





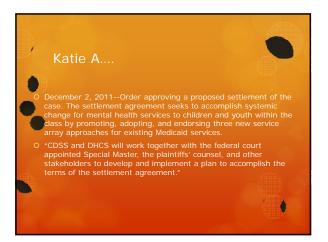
Our Shared Dilemma The primary obstacle to disruptive change in publicly funded social services is government regulation. Too much time is spent writing and implementing new laws and mandates, and almost no time in local or state collaboratives where shared networks of solutions could be designed, piloted, scaled, and refined. The closest thing we can get to disruptive innovation in children's services in the last fifteen years is SB 163 and Prop 63. It's going to be up to counties and communities to lead real change!

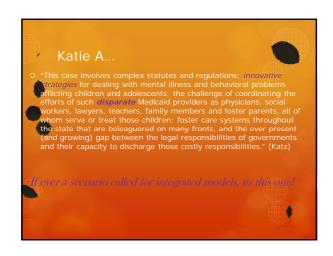


Little Hoover Commissions "...yet no one agency is responsible for ensuring that efforts are coordinated. Children receive the help that programs offer, not what they need." ...problems are often accompanied by other ailments, particularly mental health issues, the state must require treatment providers to develop partnerships with other health and human service systems. The most productive reforms have tried to integrals the efforts of single-tasked government agencies.



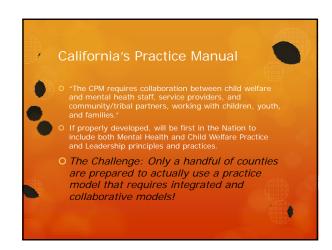
County's DCFS, and the California Department of Health Services (DHS), LA County's DCFS, and the California Department of Social Services (CDSS). Seeks implementation of a community-based mental health service delivery system for California's children in state foster care or at imminent risk of out-of-home placement. The suit challenges the County and State agencies for neglecting their duties to provide necessary and legally mandated health care services to treat the mental health conditions of California's foster children.













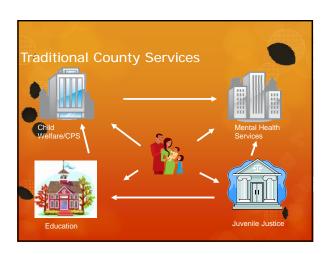


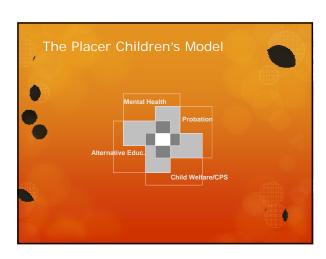
System of Care Values and Principles Comprehensive array of services/supports Individualized services guided by an individualized plan Blended, Braided and Coordinated Financing Families, surrogate families and youth are full partners in all aspects of planning and service delivery Integrated services and linkage to natural helping networks Early identification and intervention Effective advocacy and Rights are promoted and protected by all Data Driven/ CQI to inform and promote learning and practice enhancement Services received are sensitive and responsive to cultural differences and special needs

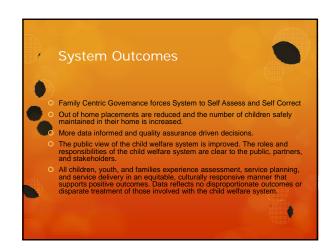
Policy Level (Financing: procedures and practices) Management Level (data; QI; system organization) Frontline Practice Level (assessment; care planning; care management; services/supports provision) Community Level (partnership with families, youth, natural helpers; community buy-in)

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
Fragmented service delivery	Coordinated service delivery
Categorical programs/funding	Blended resources
Limited services	Comprehensive service array
Reactive, crisis-oriented	Focus on prev./early intervention
Focus on "deep end," (restrictive)	Least restrictive settings
Children/youth out-of-home	Children/youth in community
Centralized authority	Community-based ownership
Creation of "dependency"	Creation of "self-help"
V	







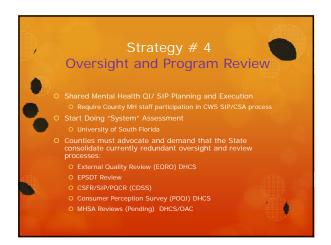












Strategy #5 Single Unified Training Plan O The child welfare system has a staff development plan that addresses initial and ongoing staff development and is accessible to all staff. This would include competencies, skill, knowledge, abilities and values needed to carry out duties related to child safety, permanency and well being in a culturally responsive manner.* In order to unlearn the siloes that are learned in Academic and other work settings, counties should implement a single, unified training plan for Child Welfare, Probation and Mental Health clinical staff. Evidenced Based Trauma Focused Consumer and Family Centered





What can courts and partners do to encourage collaboration and integrated care. Implement 241.1 (Dual Status) if still segregated Require Court Reports, Case Plans and Memos to include documented contact with collateral systems (Education and Mental Health) Champion System Change by bringing leaders to the table. Convene task force, as Blue Ribbon Commission suggested. Seek out Grants or support other funding of direct service models which require collaborative approach. Require Schools to account for Local Control Funding Decisions, and build them into service plans.

A Word about CWS-School Partnership Funding Formula: Foster youth are one of three subgroups of at-risk students recognized by the LCFF as requiring additional and unique educational services and supports. State Accountability Framework: With the LCFF, California became first state to include foster youth as a subgroup in their education accountability framework, the API. Local Control and Accountability Plans: The Local Control and Accountability Plans (LCAPs) developed by school districts must indicate how the district will improve the educational outcomes of foster youth. This includes the district's goals for foster youth, the actions the district will take to achieve these goals, and associated expenditures. Data Sharing: The California Department of Education has been made responsible for informing school districts which of their students are in foster care, and the legislation requires that information be shared with CWS partners.

