



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

Child and Family Strengthening Advisory Board

Summary of Subcommittee Meetings

Subcommittees:

Workforce Development	9:00-10:30 am
Child and Family Services	11:00-12:30 pm
Organizational Structure	1:30-3:00 pm

Date: August 27, 2020

Location: Virtual via Zoom

Facilitators: Sandra McBrayer

Meeting Staff: Sarah Rafi, Jocelyn Nunez

Workforce Development Subcommittee Summary: 23 attendees took part in the Subcommittee.

Advisory Members Participating: Patricia Boles, Kim Giardina, Scott Huizar, Crystal Irving, Melissa Villagomez

Sandra McBrayer opened the meeting and provided a brief overview of the agenda and Sarah Rafi reviewed the meeting materials. Sandra explained how the meeting was being conducted via the Zoom platform and provided attendees multiple ways to ask questions during the meeting.

Sandra McBrayer reminded the subcommittee that the full Advisory Board recommended the subcommittees to look at the recommendations from the Workgroup through the lens of racial impact. Sandra introduced Doug Bender, Master Facilitator and Trainer on diversity and inclusion, to discuss racial impact statements, how they work and the value they can add to proposed and future recommendations.

Doug opened his presentation on racial impact statements with an exercise on bias and how that impacts how we perceive things. He described how policies have led to poor results and shared the Regents of University of California vs Bakke (1978) case. The example showcased that policies that are implemented with good intentions could lead to bad outcomes and not work for everyone.

Doug described how Racial Impact Statements can be used as tools that help evaluate potential disparities of proposed policies prior to implementation. Racial Impact Statements help to determine whether pending policies are likely to create or exacerbate disparate outcomes among people of color, or other populations. He shared an example of “Willful Defiance” according to the California Education Code. The example showcased how poorly created suspension policies adversely affected African American youth.

Doug described the numerous benefits of Racial Impact Statements, which include greater transparency and public involvement, more rigorous public policy-making and improved quality of polices. He then described the 10-step process to develop Racial Impact Statements that included identifying and engaging stakeholders, identifying disparities, examining causes and alternatives, identifying positive and adverse

impacts, clarifying purpose, ensuring sustainability, and ensuring success factors.

Doug concluded his presentation by describing the components of a racial impact statement which include a project/policy overview, key considerations (administrative/budgetary), scope of impact, data analysis, certification (sign-off), recommendations. Sandra thanked Doug for his presentation and reminded participants that this discussion is just beginning as we look at upcoming Workgroup recommendations through the lens of disparate outcomes.

Sandra introduced the next agenda item on a potential subcommittee on race and equity. She shared that at the last full Advisory Board meeting, the Advisory Board Co-Chair asked that the conversation continue at the August subcommittee meetings. Sandra asked participants to share their thoughts on establishing a potential fourth subcommittee on race and equity. Participants discussed the formation of a subcommittee on race and equity.

- Some participants were concerned that if the new subcommittee is created the discussion of disproportionality won't be woven into the work of the already established subcommittees and that the topic of disparity and disproportionality should be a present, ongoing discussion at all subcommittees.
- A participant stated that a separate subcommittee would be more effective than integrating race and equity into the existing subcommittees where it could get lost.
- Participants discussed that if a new committee was formed it should report to the existing subcommittees so there was clear communication.

Sandra introduced the next agenda item and introduced Kim Giardina, Director of Child Welfare Services. Kim gave an overview of the Proposed Child Welfare Indicator for County Strategic Initiative – Living Safely. She explained that an indicator would be incorporated into the larger Live Well San Diego countywide metrics to measure how children, youth and older adults are protected from abuse. Kim described the two proposed indicators, the rate of substantiated maltreatment and the reoccurrence of maltreatment, and shared current data on both proposed indicators, broken down by race and ethnicity.

- Several participants recommended the rate of substantiated maltreatment as the indicator.
- One participant stated that as a resource parent, she would recommend the reoccurrence of maltreatment as the indicator, but also understood that prevention is very important and was concerned about increased trauma with escalating involvement in the system.

Due to time constraints, the subcommittee was unable to complete the agenda item on Strong Families, Thriving Communities. Sandra stated that the Strong Families, Thriving Communities item will be added to the next meeting agenda.

Child and Family Services Subcommittee Summary: 30 attendees took part in the Subcommittee.

Advisory Board Members Participating: Kimberly Giardina, Carolyn Griesemer, Shane Harris, Jessica Heldman, Simone Hidds-Monroe, Crystal Irving, Stephen Moore, Adam Reed, Cheryl Rode, Melissa Villagomez

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- Several participants believed that it was important for race and equity to be infused in all the subcommittees so that it is not a standalone subcommittee. Several participants stated they did not recommend the new subcommittee as it could isolate the discussion of race and equity.
- A participant stated that a separate subcommittee would be more effective in directly focusing on the issues of race and equity and a separate subcommittee would allow for a deeper dive into the issues within our child welfare systems.
- Shane Harris expressed the need for a separate subcommittee on race and equity to study systemic racism and inequities and their impacts on youth in the child welfare system.

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Due to time constraints, the subcommittee was unable to complete the agenda item on Strong Families, Thriving Communities. Sandra stated that the Strong Families, Thriving Communities item will be added to the next agenda.

Organizational Structure Subcommittee Summary: 16 attendees took part in the Subcommittee.

Advisory Members Participating: Alethea Arguilez, Sade Burrell, Kimberly Giardina, Shane Harris, Simone Hidds-Monroe, Crystal Irving

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Sandra described the next agenda item and asked Kim Giardina, Director of Child Welfare Services, to give an overview of the Strong Families, Thriving Communities work being done. Kim shared that in 2017 this initiative brought together stakeholders to look at disparities within the Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Systems. This group developed 29 bold action steps to address disparities and create equity. Kim provided an update on action steps that CWS is currently addressing and stated that CWS is committed to continuing this work.

- One participant shared how the action step of “improved access to behavioral health services” has been especially relevant during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sandra closed the meeting and reminded everyone that the next Subcommittee meeting will take place on October 22, 2020.

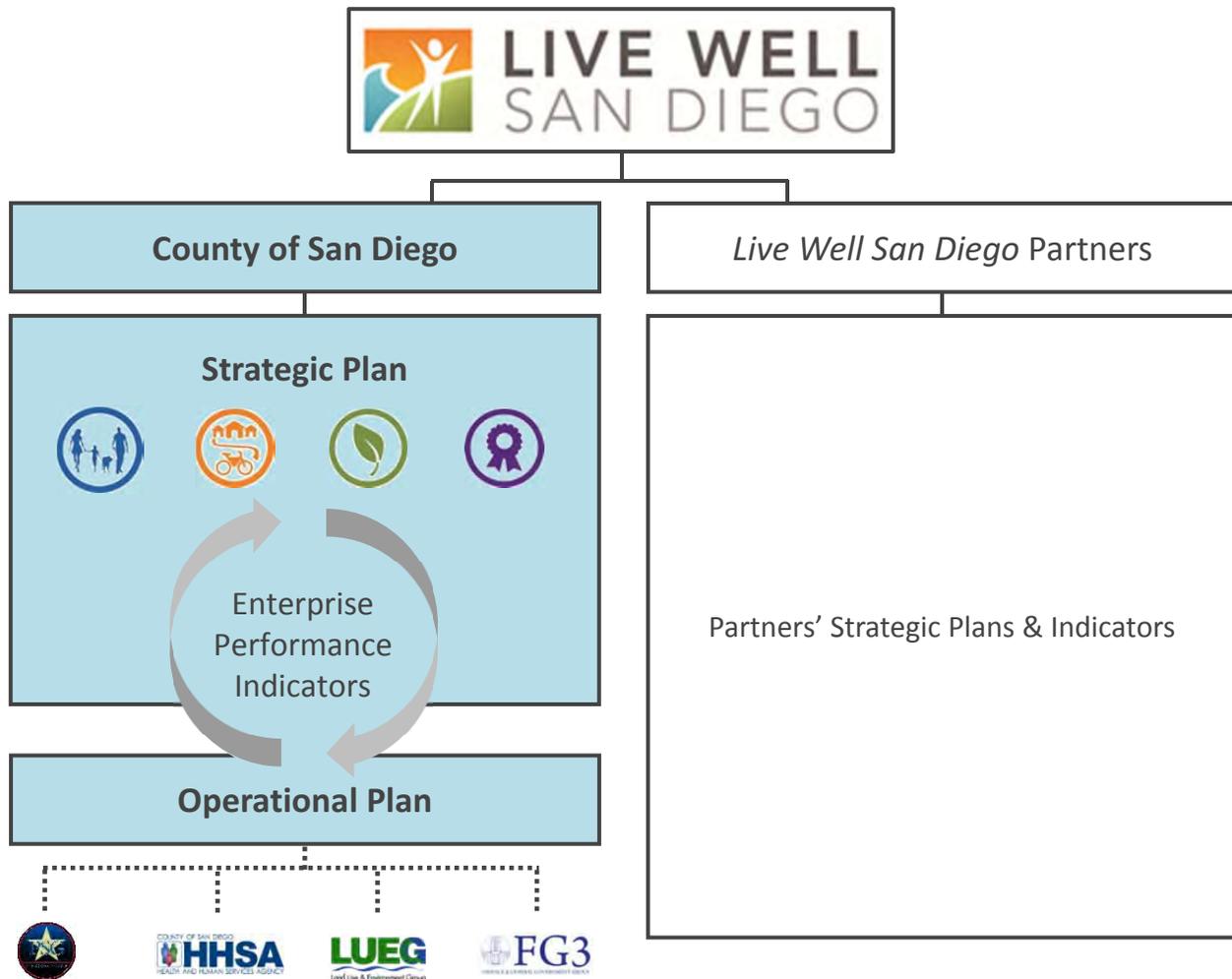


Enterprise Performance Indicators

Background

The County of San Diego (“County”) is continuously improving its strategic planning processes. Starting in 2015, the County’s Strategic Plan was updated to include Audacious Visions and Enterprise Wide Goals. To further enhance the alignment with the Operational Plan, the Strategic Plan was revised in the following year. In 2017, Enterprise Performance Indicators (EPIs) were developed to measure the County’s success in achieving the Audacious Vision and capture regional contributions.

All of this comes together graphically in the diagram below. At the top is *Live Well San Diego*, a vision for a region that is Building Better Health, Living Safely and Thriving. The County along with the *Live Well San Diego* partners work collectively to contribute to this vision. At the County, the Strategic Plan is a roadmap for achieving the vision, and the EPIs will measure the progress and collective impact of business groups on the Strategic Plan. The Operational Plan supports the strategic planning process, and all the business groups contribute to the Operational Plan with measures that connect all the way to the Strategic Plan and EPIs.



Performance Indicators

Enterprise Performance Indicators (EPIs) are intended to measure the County’s progress toward the Audacious Visions set in the County’s Strategic Plan. The EPIs demonstrate both how the County specifically is performing, and how multiple individuals, organizations, and governments are coming together to create a collective impact. These outcome-based measures are divided into the four Strategic Initiatives, and the definitions for the EPIs follow below. For additional information, please visit: <https://data.sandiegocounty.gov/performance>.

Building Better Health (BBH)

- **Life Expectancy:** Average number of years a baby born today is expected to live in the San Diego Region
- **Healthy Independence:** Percentage of the population sufficiently healthy to live independently (not including those who reside in nursing homes or other institutions) in the San Diego Region

Living Safely (LS)

- **Crime Rate:** Crimes per 1,000 people (including violent and property crimes) in the San Diego Region
- **Accidental Death:** Number and rate per 100,000 of deaths through motor vehicle deaths, drug overdoses, falls, drownings and all other accidents each year in the San Diego Region
- **Household Disaster Preparedness*:** Percent of households that have taken significant preparedness steps in the San Diego Region
- **All Children, Youth and Older Adults are Protected from Abuse*:** Analysis for this indicator is still under development

Sustainable Environments/Thriving (SE/T)

- **Transportation*:** Access to quality roads, walkable community, and public transit
- **Access to Community Spaces:** Percent of households that have adequate access to community space in the San Diego Region
- **Air Quality:** Percent of days air quality rated as healthy in the San Diego Region
- **Open Space Preservation:** Number of acres of open space preserved in the San Diego Region
- **Housing Affordability:** Percent of the population spending less than a third of household income on housing in the San Diego Region
- **Unemployment Rate:** Percent of the total labor force that is unemployed (ages 16 and over) in the San Diego Region
- **Consumer Assurance*:** Confidence in timely, accurate, and quality delivery of goods and services in the San Diego Region
- **Volunteerism & Community Participation*:** Analysis for this indicator is still under development

Operational Excellence (OE)

- **Customer Service:** Average rating on responses received to Countywide customer service survey
- **Fiscal Stability as measured by the County’s Credit Rating:** Assessment of the County’s creditworthiness in general terms
- **Employee Engagement*:** Average rating on responses received to Countywide employee engagement survey

**Indicators that are still in development*





COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO HHSA CWS

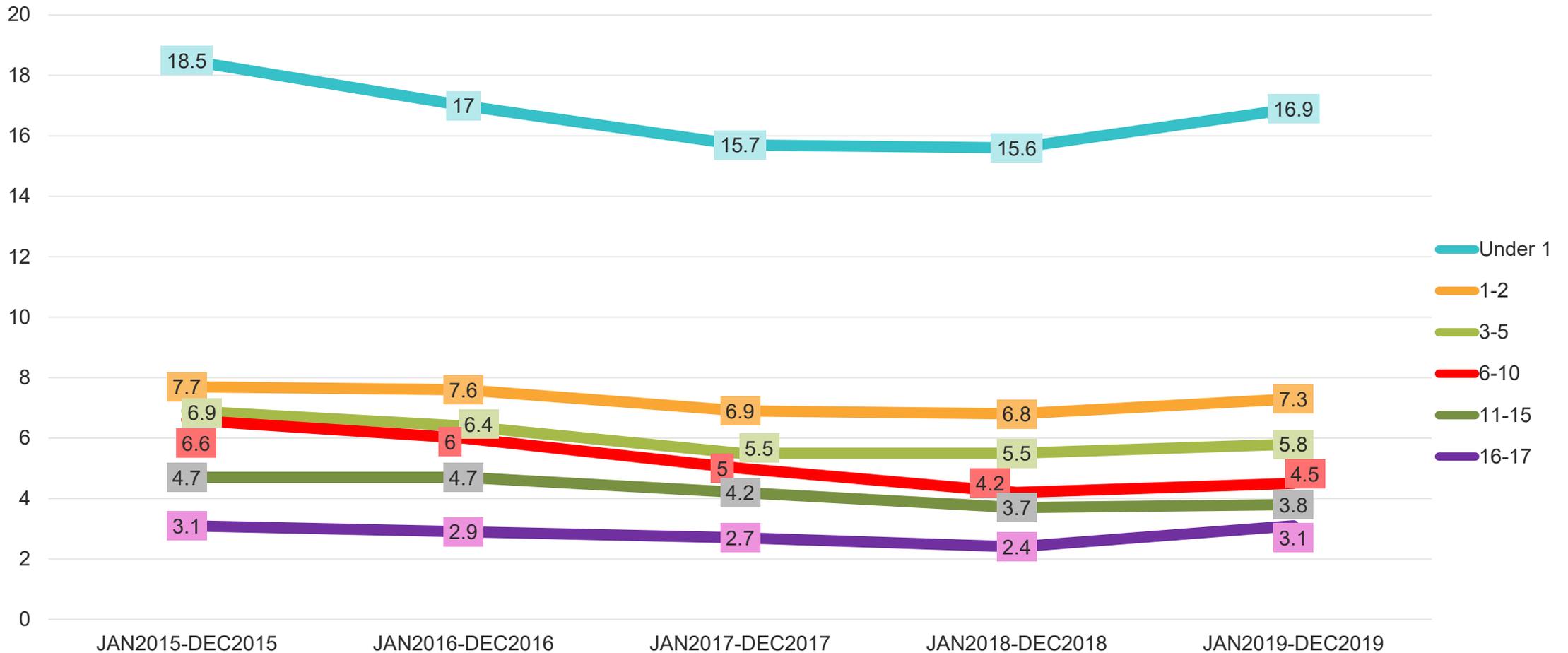
Child and Family Strengthening Advisory Board



RATE OF SUBSTANTIATED MALTREATMENT BY AGE



5 Year Trend Rate of Substantiated Maltreatment for SD County – by Age
Incidence per 1,000 Children



RATE OF SUBSTANTIATED MALTREATMENT BY AGE (CONT'D)



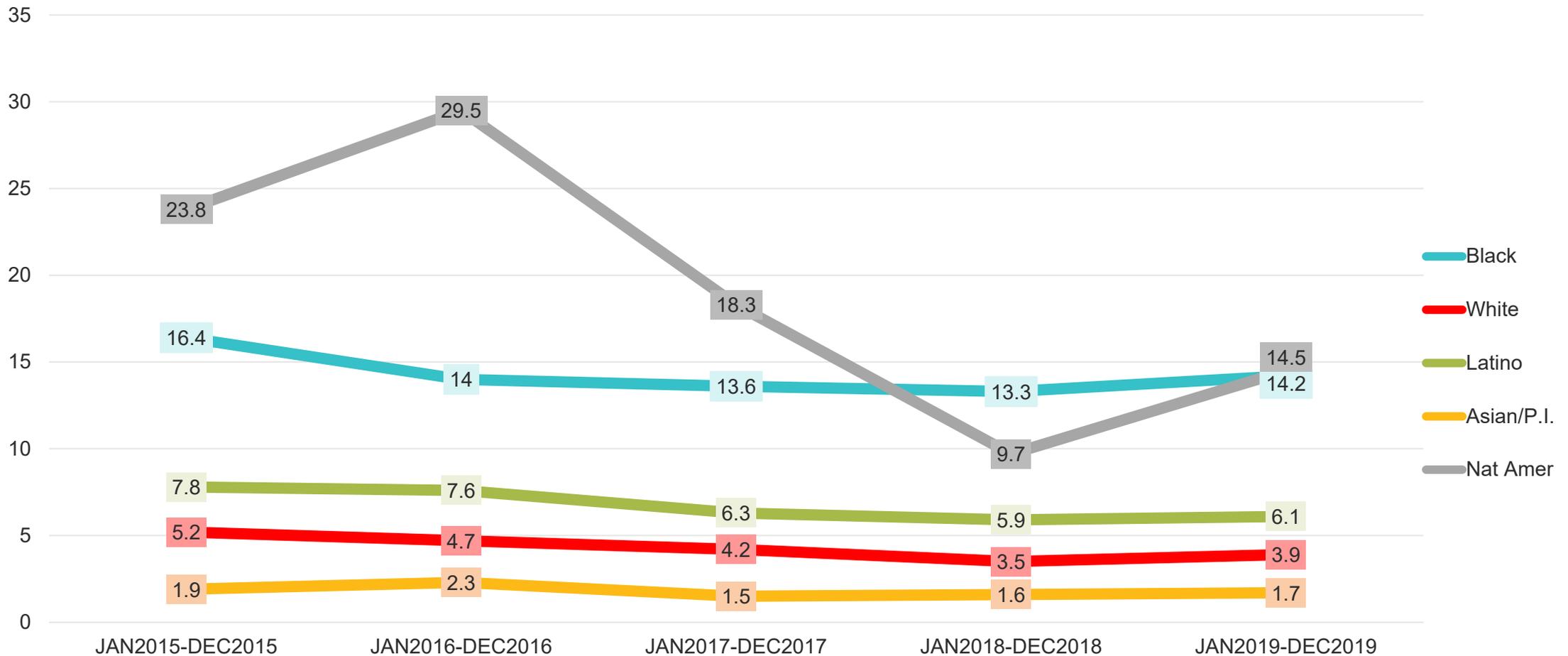
5 Year Trend Rate of Substantiated Maltreatment for SD County – by Age
Incidence per 1,000 Children

Age	JAN2015-DEC2015	JAN2016-DEC2016	JAN2017-DEC2017	JAN2018-DEC2018	JAN2019-DEC2019
Under 1	18.5	17	15.7	15.6	16.9
1-2	7.7	7.6	6.9	6.8	7.3
3-5	6.9	6.4	5.5	5.5	5.8
6-10	6.6	6	5	4.2	4.5
11-15	4.7	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.8
16-17	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.1
Total	6.6	6.2	5.4	5	5.3

RATE OF SUBSTANTIATED MALTREATMENT BY ETHNICITY



5 Year Trend Rate of Substantiated Maltreatment for SD County – by Ethnicity
Incidence per 1,000 Children



RATE OF SUBSTANTIATED MALTREATMENT BY ETHNICITY (CONT'D)



5 Year Trend Rate of Substantiated Maltreatment for SD County – by Ethnicity
Incidence per 1,000 Children

Ethnicity	JAN2015-DEC2015	JAN2016-DEC2016	JAN2017-DEC2017	JAN2018-DEC2018	JAN2019-DEC2019
Black	16.4	14	13.6	13.3	14.2
White	5.2	4.7	4.2	3.5	3.9
Latino	7.8	7.6	6.3	5.9	6.1
Asian/P.I.	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
Nat Amer	23.8	29.5	18.3	9.7	14.5
Multi-Race	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6.6	6.2	5.4	5	5.3

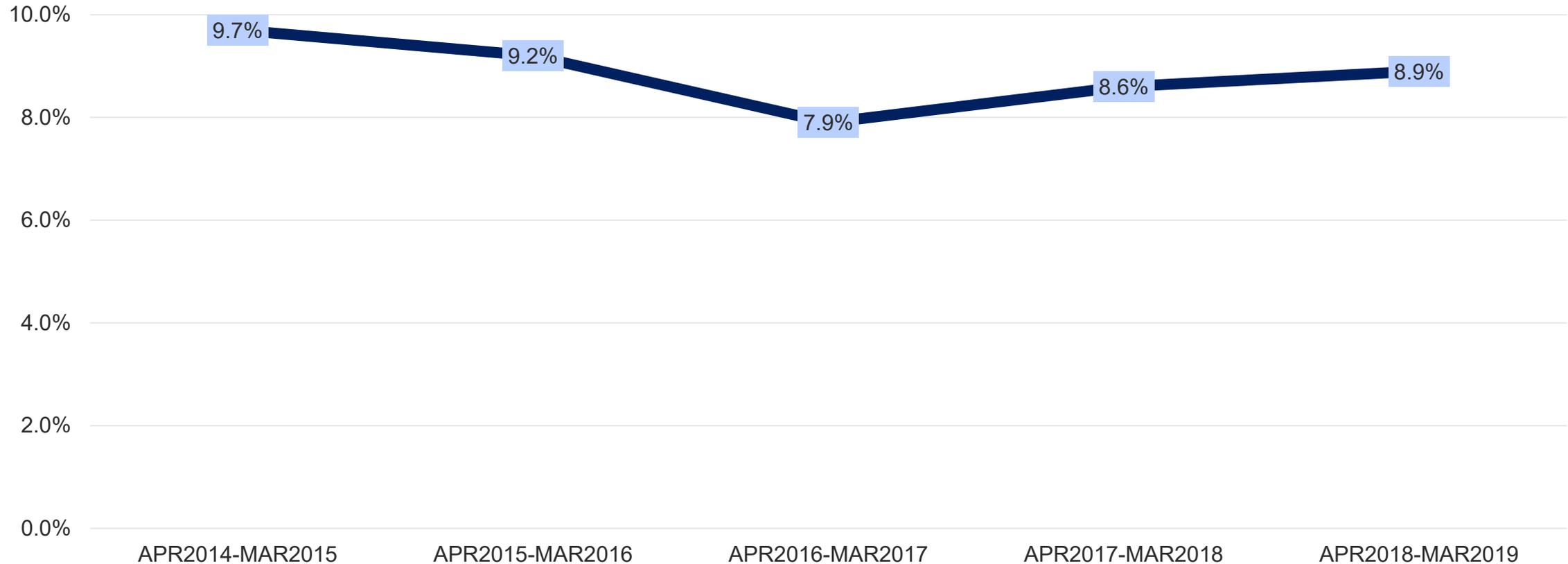
RECURRENCE OF MALTREATMENT



3-S2 Recurrence of maltreatment

Children with substantiated allegation during 12-month period: Recurrence within 12 months

Children with Recurrence



RECURRENCE OF MALTREATMENT (CONT'D)



AGENDA ITEM #7



3-S2 Recurrence of maltreatment

Children with substantiated allegation during 12-month period: Recurrence within 12 months

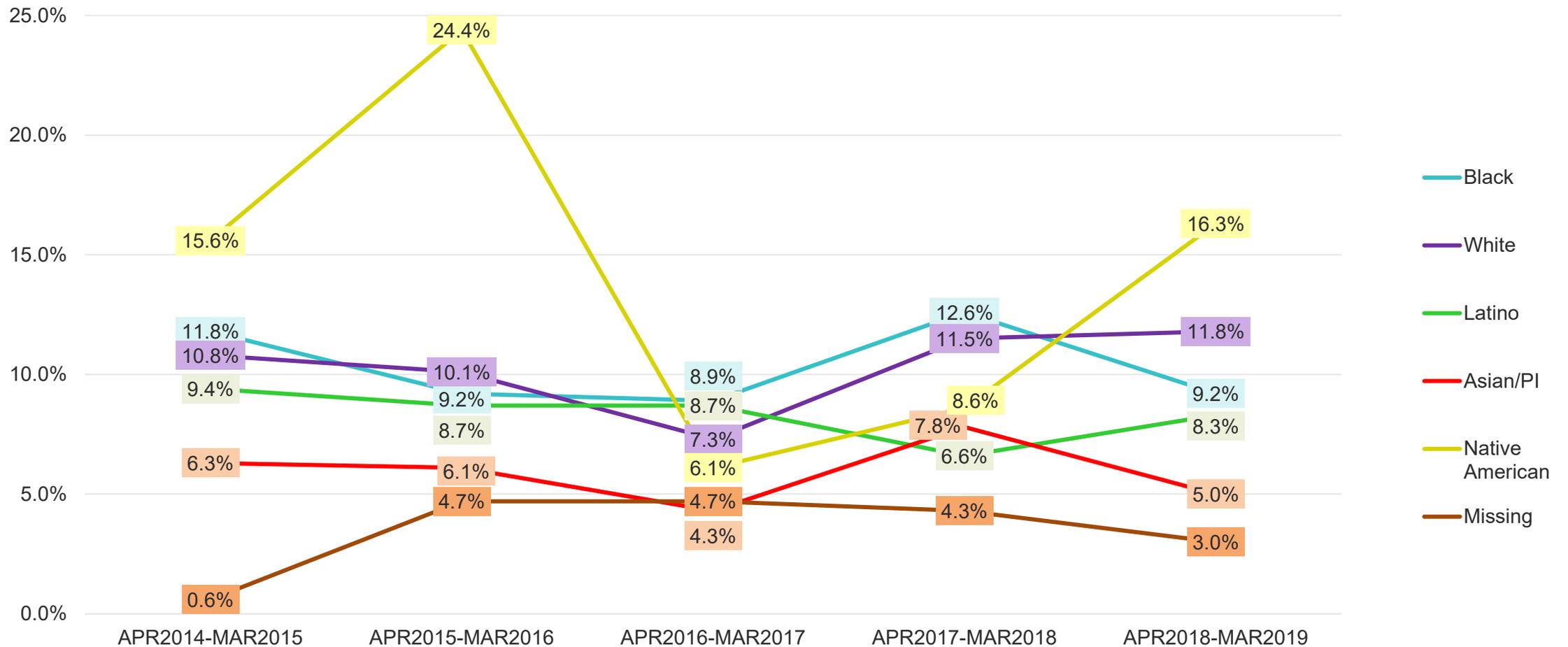
	APR2014-MAR2015	APR2015-MAR2016	APR2016-MAR2017	APR2017-MAR2018	APR2018-MAR2019
Children with recurrence	9.7%	9.2%	7.9%	8.6%	8.9%
Children with no recurrence	90.3%	90.8%	92.1%	91.4%	91.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0	100.0

RECURRENCE OF MALTREATMENT BY ETHNICITY



3-S2 Recurrence of maltreatment – by Ethnicity

Children with substantiated allegation during 12-month period: Recurrence within 12 months



RECURRENCE OF MALTREATMENT BY ETHNICITY (CONT'D)



3-S2 Recurrence of maltreatment – by Ethnicity

Children with substantiated allegation during 12-month period: Recurrence within 12 months

Ethnicity	APR2014-MAR2015	APR2015-MAR2016	APR2016-MAR2017	APR2017-MAR2018	APR2018-MAR2019
Black	11.8%	9.2%	8.9%	12.6%	9.2%
White	10.8%	10.1%	7.3%	11.5%	11.8%
Latino	9.4%	8.7%	8.7%	6.6%	8.3%
Asian/PI	6.3%	6.1%	4.3%	7.8%	5%
Native American	15.6%	24.4%	6.1%	8.6%	16.3%
Missing	0.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.3%	3%



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 Disparity **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

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Community Support Services

Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council (CAPCC)

The Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council (CAPCC) was developed to coordinate the community's efforts to prevent and respond to child abuse. CAPCC provided a forum for interagency cooperation and coordination in the prevention, detection, treatment, and legal processing of child abuse cases.

Child and Family Strengthening Advisory Board (CFSAB)

The Child and Family Strengthening Advisory Board of San Diego County was created to enhance the ability of the County to prevent and respond to child abuse and neglect. The Advisory Board has absorbed the duties of the Child Abuse Prevention Coordinating Council and will work closely with the Polinsky Children's Center Advisory Board and the San Diego Foster Care Services Committee. The Advisory Board has broad oversight over the County's child welfare system.

Cultural Broker

Cultural brokering is the act of bridging, linking, or mediating between groups or persons of different cultural backgrounds for the purpose of reducing conflict or producing change (Jezewski, 1990). A cultural broker is defined as a go-between, one who advocates on behalf of another individual or group (Jezewski & Sotnik, 2001).

Foster, Adoptive, and Kinship Care Education (FAKCE) Program

The Foster, Adoptive and Kinship Care Education (FAKCE) Program is a program through the California Community College Chancellor's office and is facilitated through Grossmont Community College. FAKCE provides pre-approval and post-approval training and education classes for Resource Parents in San Diego County.

First 5 Commission of San Diego

Through a variety of initiatives including home visiting, healthy development services, and supporting high quality early learning the First 5 San Diego promotes the health and well-being of young children during their most critical years of development, from the prenatal stage through five years of age. The goal is to help ensure that every child in San Diego County enters school ready to succeed. First 5 San Diego provides San Diego's youngest children with healthy development screenings, dental care, high-quality early learning, and parenting/family support services. Visit the First 5 San Diego website for more information: www.first5sandiego.org

Juvenile Justice Comprehensive Strategy Task Force (JJCSTF)

The Juvenile Justice Comprehensive Strategy Task Force (JJCSTF) works in partnership with the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) of San Diego County and serves as a platform to address emerging issues with at-risk youth in the juvenile justice system. JJCSTF maximizes partnerships and resources on behalf of San Diego County's youth, and provides input into a comprehensive multi-agency plan that identifies resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, and incarceration of juvenile offenders, including strategies to develop and implement local



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out-of-home placement options for the offender.

Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC)

The Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (JJCC) of San Diego County develops and implements a continuation of county-based responses to juvenile crime and to set priorities for the use of grant funds. The JJCC also develops a comprehensive multi-agency plan that identifies resources and strategies for providing an effective continuum of responses for the prevention, intervention, supervision, treatment, and incarceration of juvenile offenders, including strategies to develop and implement local out-of-home placement options for the offender.

Office of the Ombudsman (OOO)

The Office of the Ombudsman of the Child Welfare Services is an internal unit that conducts independent reviews of complaints concerning policies or practices. Complaints can be lodged by members of the public, community organizations or agencies.

San Diego County Office of Education (SDCOE)

The San Diego County Office of Education (SDCOE) serves San Diego County's most vulnerable students, and supports school leaders, teachers, and students across the county. They support nearly 780 schools and more than 500,000 students, including the 3,150 children that are educated through Juvenile Court and Community Schools. SDCOE provides a variety of services for the 42 school districts, 124 charter schools, and five community college districts in the county.

San Diego State University (SDSU) Academy of Professional Excellence

The Academy for Professional Excellence is a project of the San Diego State University School of Social Work and provides workforce development and learning experiences for a variety of social service organizations. Child Welfare Services partners with the Academy's Child Welfare Development Services (CWDS) branch for the provision of state core curriculum for workers and supervisors, coaching, advanced training, technical assistance, and other workforce development services.

Youth Development and Community Support Services

The San Diego County Probation Department bifurcated into two distinct divisions, in 2019, one for adult and one for youth. The Youth Development and Community Support Services branch of the department is solely focused on providing probation services to youth in the county's juvenile institutions and in the community.

Facilities

East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility (EMJDF)

East Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility houses both pre-adjudicated and post-adjudicated juvenile males between the ages of 12 to 21 years old. Located in East Otay Mesa, north of Brown Field, it has a Board of Corrections maximum capacity of 290. EMJDF opened for operation in June 2004.



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Emergency Screening Unit (ESU)

The Emergency Screening Unit provides emergency psychiatric evaluations and crisis stabilization, and when indicated, facilitates admission to psychiatric inpatient care for Medi-Cal and unfunded to children and adolescents up to age 18.

Foster Family Agency (FFA)

The agency is a public or private organization, organized and operated on a nonprofit basis that provides services and supports to foster homes for foster children in need of specialized care.

Foster Family Agency Homes

A FFA certified foster home provides specialized care to children who need more therapeutic care than what is normally provided in a licensed foster home.

Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF)

The Girls Rehabilitation Facility (GRF) is a secure residential commitment facility located in Kearny Mesa. The facility provides intensive, highly structured rehabilitative programming for juvenile females between the ages of 13 to 18 years old.

Juvenile Hall (JH)

Juvenile Hall is a maximum-security, juvenile detention facility located in Kearny Mesa. This facility houses male and female youth, ages 12 to 18, awaiting Juvenile Court and placement. The average length of stay is less than a month.

Polinsky Children's Center (PCC)

The A.B. and Jessie Polinsky Children's Center is a 24-hour facility for the temporary emergency shelter of children who must be separated from their families due to abuse, neglect, or when parents cannot provide care.

San Pasqual Academy (SPA)

San Pasqual Academy, a first-in-the-nation residential education campus designed specifically for foster youth, serves as a placement option for dependents of the Juvenile Court, 12-17 years old, and Non-Minor Dependents (NMDs) up to age 19 years old.

Short Term Residential Treatment Programs (STRTP)

Formerly known as a group home, STRTPs are residential facilities operated by a private organization that provides short-term 24-hour care and supervision to children using an integrated program of specialized and intensive care and support, services and supports, and treatment.

Urban Camp

Urban Camp is 24-hour, minimum-security facility for post- adjudicated youth. Youth are typically sentenced to these programs for several months or up to a year.



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Federal Regulations

Child Welfare Services CA Automated Response and Engagement System (CWS CARES)

This is the new statewide database system that will replace the current case management system, CWS/CMS. CWS CARES will enhance access and tracking for child welfare workers to better ensure safety, well-being, and permanency of children at risk of abuse and neglect.

California Law Enforcement Telecommunication Systems (CLETS)

The California Law Enforcement Telecommunication Systems (CLETS) is a computer system that searches criminal history nationwide for all jurisdictions reporting to it.

Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA)

The Family First Prevention Services Act was signed into law as part of the Bipartisan Budget Act on February 9, 2018. This act reforms the federal child welfare financing streams, Title IV-E and Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, to provide services to families who are at risk of entering the child welfare system. The bill aims to prevent children from entering foster care by allowing federal reimbursement for mental health services, substance use treatment, and in-home parenting skill training. It also seeks to improve the well-being of children already in foster by incentivizing states to reduce placement of children in congregate care.

Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (KIN-GAP) Program

The Kinship Guardian Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) Program was established to promote permanency for foster children living with an approved relative caregiver by offering guardianship through the juvenile court when dependency is dismissed. The Kin-GAP Program offers financial assistance and other support services such as Medi-Cal for a child who is placed with an approved relative legal guardian. The payment amount cannot exceed the amount the child/youth would have received in foster care. Factors such as the child's needs and the relative guardian's circumstances, along with the continuation of any other applicable rates (such as the specialized care increment, teen parent rate) received while in foster care, are factored into the Kin-GAP negotiated agreement payment. A relative caregiver's participation in Kin-GAP is strictly voluntary and not mandated by any regulation or statute. Each family's situation is unique; therefore, the decision regarding a child's permanent plan must be mutual between the county or tribe, the relative, and the child (when age appropriate) in order to ensure that the permanency option chosen will be successful.

Title IV-E Waiver

The California Well-Being Project provided participating counties with the flexibility to invest existing resources more effectively in proven and innovative approaches that ensure the safety of children and the success of families. This flexibility enabled the opportunity to reinvest resources into more cost-efficient approaches that achieve better outcomes. Project goals were focused on the following areas: improve the array of services and supports; engage families; increase the child safety; improve child and family well-being and decrease recidivism and delinquency for youth on probation. The waiver ended on September 30, 2020.



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Legal Services

Children’s Legal Services (CLS)/Dependency Legal Services (DLS)

The Juvenile Court routinely appoints an attorney to represent children who are the subject of a WIC 300 petition. In San Diego County, Children’s Legal Services (CLS) represents the minors and Non-minor Dependents and Dependency Legal Services of San Diego (DLS) represents the parent(s)/guardian(s) in these hearings.

County Counsel (CC)

The role of County Counsel is to provide legal advice and representation to the County of San Diego and Child Welfare Services (CWS) in all dependency matters, and to consult with CWS staff, screen petitions and provide case reviews.

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)

Voices for Children is the non-profit organization that operates the only CASA program in San Diego County. CASAs are trained and supervised volunteers are appointed by the Court to advocate for dependent and delinquent children’s best interests and to “ensure each dependent child’s right to a safe, permanent home.”

Delinquency (Juvenile Justice)

Juvenile Justice Delinquency begins when a minor is charged with breaking the law. If the court finds the allegations (charges) to be true, the minor is declared a “ward” of the court and can be placed on probation with terms and conditions that are designated to hold the minor accountable for his or her behavior and enable the minor to become law-abiding and productive member of the community. The court must balance the interests of public safety and protection, the importance of victim restitution, and the best interests of the minor when deciding what conditions of probation to impose and where to place the minor if removal from the home is necessary.

Dependency (Child Welfare)

Juvenile Dependency actions involve alleged abuse or neglect of a child by a parent or caregiver. The goal of dependency proceedings is to protect children and preserve or reunify families whenever possible. The court must decide whether the allegations of child abuse or neglect are true and whether the child should be removed from the home and made a “dependent” of the court. When it is not in the child’s best interest to return the child to his or her parents, the goal is to provide a permanent placement for the child with a relative, guardian, resource family, or adoptive parent.

Juvenile Court

A court of law responsible for legal supervision of children under the age of 18 in dependency or up to 21 in certain cases in delinquency.



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Justice Electronic Library System (JELS)

A system that electronically distributes Court Reports and other documents to the Court, the Court Unit, CC, DLS, CLS and the CASA program. The system is secure and confidential. JELS receives data daily from the Juvenile Court’s Juvenile Dependency (JDEP) computer system, which enables JELS to match data in CWS reports to JDEP data, such as hearing dates and attorney and CASA assignments, and to generate Minute Orders.

WIC 300

WIC refers to the Welfare & Institutions Code of law. This is the code the Court uses to determine if a child will be made a dependent child of the court due to physical abuse, neglect, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, severe physical abuse, death, no parent/guardian, freed child, and cruelty.

WIC 601

WIC 601 is the section of the law used for any youth between 12 years of age and throughout 17 years of age, who persistently or habitually refuses to obey the reasonable and proper orders or directions of his or her parents, guardian, or custodian, or who is beyond the control of that person, or who is a minor between 12 years and 17 years of age when he or she violated any ordinance or any city or county of this state establishing a curfew based solely on age, in order to adjudge the minor to be a ward of the court.

WIC 602

WIC 602 is the section of the law used for any youth between 12 years of age and throughout 17 years of age who are alleged to have committed criminal acts such as a felony crime or misdemeanor such as assault or drunk driving. The youth may be declared a ward of the Juvenile Court and supervised by Juvenile Probation.

State Regulations

California Department of Social Services (CDSS)

The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) is one of 16 departments in the California Health and Human Services Agency. CDSS’ mission is to “provide aid, services, and protection to needy children and adults. At the same time, the Department strives to strengthen and encourage individual responsibility and independence for families.” CDSS has a Children and Family Services Division which includes several branches related to provision of child welfare services across the state.

Child Abuse Central Index (CACI)

The California Department of Justice (DOJ) administers the CACI, a statewide database used by state and local agencies to protect the health and safety of California children. The purpose of CACI is to aid in the investigation and prevention of child abuse and neglect.



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Children's Trust Fund (CTF)

The State Children's Trust Fund (SCTF) was established as a separate fund in the state's treasury for the purpose of child abuse and neglect prevention. This funding comes from income tax voluntary donations, a percentage of birth certificate fees, and a portion of specialty license plate revenue. These funds support three programs: **Strategies 2.0**. Strategies 2.0 is a collaborative effort between the state, the Southern Regional Training Academy, and the federal government to create a statewide prevention capacity-building network. Together the three funded organizations enhance the capacity of family resource centers and family strengthening organizations to more effectively provide child abuse prevention services and support better outcomes for children and families. The **Department of General Services** provides materials to advertise special Kids Plate automobile license plates. Lastly, the **Public Awareness Campaigns** highlight child safety concerns such as Abusive Head Trauma/Shaken Baby Syndrome, Safe Surrender Baby Law, Safe Sleep and Child Abuse Prevention Month.

The County of San Diego has its own Children's Trust Fund (CTF) established with revenue from birth certificate fees, grants, gifts, or bequests from private sources, which are used for child abuse and neglect prevention and intervention programs. The CFSAB oversees the County of San Diego's CTF and determines how to spend that money on child abuse prevention efforts.

Dual Status

A Dual Status youth is one who has experienced maltreatment and engaged in delinquent behavior and is simultaneously receiving services at any level (e.g., informal probation, diversion, voluntary cases), from both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems (probation).

Extended Foster Care (EFC)

California's EFC program, created due to Assembly Bill 12, allows eligible youth in the child welfare and probation systems to remain in foster care until age 21. Youth may leave extended foster care and later choose to re-enter the program up to age 21. To remain eligible for EFC, youth must meet at least one of five participation criteria. Additionally, AB 12 extended Kin Guardianship Assistance Payments (Kin-GAP) and Adoption Assistance Payments (AAP) up to age 21 for youth who meet certain eligibility requirements.

Family Urgent Response System (FURS)

A statewide 24/7 hotline that will be established for caregivers and foster youth who are experiencing emotional, behavioral, or other difficulties and need immediate help. This is scheduled to launch in 2021.

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act

The Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) was created by the Schiff-Cárdenas Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (AB 1913) to provide a stable funding source for local juvenile justice programs aimed at curbing crime and delinquency among at-risk youth. Each year, funding through JJCPA is allocated to every county in the state of California on a per capita basis. Funding is generated from the state's Vehicle License Fee Fund, and any shortfall in that revenue source is made up by State Sales Tax revenue



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Quality Parenting Initiative (QPI)

Quality Parenting Initiative (QPI) is an approach to strengthening efforts on a statewide basis for the recruitment and retention of quality caregivers. This is done through a collaborative process to rebrand foster parenting by articulating expectations, working with biological families, acquiring additional training, and working in partnership with agencies.

Terminology

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Adverse childhood experiences, or ACEs, are traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years), for example: experiencing violence, abuse, or neglect, witnessing violence in the home or community, or having a family member attempt or die by suicide. Also included are aspects of the child's environment that can undermine their sense of safety, stability, and bonding. ACEs are linked to chronic health problems, mental illness, and substance misuse in adulthood. ACEs can also negatively impact education and job opportunities.

Case Plan

A written document created with the family to support the family and children. The content of the case plan is a result of the assessment of the circumstances that brought the family to the attention of CWS or Probation. The case plan is a plan of action to resolve those issues and achieve a standard of minimal sufficient level of care, and/or complete the terms of probation.

Child Abuse Hotline

The Hotline is contacted when a member of the community has a concern regarding potential abuse or neglect of a child. Upon notification of the concern, the Hotline social worker does an immediate assessment of the referral. If the child is determined to be at risk, a social worker is assigned to investigate. Hotline staff are available 24 hours per day. To make a report, please call 858-560-2191 or 800-344-9000.

Child and Family Team (CFT)

A Child and Family Team (CFT) is a group that includes the child/youth, family members, trusted adults, and caring professionals who work together in achieving goals for positive change and improving child safety, permanency, and well-being. CFT meetings are held to develop plans to meet the child/youth's goals and the family's goals.

Commercial Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC)

Commercial Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) is a form of human trafficking, which is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, or sale of a person within national or sale of person within national or across international borders through force, fraud, coercion. CSEC is also sexual abuse by an adult involving a child, any person under 18, in exchange for cash or something of value, or promise or threat to the child or another person.



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Council on Creating Change for Foster Youth

A monthly council meeting between the CWS director and former foster youth that addresses challenges facing youth in foster care to ensure that their voice is included to make informed decisions in our system that support safety permanency and well-being for youth in foster care.

Cultural Competence (Cultural Responsiveness)

Cultural competence refers to the process by which individuals and systems respond respectfully and effectively to people of all cultures, languages, classes, races, ethnic backgrounds, religions, spiritual traditions, immigration status, and other diversity factors in a manner that recognizes, affirms, and values the worth of individuals, families, and communities and protects and preserves the dignity of each. Operationally defined, cultural competence is the integration and transformation of knowledge about individuals and groups of people into specific standards, policies, practices, and attitudes used in appropriate cultural settings to increase the quality of services, thereby producing better outcomes.

Equity

Refers to the quality of being fair and impartial; treating people equitably based on their individual needs and requirements with freedom from bias or favoritism. Equity refers to fair outcomes, and unbiased treatment, and equitable opportunities for all individuals.

Evidence Based Practices

Evidence-Based Practices are approaches to prevention or treatment that are validated by some form of documented scientific evidence. This includes findings established through controlled clinical studies, but other methods of establishing evidence are valid as well.

Evidence-Informed and Promising Practices

Evidence-informed practices use the best available research and practice knowledge to guide program design and implementation. This informed practice allows for innovation while incorporating the lessons learned from the existing research literature. Ideally, evidence-based and evidence-informed programs and practices should be responsive to families' cultural backgrounds, community values, and individual preferences.

Promising practices refers to practices and programs that include measureable results and report successful outcomes; however, there is not yet enough research evidence to prove that this program or progress will be effective across a wide range of people and settings.

Forensic Interview

A Forensic Interview is conducted at one of the County's accredited Child Advocacy Centers (Rady Children's Hospital Chadwick Center for Children and Families or Palomar Health Child Abuse Program) by a professionally trained forensic interviewer to obtain as complete and accurate a report as possible from an alleged victim/witness that will support accurate and fair decision making in the criminal justice and child welfare settings.



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Implicit Bias

Refers to the attitudes, stereotypes and beliefs that affect our understanding, actions and decisions, in an unconscious way. Implicit bias occurs automatically and unintentionally however, it affects judgements, decisions, and behaviors both favorably and unfavorably.

Non minor Dependent (NMD)

A person who is 18, 19 or 20 years of age and is participating in extended foster care under dependency, transition, or delinquency jurisdiction.

Open Case Investigations (OCI)

A specialized unit of social workers who investigate allegations of suspected abuse or neglect of a child who is already in an open child welfare case.

Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RRED)

Refers to efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities within the child welfare and justice systems by eliminating bias and reducing the overrepresentation of youth of color from coming into contact with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems.

Relative Homes

Relative homes are kinship caregivers who receive priority for placement when children are separated from their parents.

Resource Family (formerly known as Foster Family)

Any individual, couple, or family who wants to provide care to related or unrelated child(ren) who are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, or otherwise in the care of a county child welfare agency or probation department. They care for and embrace children of diverse cultures, backgrounds, and abilities. They provide children in need with love, care, and a sense of belonging until the child can reunify with their families or reach permanency. Resource Parents understand the importance of Quality Parenting Initiative (QPI) and contribute as a professional member of the child's team.

Respite Services

Supportive services provided to substitute caregivers to provide a break, allowing them to meet their own needs, such as visits to the doctor or training.

Review, Assess, Direct (RAD) Team

A team of CWS staff who are tasked with consultation, shared responsibility of intake decisions and utilization of a partnership with 2-1-1 San Diego, who will provide community-based services to families.

Safety Enhanced Together (SET)

A framework for guiding child welfare practice. SET is guided by six vision statements that focus on foundational relationships, collaborative partnerships, growth and development of youth and



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helping to develop their lifelong relationships, shared responsibility with community partners, a strong relationship with the legal system, and a positive workplace culture.

San Diego Risk and Resiliency Check-up II (SDRRC II)

The San Diego Risk and Resiliency Checklist-II (SDRRC-II) is an actuarial tool built to measure an individual youth's risk and protective factors related to their functioning. The tool is purpose-built to provide Officers and case management partners, such as community-based organizations, with the risk level and needs assessment tools to assist in providing appropriate case plans for treatment and rehabilitation for youth and families.

Transitional Age Youth (TAY)

Youth between the ages of 16 and 24 who are in transition from state custody or foster care.

Trauma Informed Care

An organizational structure and treatment framework that involves understanding, recognizing and responding to the effects of all trauma types. Trauma informed care also emphasizes physical, psychological and emotional safety for both the family and the caseworkers, and helps survivors rebuild a sense of control and empowerment.

Voluntary Services

The provision of non-court supervised, time limited protective services to families whose children are or may soon be in danger of abuse, neglect or exploitation when the child can safely remain in the home and the family is willing to accept and participate in services.