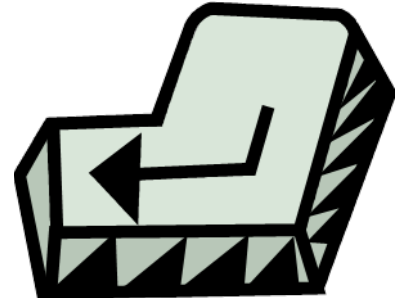
See WIC 388.1

What if a youth does not want to remain in foster care after age 18?

- Once the youth has completed probation, youth can opt out
- WIC 391 hearing prior to terminating jurisdiction
- Youth must be informed of
 - Right to remain in care
 - Benefits of remaining in care
 - Right to reenter care
- General jurisdiction for reentry retained by court until youth turns 21



Re-Entry



- Youth can re-enter foster care unlimited times prior to turning 21
- Re-entry process is intended to be as accessible and easy as possible
- NMD is eligible for benefits again as of the date that the Voluntary Reentry Agreement is signed and the NMD is placed in an eligible facility
 - This means the youth can be placed as soon as the VRA is signed.

Supporting and Stabilizing Youth on Probation: Extended Foster Care

- Funding
 - Foster care benefits to support increasingly independent placements
 - Specialized rates for parenting youth
- Healthcare
 - Full-scope Medi-Cal until 26
 - Community-based MH care until 21
- Housing
 - Subsidized placement options that extend to age 24 or 25
- Plus: Chafee grants, ILSP, SSI workaround



Housing Options for Non-Minors



THP-PLUS

- No probation or child welfare supervision
- Ages 18-24
- No participation conditions
- Up to 24 months
- Dependency or delinquency dismissed
- No IV-E dollars.

THP-PLUS FC

- Probation or child welfare supervision
- Ages 18-21
- Must meet participation conditions
- No maximum time
- Remain under dependency, delinquency, or transition jurisdiction
- IV-E dollars may be available.

Supervised Independent Living Placements

WIC 11402.2

- A SILP is a flexible placement available only to NMDs. It is intended to provide young adults the opportunity for highly independent living experiences while receiving financial support and case management services.
- A NMD who is awaiting approval of his/her new SILP placement should not experience any gaps in placements or payments

Approval of SILP Site

- **SILP may not include living with biological parent***
- SILP readiness is **contextual**
 - Grandma's house vs. studio apartment vs. ART
- **Sites are subject to health and safety inspection**
 - NMDs allowed to live in an unapproved SILP temporarily
 - County must inspect new SILP within 10 calendar days
 - Payment should be uninterrupted but federal match not available until SILP is approved
- **Practice Tip** — SILP Placements may be augmented by additional services through Behavioral Healthcare (Pathways to WellBeing, wraparound services), regional center services, etc.).

SILPs in Adult Treatment Facilities

- CDSS FAQ clarifies that NMDs may reside in “a substance abuse, mental health or other residential treatment facility” as a SILP placement.
- <http://www.childsworld.ca.gov/res/pdf/SILP-ResidentialTreatmentFacility.pdf>

SILPs and Funding

- SILP funding is the basic rate (currently \$889) with no specialized care increment or dual agency rate
- Parenting NMDs are eligible to also receive an infant supplement (\$900) plus an additional \$200 with a Parenting Support Plan (PSP)
- Timing of SILP payment is the same as other AFDC-FC payments, which may make procuring an apartment in the private market difficult.

County Spotlight: FFA Pilot Projects

- Probation Departments working collaboratively with providers to build less restrictive placements for 602 foster youth
 - FFA Pilots
 - Focusing recruitment and licensing on relatives and NREFMs
 - Transitional Housing collaborations

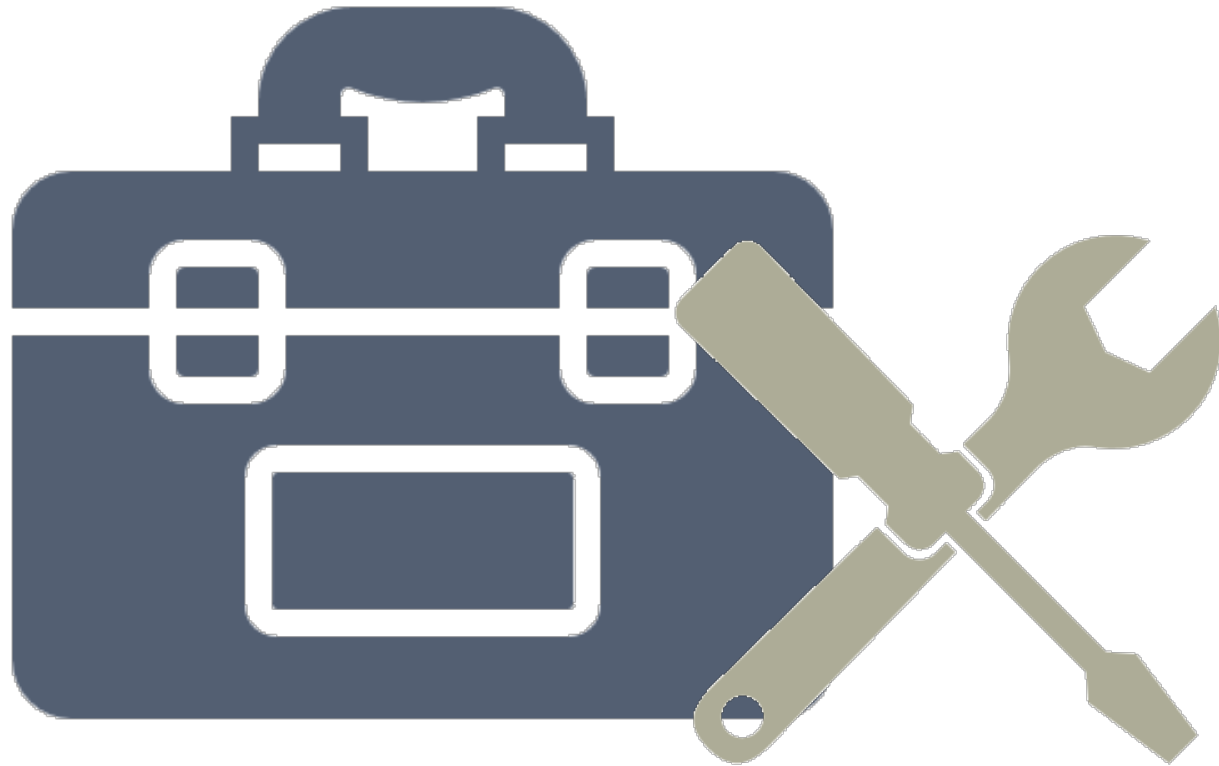


County Spotlight: San Francisco Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Unit (JCRU)



- Goal: Intensive reentry services for all youth returning home from a group home or ranch.
- Services begin as soon as youth is ordered to complete probation in a group home or ranch.
- Serves up to 150 youth annually. Youth who turn 18 in a group home are eligible for extended foster care services.
- Collaborative team includes probation, the public defender, and community-based organizations.
- Funding: Second Chance Reentry Grant (pilot costs); JABG (funded dedicated public defender); local violence prevention and intervention funding; IV-E waiver (admin, training, and foster care benefits)

Juvenile Justice Practitioners' Toolkit: Overview



Focus on three community-based dispositions



General supervision

Foster care

Extended foster care

Focus on special populations



Youth with disabilities

*Incl. high-level mental
health needs*

Pregnant / parenting

Homeless youth

CSEC

County Spotlights

Alameda County Probation Foster Family Agency (FFA) Pilot

Los Angeles County Probation Child Welfare—Permanency

Marin Youth (M.Y.) Home

Riverside County Youth Accountability Teams (YAT)

San Francisco Juvenile Collaborative Reentry Unit (JCRU)

Funding Streams: Placement, Housing, and Income Support

1. Adoption Assistance Program (AAP)
2. Aid to Families with Dependent Children—Foster Care (AFDC-FC)
– *State and Federal*
 - Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP)
 - Transitional Housing Placement Plus (THP-Plus)
 - Transitional Housing Placement Plus Foster Care (THP+FC)
 - Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP)
3. Approved Relative Caregiver (ARC) Funding
4. CalFresh
5. California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs)
6. Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI)
7. Child Welfare Services Outcome Improvement Project (CWSOIP)
8. Foster Parent Recruitment, Retention, and Support (FPRRS)
9. Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP)
10. Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program

Funding Streams: Health, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse

1. 2011 Public Safety Realignment/AB 109
2. California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention (CalGRIP)
3. California Victim Compensation Program (CalVCP)
4. Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)
5. Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA)
6. Juvenile Probation Funding
7. Juvenile Reentry Grant (JRG)
8. Medi-Cal
 - Full-Scope
 - Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT)
 - Katie A. – Pathways to Mental Health Services
9. Mental Health Services Act (MHSA)
 - Prevention & Early Intervention (PEI)
 - Community Services & Supports (CSS)
10. Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction (MIOCR)
11. Regional Center Services
12. Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)
13. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and State Supplemental Payments (SSP)
14. Wraparound/SB 163
15. Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG)

Funding Streams: Education and Employment

1. California Community Colleges Board of Governors (BOG) Fee Waiver
2. Cal Grants
3. Chafee Grants
4. Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)
5. Independent Living Program (ILP)
6. Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA)
7. Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) – Supplemental Grant
8. Pell Grants
9. Prop 47 – The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act
10. Second Chance Act
11. Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)
 - Title I, Part A
 - Title I, Part D
12. Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

Questions?



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Thank You for Participating!

- A certificate of participation and the PowerPoint slides will be posted online after the webinar at <http://kids-alliance.org/webinars/>
- Webinar will be recorded and archived at <http://kids-alliance.org/webinars/>