

Extended Foster Care (EFC) for Probation Foster Youth Beyond the Age of 18

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Overview

This procedural guide provides information on changes due to the Extended Foster Care (EFC) Program for Probation Youth created by [Assembly Bills 12](#) and [212](#). It also provides the limited procedural changes the Eligibility Workers (EWs) will observe, while providing the youth with additional opportunities to engage in preparation for independent living.

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Version Summary

This new policy guide reflects the current procedures to align with the implementation of the California Statewide Automated Welfare System (CalSAWS) to complete the functions of Eligibility Workers (EW).

POLICY

General Information

The Extended Foster Care (EFC) program allows probation youth to receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care (AFDC-FC) beyond the age of 18 if they remain under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. These Nonminor Dependents (NMDs) remain eligible for foster care benefits as long as the NMDs are meeting the [participation criteria](#), are living in an approved or licensed facility, and are meeting other eligibility requirements as set forth in [ACL 11-69](#).

The EW will continue to process cases as written in procedural guides [E020-0510 Initial Eligibility Determination for Financial Participation](#), [E030-0520 Redetermination of AFDC-FC Eligibility](#), [E050-0590 Foster Care Placement](#) and [E050-0540 Foster Care Placement for Probation youth](#).

EFC Program [Participation Criteria](#)

To remain in the EFC program the NMD must meet one of the following participation criteria:

1. Completing high school or equivalent program (i.e. GED, independent study, nonpublic school, public high school, or home schooling).
2. Enrolled in an institution that provides post-secondary or vocational education.
3. Participating in a program or activity that promotes or removes barriers to employment.

4. Employed at least 80 hours per month.
5. Eligible youth is incapable of participating in 1 through 4 above, due to a documented medical condition.

Foster youth who were previously federal/state eligible but became ineligible at age 18 and remained under the juvenile court's jurisdiction may be able to "re-establish" eligibility for Federal/State AFDC-FC, provided they meet the new criteria under AB 12, without requiring a new IV-E eligibility determination.

Types of Jurisdiction for Juvenile Dependent to Allow for Participation in EFC

Foster youth under the supervision of the Probation Department may be eligible to continue in the EFC Program in one of three jurisdictional statuses:

- Transition Jurisdiction
- Dependency Jurisdiction (new or resumed)
- Continued Delinquency Jurisdiction.

[WIC 602](#) permits the juvenile adjudication of a child suspected of committing a misdemeanor or felony. If the petition(s) are sustained, the child may be declared a juvenile dependent of the court under the supervision of the Probation Department and placed in an out-of-home placement.

The Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) Revenue Enhancement Division (RED) completes an initial eligibility determination to determine if the child/youth is federally or state eligible for foster care benefits. If the child/youth is found to be federally or state eligible the Eligibility Worker (EW) will set up the child's case, including placement and budgeting of the foster care and ensuring that there is ongoing Medi-Cal coverage. Once the case is approved by the Eligibility Supervisor (ES) the case is forwarded to an Approved Probation Redetermination EW who maintains the case and completes a yearly redetermination of the child's circumstances until there is a change in program or the case is terminated.

Per [WIC section 450\(a\)\(2\)\(C\)](#) and [All County Letter \(ACL\) 11-85](#) juvenile dependent meeting the following criteria are eligible for one of the three jurisdictional statuses for the purpose of participating in the EFC Program.

1. For **minor** juvenile dependents who:
 - Are older than 17 years, five (5) months, but not yet 18 years and that meet any of the following conditions:
 - Were subject to an order for foster care placement as dependents of the court at the time the delinquency court adjudged them a juvenile dependent of the court under [WIC 725](#).

- Were subject to an order for foster care placement as a juvenile dependent that has not been under dependency court jurisdiction as a result of a petition filed pursuant to [WIC 325](#).
- Met or would meet the conditions described above, but for the fact that the underlying adjudication was vacated pursuant to Section 236.14 of the Penal Code, and the minor has not attained 21 years of age.

2. For **nonminor** juvenile dependents who are:

- Age 18 and not yet age 21, and who satisfy the following criteria:
 - Were subject to an order for foster care placement as a juvenile dependent on the day of attaining 18 years of age, or
 - Met or would meet the criteria above, but for the fact that the underlying adjudication was vacated pursuant to section 236.14 of the Penal Code.

Termination of the court's delinquency jurisdiction would normally happen after the juvenile dependent completes their formal probation. For eligible juvenile dependents (as described above) the court may continue juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of participation in EFC. In addition to meeting the criteria described below for transition or dependency jurisdiction, the NMD must also meet one of the [five \(5\) participation criteria](#) to be eligible for the EFC Program.

Eligibility for Transition Jurisdiction ([WIC 450](#))

Transition jurisdiction allows older probation juvenile dependents who have met the rehabilitative goals set forth in their case plan and who meet the criteria below to remain in foster care. Transition jurisdiction is for juvenile dependents that are older than 17 years, five (5) months. The difference in eligibility for transition jurisdiction between minors and nonminors are determined as follows:

For Minors

- The juvenile dependent is older than 17 years, five (5) months and younger than 18 years and under a court order for foster care placement.
- The juvenile dependent was removed from the physical custody of their parent(s) or legal guardian (LG) and met one of the following conditions:
 - The minor/youth was adjudged a juvenile dependent under [WIC 725](#), and ordered into foster care placement.
 - The minor/youth was removed from their parent(s) or LG as a dependent of the court with an order for foster care placement as a dependent in effect at the time the court adjudged them to be a juvenile dependent of the juvenile court under [WIC 725](#).
 - The minor/youth met or would meet the conditions described above, but for the fact that the underlying adjudication was vacated pursuant to

Section 236.14 of the Penal Code, and the minor/youth has not attained 21 of age.

- Rehabilitative goals of the case plan have been met and jurisdiction over the youth as a juvenile dependent is no longer required, or the underlying adjudication was vacated pursuant to Section 236.14 of the Penal Code.
- Reunification services have been terminated.
- A hearing has not been set for termination of parental rights or for the establishment of a guardianship.
- The return of the minor to the parent(s) or LG would create a substantial risk of detriment to the minor's safety, protection, physical or emotional well-being.
 - The minor has indicated an intent to sign a Mutual Agreement ([SOC 162](#)) with the responsible agency for placement in a supervised setting as a NMD, and agree to meet one of the five (5) participation criteria.

These minors are referred to as Transition Dependents and are no longer subject to the terms of their probation.

For Nonminor Dependents

- The juvenile dependent was removed from the physical custody of their parent(s) or legal guardian (LG) and met one of the following conditions:
 - Was adjudged a juvenile dependent under [WIC 725](#), and ordered into foster care placement.
 - Was a dependent of the court with an order for foster care placement as a dependent in effect at the time the court adjudged them to be a juvenile dependent of the juvenile court under [WIC 725](#).
 - The nonminor met or would meet the conditions described above, but for the fact that the underlying adjudication was vacated pursuant to Section 236.14 of the Penal Code, and the nonminor has not attained 21 years of age.
 - Rehabilitative goals of the case plan have been met and jurisdiction over the youth as a juvenile dependent is no longer required, or the underlying adjudication was vacated pursuant to section 236.14 of the Penal Code.
 - The juvenile dependent has signed the [SOC 162](#) with the responsible agency for placement in a supervised setting and meets one of the [five \(5\) participation criteria](#). Under [WIC 11403\(b\)](#).

Upon attaining age 18, Transition Dependents are referred to as NMDs and are no longer subject to the terms of their probation.

Petition to Permit New Determination of Eligibility for Federal Financial Participation in Extended Foster Care (AB 640)

Under [WIC 388\(f\)](#), for [NMDs who were ineligible for Federal Financial Participation \(FFP\)](#) as defined in [WIC 11402.1](#) prior to attaining 18 years of age probation may, on behalf of , and with the consent of the NMD petition the juvenile court to dismiss dependency or transition jurisdiction to immediately resume transition jurisdiction, may have a petition filed in order to establish the NMD's eligibility for FFP.

The juvenile court may grant this petition without the need for a hearing.

Following the granting of a petition under [WIC 388\(f\)](#), a new agreement for extended foster care shall be jointly signed by the agency responsible for the nonminor dependent's placement and care and the nonminor dependent. However notwithstanding any other law, if the nonminor dependent established a transitional independent living plan prior to the granting of the petition, the agency shall not be required to prepare a new transitional independent living plan (TILP) as described in [WIC 388\(e\)\(5\)\(C\)](#).

Probation shall ensure that a nonminor dependent does not experience a break in services or supports before, during or after the filing or granting of a petition under [WIC 388\(f\)](#).

Prior to initiating this process, the eligibility worker and Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) need to conduct a review in order to ensure that all other federal eligibility requirements will be met when making a new IV-E eligibility determination after the petition is granted. A county child welfare, probation, or tribal placing agency shall not file a petition of dismissal of dependency if any of the following circumstances are present:

- The NMD is categorically ineligible for federal AFDC-FC (Title IV-E) benefits.
- The NMD is a member of a tribe or eligible for enrollment in a tribe, and would likely become ineligible for services or supports, or have benefits disrupted if the county sought to establish eligibility for FFP.

Eligibility for Dependency Jurisdiction (New or Resumed [WIC 300](#))

AB 212 provides an alternate path for juvenile dependents that do not meet the criteria for [WIC 450](#) and cannot be returned home safely to have delinquency status modified to dependency status under [WIC 300](#). Juvenile dependents eligible for dependency status are those who:

- Jurisdiction as a juvenile dependent may no longer be required
- Are younger than age 18 and not eligible for [WIC 450](#).

- Appear to come within the description of [WIC 300](#) and cannot be returned home safely.

During a hearing to terminate jurisdiction over a juvenile dependent who meets the above criteria, per [WIC 607.2\(b\)](#), the court must consider the following:

For Minor Juvenile Who Were Not Previously Dependents

The court shall order the Probation Department or the juvenile dependent's attorney to submit an application to the child welfare services department pursuant to [WIC 329](#) to declare the minor a dependent of the court and modify the court's jurisdiction from delinquency jurisdiction to dependency jurisdiction if the minor juvenile dependent meets the criteria described above and in addition to all of the following criteria:

- The minor juvenile dependent was not previously subject to the jurisdiction of the court as a result of a petition filed pursuant to [WIC 325](#).
- The minor juvenile dependent does not come within the description of [WIC 450](#).

The court shall set a hearing within 20 judicial days of the date of the order described above (pursuant to [WIC 329](#)) to review the child welfare services department's decision and may either affirm its decision not to file a petition pursuant to [WIC 300](#) or order the child welfare services department to file a petition pursuant to [WIC 300](#).

For Minor Juveniles Who Were Prior Dependents

The court shall vacate the previous order terminating dependency jurisdiction over the minor and resume jurisdiction pursuant to [WIC 300](#) based on the prior dependency petition file pursuant to [WIC 325](#), and terminate the court's delinquency jurisdiction over the minor as a juvenile dependent, if the minor juvenile dependent was subject to a foster care placement order under [WIC 11402](#) as a dependent at the time the court adjudged the minor to be a juvenile dependent and assumed jurisdiction under [WIC 725](#).

Dependent Children Jurisdiction ([WIC 303](#))

The court may retain jurisdiction over any person who is found to be a juvenile dependent or a dependent child of the juvenile court until the juvenile dependent or dependent child attains 21 years of age.

The court shall have within its jurisdiction any nonminor dependent. The court may terminate its dependency, delinquency, or transition jurisdiction over the nonminor dependent between the time the nonminor reaches the age of majority and 21 years of age. If the court terminates dependency, delinquency, or transition jurisdiction, the nonminor dependent shall remain under the general jurisdiction of the court in order to allow for a petition under subdivision (e) of [WIC 388](#).

Dependent Children Commencement of Proceedings ([WIC 325](#))

A proceeding in the Juvenile Court to declare a child to be a dependent child of the court is commenced by the filing with the court, by the social worker, of a petition, in conformity with the requirements of this article.

Foster Care of Children ([WIC 452](#))

The Court shall hold a hearing prior to terminating transition jurisdiction over a nonminor dependent. During the hearing which termination of transition jurisdiction over a nonminor dependent is being considered, the court shall continue its jurisdiction to allow a nonminor dependent who is eligible for foster care placement under [WIC 11403](#) to remain in foster care, unless the court finds that after reasonable and documented efforts, the nonminor dependent cannot be located or does not wish to remain a nonminor dependent. In making this finding, the court shall ensure that the nonminor dependent has had an opportunity to confer with their counsel and has been informed of their options, including the right to reenter foster care placement by completing a voluntary re-entry agreement as described in [WIC 11400\(z\)](#), and the right to file a petition pursuant to [WIC 388\(e\)](#) to resume transition jurisdiction pursuant to [WIC 450](#).

Judgement and Orders ([WIC 725](#))

The court may enter judgment after receiving and considering the evidence on the proper disposition of the case, as follows:

- If the court has found that, the minor is a person described by [WIC 601](#) or [602](#), by reason of the commission of an offense other than any of the offenses set forth in [WIC 654.3](#), it may, without adjudging the minor as a juvenile dependent of the court place the minor on probation, under the supervision of the probation officer for a period not to exceed six months without adjudging the minor a juvenile dependent of the court. The minor's probation shall include the conditions required in [WIC 729.2](#) except in any case in which the court makes a finding and states on the record its reasons that any of those conditions would be inappropriate. If the offense involved the unlawful possession, use, or furnishing of a controlled substance as defined in Division 10, Chapter 2 of the Health and Safety Code (commencing with section 11053), a violation of Penal Code 647(f), or a violation of Business and Professions Code Section 25662, the minor's probation shall include the conditions required by [WIC 729.10](#). If the minor fails to comply with the conditions of probation imposed, the court may order and adjudge the minor to be a juvenile dependent of the court.

- If the court has found that the minor is a person described by [WIC 601](#) or [602](#), it may order and adjudge the minor to be a juvenile dependent of the court.

Maintaining Delinquency Jurisdiction ([WIC 602](#))

A juvenile dependent can also participate in the EFC Program while remaining under delinquency jurisdiction on or after their 18 birthday, provided that:

- They are under a foster care placement order or were subject to an order for foster care placement on their 18th birthday and under the age of 21.
- They are participating in, or there is an agreement to satisfy one of the five EFC [Program participation criteria](#), which must be documented in the Transition Independent Living Plan (TILP).

Those NMDs who continue under delinquency jurisdiction and are still subject to the terms and conditions of probation are not voluntarily remaining in foster care and the Mutual Agreement for EFC ([SOC 162](#)) is not required. However, if those juvenile dependents are meeting participation criteria for the EFC Program, Probation Officers (POs) must ensure the juvenile dependents understand that changes in EFC eligibility must be reported. Additionally, the Six (6) Month Certification of EFC Participation ([SOC 161](#)) must be completed by the POs and sent to the Eligibility Worker (EW) as this authorizes the AFDC-FC payment. Changes in eligibility are reported to the EW.

Once the juvenile dependent has met their rehabilitative goals, the NMD can choose to voluntarily participate in the EFC Program under juvenile court jurisdiction; in other words the NMD may transition from [WIC 602](#) status to transition jurisdiction under [WIC 450](#). When the nonminor transitions from delinquency jurisdiction to transition jurisdiction, the NMD is required to sign the [SOC 162](#).

- If a juvenile dependent declines to become a NMD participating in the EFC Program, that does not restrict the authority of the court to retain delinquency jurisdiction pursuant to [WIC 607](#).

The state and federal AFDC-FC program are identical, except where otherwise noted.

Ineligible Youth

Youth who are not eligible for extended foster care include youth who fall within any of the following criteria:

- Turn age 21
- In [active military](#) service.
- Not eligible for AFDC-FC.

Special Populations of NMDs

Youth in Nonrelated Legal Guardianships Established Through the Juvenile Court

Former foster youth in non-dependent Nonrelated Legal Guardianships (NRLGs) established in juvenile court are eligible for extended state-only AFDC-FC payments if they meet eligibility requirements and at least one of the EFC participation criteria (listed above). The nonminor youth must also enter a mutual agreement for EFC ([SOC 162](#)). The [SOC 162](#) is a condition for receipt of payment for this population, because there is no current court order for placement and care authority. Therefore, the mutual agreement serves as the authority for placement thus allowing AFDC-FC payments to be issued.

- AB 212 clarifies that youth with a NRLG through probate court, who are eligible for state-only AFDC-FC benefits, may continue to receive the state-only benefits only up to the age of 19, if they continue to meet the high school completion rule.

Pregnant and/or Parenting Youth

Youth who are pregnant and/or parenting are eligible to remain in extended foster care and receive appropriate services and supports.

Minor and nonminor dependent foster youth are eligible to receive an [Expectant Parent Payment \(EPP\)](#) three (3) months prior to their expected due date, [WIC 11465\(e\)](#) authorizes a payment to be made directly to a pregnant minor or NMD, approximately three months prior to the child/NMD's due date.

Prior to automation, this payment will be issued as a lump sum of \$2,700; once automation has been finalized, an amount equivalent to the home-base foster care infant supplement shall be paid monthly for the final three months of a minor/NMD's pregnancy.

The payment will be the same regardless of placement type, and it will be paid directly to the pregnant minor or NMD. This payment shall not be prorated, and overpayments shall not be established or collected. If the pregnancy is not identified before the seventh month of pregnancy, the child/NMD shall still receive the entire three months of payments.

DPOs play a critical role in identifying and enrolling eligible minors/NMDs for this program. The DPO should request verification of pregnancy from a qualified medical provider as part of enrolling eligible minor/NMDs; however, any verification and documentation procedure must abide by applicable confidentiality laws. For further information on identifying pregnancy, recording pregnancy in records, and talking to youth about pregnancy, please see [ACIN I-06-20](#), [ACL 16-32](#) and [ACL 18-61](#).

When the foster youth's nondependent child is living with the youth in a foster care placement, the foster care placement will receive additional funding for costs associated

with the care and supervision of the child. This payment is called the “infant supplement”. The foster care youth’s child does not need to be adjudicated dependent to be eligible for the infant supplement. Youth in Whole Family Foster Homes as defined in [WIC 11400\(t\)](#) can receive an additional monthly stipend of \$200 upon the completion of a “Shared Responsibility Plan” between the youth, caregiver and probation officer.

Parenting nonminor dependents who live in a SILP can receive the infant supplement directly in addition to their monthly SILP benefits. Under [WIC 11465\(d\)\(3\)\(B\)](#), an additional monthly cash supplement of \$200 is provided to the nonminor dependent parent living in a SILP if they develop a “Parenting Support Plan” with a responsible adult mentor.

See Foster Care Eligibility Handbook Section [E090-0570 Teen and Nonminor Dependent \(NMD\) Parents and Their Infant Children in Foster Care](#) for additional information.

Youth who are pregnant and/or [Parenting Teens](#) are eligible to remain or participate in the EFC program as long as they meet the eligibility requirements.

Parenting NMDs may also qualify for the following:

- The infant supplement is available regardless of the type of placement the NMD is in.
 - The provider will receive the infant supplement if the parenting NMD is placed in a licensed/approved facility.
 - If in a SILP, the parenting NMD can receive the SILP payment and the infant supplement directly.
- An additional \$200 per month in addition to the infant supplement, if residing in a SILP, and after development and approval of a [Parenting Support Plan \(PSP\)](#) with an identified responsible adult mentor. (For answers to frequently asked questions, see [ACL 16-50](#).)
- May be placed in a Whole Family Foster Home, which can include the THP-NMD host family site.
- A NMD who has a minor child placed in the same facility is not a parent for purposes of referral to the local child support agency for collection or enforcement of [child support](#).

Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

Youth who are eligible for or receiving SSI are eligible to participate in EFC even if they receive the SSI payment benefit instead of AFDC-FC or a combination of both. If the federally eligible NMD is receiving the federal AFDC-FC in lieu of the SSI payment (SSI payment placed in suspense) because the AFDC-FC payment is higher, the probation agency shall ensure that the NMD receives state only funded AFDC-FC at least one month in any twelve (12) month period to ensure the [NMD maintains SSI eligibility](#) at the time the youth exits care. When the county is the representative payee, the county shall

inform the Social Security Administration (SSA) that the NMD is not receiving any Federal Financial Participation (FFP) during that month in order to permit the NMD to receive an SSI benefit during a single month of every twelve (12) months period. The county shall reclaim the federal AFDC-FC the following month. If the county is not the representative payee, the probation agency shall help the youth (if the youth is receiving benefits directly) or their payee to report any changes to the Social Security Administration that may affect the nonminor dependent's eligibility for or the amount of SSI benefits.

In addition to the mandatory screening of foster youth between the ages of 16 and 17 for SSI eligibility, the county must screen and apply for nonminor dependent under certain circumstances. [SSI screening](#) shall occur for a NMD if any of the following are true:

- The nonminor dependent was not screened before the youth's 18th birthday as required.
- The NMD has had a change of circumstance, including a medical condition that is expected to last more than one (1) year.
- The NMD has been approved for Regional Center services since the last screening.
- The NMD, their court-appointed attorney, or a member of their child and family team requests screening.
- The juvenile court orders the county to screen the NMD.
- The county determines a screening is appropriate based on the NMD having a physical or mental impairment that limits their ability to work.

An application shall be submitted to the federal Social Security Administration on behalf of any NMD who is screened as being likely to be eligible for federal SSI benefits and consents to the application.

Continuation of Placement Responsibility

In order for a nonminor to be eligible for EFC benefits, the nonminor must remain under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court as a nonminor dependent or juvenile dependent and/or be under the placement and care responsibility of the County Child Welfare or Probation Department. A NMD is also considered under the placement and benefits once a Voluntary Re-entry Agreement ([SOC 163](#)) is signed, even before the Court resumes jurisdiction over the youth. When a foster youth reaches 18 years old, the EW shall expect the court order to remain intact until a court order terminating jurisdiction is received.

Six Month Certification of EFC Participation

The SOC 161 is the form that provides the EW with the necessary information for continuation of payment. The [SOC 161](#) is to be provided by the NMD's Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) to the EW to continue eligibility for extended AFDC-FC benefits

based on the NMDs continued participation in the participation criteria under [WIC 11403\(b\)](#). This form must be provided by the end of the first month of the next six-month certification period to avoid discontinuance of benefits.

The certification covers a prospective six (6) month period and is updated at the same time the case plan is updated by the DPO. The [SOC 161](#) needs to be provided to the EW and attached to the court report for each six (6) month case plan review hearing ([WIC 11403\(c\)](#)).

Placement Agreement Forms

A new placement agreement is not needed for NMDs who remain in the same placement after turning 18. When moving NMDs to a new placement in a licensed or approved home a new placement agreement must be completed with the provider. The placement agreement may include the following forms:

- Probation Department Placement Authorization, PROB 667
- Agency-Relative Caregiver Placement Agreement, [DCFS 129](#)
- Agency-Group Home Agreement, [SOC 154](#)
- Placement Agency-Foster Family Agency Agreement: Child Placed by Agency in Foster Family Agency, [SOC 154A](#)
- Agency Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Placement (STRTP) Admission Agreement, [SOC 154C](#)
- [STRTP Agreement Addendum](#)
- [Authorization of General Medical Care \(For STRTP\)](#)
- [Statement of Dangerous Behaviors \(For STRTP\)](#)
- Agency-Foster Parents Agreement: Child Placed by Agency in Foster Home, [SOC 156](#)
- Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP) Approval and Placement Agreement, [SOC 157A](#)
- SILP Inspection: Checklist of Facility Health and Safety Standards, [SOC 157B](#)
- Special Placement-OR-1 on 1 Service Request, [DCFS 4213](#) (for THP-NMD)
- Certificate of Compliance.
- California Department of Social Services (CDSS) Rate List
- Copy of State License for the THP+FC
- Authorization to Release Hold
- Transitional Housing Placement Program for Nonminor Dependents (THPP-NMD) Special Placement Application, [DCFS 6081](#)
- [Transitional Housing Placement Program – Nonminor Dependent \(THPP-NMD\) Supplement Alert](#)

Changes in placement must be reported immediately to the EW according to existing processes. The placing agency has an obligation to offer the least-restrictive safe and appropriate available placement for an NMD, the same as is required for a minor in

foster care. NMDs may be placed in any of the eligible placements within the existing range of options enumerated in [WIC 11402](#). In addition, “the selection of the placement including a SILP, as described in [WIC 11400\(w\)](#) shall also be based upon the developmental needs of young adults.

Under [WIC 16501.1\(d\)\(3\)](#), The NMDs retain their rights as adults but remain under the jurisdiction of the court and the care and responsibility of the placing agency. As young adults NMDs must be included in any placement decisions. Despite challenges that may arise when working with an NMD to meet their individual needs, the placing agency must offer the NMD a safe and suitable placement that is immediately available to the NMD. The placing agency remains responsible for ensuring that NMDs have access to a safe and suitable placement. Additionally, under [WIC 16522.1\(d\)](#), the county may continue to approve payment to a transitional housing placement provider for a period of up to fourteen (14) days in a calendar month in which the NMD is absent from the placement, if the NMD provides notice to the transitional housing placement provider that they intent to return to that placement within 14 days, or the transitional housing placement provider has reason to believe the NMD will be returning within 14 days.

If a NMD exits a placement and does not agree to be placed in another supervised licensed/approved setting after reasonable efforts have been provided by the county to work collaboratively with the NMD to place the NMD in the least restrictive safe and appropriate available placement for the NMD. The DPO will recommend the court set a [WIC 391](#) court hearing to terminate jurisdiction. Benefits are to be stopped the day before the NMD exits placement; however, services cannot be terminated until there is a court order to terminate jurisdiction.

Placement

All placement options in any licensed or approved facility are applicable for placement with an NMD, including the new placement options THP-NMD and SILP. NMDs may also be placed in family foster care or kinship care.

Under [WIC 727\(a\)\(4\)\(E\)](#), an NMD may be placed in a group home vendored by a regional center pursuant to Section 56004 of the Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations or a Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Program (STRTP) as defined in [WIC 11400\(a\)](#), and Health and Safety Code 1502(a)(18). The placing agency shall also comply with requirements set forth in [WIC 361.2 \(2\)\(9\)](#) that includes but is not limited to authorization limitation on length of stay extensions, and additional requirements related to minors. For youth 13 years of age and older, the chief probation officer of the county Probation Department or their designee shall approve the placement if it is longer that twelve (12) months and no less frequently than every 12 months thereafter.

A [Supervised Independent Living Placement \(SILP\)](#) can be with the NMD’s biological parent(s) as long as the NMD’s parent is not the payee. Federal law allows Title IV-E

funding for an NMD living in a SILP where the parent also resides; however, for non-federally eligible NMDs, funding would come from the same sources as for any other type of non-federal SILP. The SILP setting is a federally IV-E eligible placement in which NMDs can live in a variety of independent settings such as an apartment (alone or with a roommate), a college dorm, or a room rented from a landlord, friend, or former caregiver.

Another placement available to NMDs is the Transitional Placement Program for Nonminor Dependents (THP-NMD), under [WIC 11403.2 \(a\) \(1\) and WIC 16522.1\(a\)\(2\)](#). This placement is for the NMDs who are in EFC as dependents or juvenile dependents of the court.

A supervised independent living setting as defined in [WIC 11400\(x\)\(3\)](#) now also includes the Transitional Living Setting (TLS), which may include such independent living settings as hotels, motels, designated rooms, or other alternative housing options that provide short-term housing during NMD entry, or re-entry, or transitioning between placements. Transitional living settings are not subject to the individual approval requirements like those of a SILP; they are intended to be short-term transitional settings. Furthermore, a transitional living setting approved by the county is not subject to licensing requirements that other housing providers such as transitional housing placement programs are pursuant to HSC section 1505(l)(4). The short-term transitional living settings cannot include a youth homelessness prevention center or an adult homeless shelter and those types of shelter placements are not eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children – Foster Care (AFDC-FC) funding pursuant to [WIC 11402\(e\)](#).

Out-of-County Placements

For NMDs who reside in a different county than their jurisdiction, the county of jurisdiction retains case management and financial responsibility for NMDs.

Out-of-State Placements

Placements out-of-state are allowable for NMDs who are attending college, residing in an appropriate placement or for appropriate employment. The county of jurisdiction retains case management and financial responsibility for NMDs placed pursuant to Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC) [ACL 10-56](#), refers to implementation of ICPC regulations regarding the supervision of ICPC placements.

Exiting EFC

As NMDs are legal adults they may choose to exit foster care at any time (prior to reaching the age limit). Termination of delinquency jurisdiction is possible only when the NMD completes their rehabilitative goals. Termination of jurisdiction falls into three different categories:

1. Dependency Jurisdiction - [WIC 391](#).
2. Transition Jurisdiction - [WIC 452](#).
3. Delinquency Jurisdiction - [WIC 607.2 & 607.3](#).

Before an NMD is discharged from the EFC program, a hearing must be held in accordance with the documentation requirements of [WIC 391\(d\)](#) and California Rule of Court 5.555, which ensures that adequate transition planning has been completed, and the NMD has been provided with the required vital documents and records.

A NMD or foster youth who exits care at or after age 18 is eligible for re-entry to the EFC Program prior to reaching the maximum age of EFC. When terminating jurisdiction over an NMD or a foster youth who has reached age 18 and does not elect to remain in the EFC Program, the Juvenile Court now retains general jurisdiction over a NMD up to age 21, per [WIC 303\(b\)](#). This will allow the young adult to reenter the EFC Program under [WIC 388\(a\)](#) at a later date if the NMD is still under the maximum age of EFC.

If jurisdiction is terminated, the Court will retain general jurisdiction over the NMD until the NMD reaches the age 21. Review hearings and case management are no longer required after the termination of dependency, delinquency, or transition jurisdiction of a juvenile dependent who has reached age 18. General jurisdiction will allow the court to resume dependency jurisdiction, assume or resume transition jurisdiction if a former dependent/delinquent completes a [SOC 163](#) requesting re-entry to the EFC Program and the nonminor is still under the applicable maximum age of EFC ([WIC 303\(b\)](#)). The agency or youth files a [WIC 388\(e\)](#) petition to resume or assume jurisdiction.

Re-Entry to the EFC Program

In order for a nonminor to be eligible for re-entry into the EFC Program, the nonminor must have had a court order for foster care placement on their 18 birthday (this would include youth who are absent without leave or in an ineligible placement on their 18 birthday but maintain a placement order), or meet the requirements under [WIC 388.1](#). This section gives a brief description of the re-entry process, which applies to former juvenile dependents and dependents. The re-entry process for juvenile dependent and dependents will be the same.

NMDs who exit foster care on or after age 18, or who meet the condition of [WIC 388.1](#) are allowed to return to the EFC Program if they are still under the maximum age and they agree to sign the [SOC 163](#), which acknowledges that the young adults agree to:

1. Meet at least one of the five participation criteria.
 - Young adults do not need to be meeting one of the five participation criteria at the time the request to re-enter foster care is made; they need to be willing to meet one of the criteria within a reasonable time after signing the [SOC 163](#).
2. Be under juvenile court jurisdiction.
3. Be in an eligible licensed or approved placement
4. Meet with the case manager monthly.
5. Be under the placement and care responsibility of the county.

When a youth wishes to [reenter care](#), and the [SOC 163](#) is signed by the young adult and the responsible entity; the NMD's case management housing and placement becomes the responsibility of the placing agency. If at the time the agreement is signed, a youth does not have safe appropriate housing and presents with a need for placement, the placing agency is responsible for immediately offering a placement to the NMD prior to a re-entry hearing.

Eligibility and Income

The Court shall resume dependency, or resume or assume transition jurisdiction over a nonminor if the nonminor meets the eligibility for re-entry and re-entry into the EFC Program is in the best interest of the nonminor. Young adults who voluntarily re-enter foster care after 18 years of age following dismissal of dependency are considered to be entering a new foster care episode and therefore, a new funding eligibility determination is required. When determining Title IV-E eligibility, AFDC linkage criteria must still be satisfied. However, AFDC-eligibility is based only on the young adult's income and property. Income and property of the parents/legal guardians or others in the assistance unit in the home are not relevant as the nonminor is an adult. All other eligibility criteria must be met, such as the participation criteria.

For AFDC-FC eligibility determination purposes, earned income for NMDs shall be disregarded provided that it is documented in the TILP that the purpose of employment is to enable the NMD to gain knowledge of needed work skills and the responsibilities of maintaining employment ([WIC 11008.15](#)). The \$10,000 resource cap is only to be considered at the time of the eligibility determination. As of February 15, 2022, income

and resources are not to be evaluated (reassessed) after the initial determination for the same foster care episode to determine continued eligibility for an AFDC-FC payment.

The Probation Department may resume placement and care responsibility of an NMD if it was the agency providing supervision prior to termination of jurisdiction.

Grievance Process

In circumstances where there is disagreement as to whether or not an NMD is meeting the eligibility requirements for EFC, the determination of eligibility will be adjudicated in juvenile court under [WIC 391](#) where the NMD is represented by counsel, not under the Administrative Law Judge Process.

PROCEDURE

Escalation Process

1. EW will contact the case carrying DPO to request the necessary documentation, if there is no response.
2. If there is no response, the EW informs the Eligibility Supervisor (ES) to contact the Supervisor Deputy Probation Officer (SDPO) to request the necessary documentation, if no response.
3. The ES refers the request to the Human Services Administrator I (HSA I) to inquire about the information/documentation needed from the SDPO.

Probation Eligibility Unit Responsibilities

1. Receive the [SOC 161](#) from the Deputy Probation Officer (DPO) for a NMD. The packet may also have additional documents such as the [SOC 162](#) or [SOC 163](#).
2. Referral will be logged into the unit log, indicating that it has been forwarded to the assigned Probation Redetermination Eligibility Worker (EW).
3. The EW will review the [SOC 161](#) and any accompanying documentation to ensure that the information is correct and complete (including appropriate signatures from the DPO and the NMD).
 - a. If there is incorrect or missing information/signatures, return the documentation to the sender, indicating the needed corrective action.

- b. Advise the Eligibility Supervisor (ES) of the action required and flag return of the corrected documentation through use of the DCFS 26-1, setting a five (5) day control for return of corrected documentation.
 - c. If not corrected and returned by the sixth (6th) day, [escalate](#) the matter to the ES for further action.
4. Once or if the documentation is correct, a designated EW will set up the primary participation criteria code in the Special Projects page on CWS/CMS. The primary participation type will include a “start date.”
 - The EW needs to be mindful that if the primary conditions code changes on future [SOC 161](#)s, a stop date will need to be inserted in CWS/CMS for the prior conditions code, before data entering a new criteria type.
5. While the placement may not have changed, the EW must be mindful that the placement type may have changed. The EW will ensure that the placement is set up correctly and take any necessary action to ensure that the information is correct (i.e. youth may have previously been placed in the home of a nonrelated legal guardian but after becoming an NMD the placement may change to a SILP).
 - a. If NMD is placed into a different licensed approved, placement pending RFA Approval or placement setting, the EW will confirm all placement information and set up the placement and budgeting according to the placement type.
 - The EW case must contain the documentation that supports a SILP placement.
 - b. Ensure updated information is forwarded to the Medi-Cal EW for correction on the MEDs system.
6. Confirm that the aid code is correct on all programs (CWS/CMS, CalSAWS, MEDS etc.)
7. The EW will sign the [SOC 161](#), returning one copy to the CSW/DPO.
8. Document all actions taken in the case notes section in CWS/CMS.
9. Set up a six (6) month control (DCFS 26-1) from the date of the last TILP for receipt of the next [SOC 161](#). (This date is indicated on the current SOC 161)
10. File all documentation in the physical eligibility case on the left side of the Income Maintenance folder.

HELPFUL LINKS

Forms

L.A Kids

[DCFS 280](#), Technical Assistant Action Request

[SOC 157A](#), Supervised Independent Living Plan (SILP) Approval and Placement Agreement

[SOC 157B](#), Supervised Independent Living Plan (SILP) Checklist of Facility Health and Safety Standards

[SOC 161](#), Six-Month Certification of Extended Foster Care Participation

[SOC 162](#), Mutual Agreement for Extended Foster Care

[SOC 163](#), Voluntary Re-entry Agreement for Extended Foster Care

Related Policy Guides

Foster Care Eligibility Handbook

[E020-0510](#), Initial Eligibility Determination for Financial Participation

[E030-0520](#), Redetermination of AFDC-FC Eligibility

[E050-0540](#), Foster Care Placement for Probation Youth

[E060-0570](#), Rate Change Request for Regional Center ARM (Alternative Residential Model) Rates and Dual Agency Rates

[E080-0580](#), Medi-Cal Benefits

[E090-0570](#), Teen and Nonminor Dependent (NMD) Parents and Their Infant Children in Foster Care

[E090-0590](#), Foster Care Placement/Replacement

Child Welfare Policy Manual

[0100-535.25](#), Extended Foster Care (EFC) Program

[0100-560.40](#), Supervised Independent Living Plan (SILP)

Statutes & Regulations

[Assembly Bill 12](#), California Fostering Connections to Success Act.

[Assembly Bill 212](#), California Fostering Connections to Success Act (2011-2012).
Public Laws (PL) 110-351

[Welfare and Institutions Code \(WIC\) 300](#), Dependent Children Jurisdiction

[WIC 303](#), Delinquents and Wards of the Juvenile Court

[WIC 325](#), Depended Children-Commencement of Proceedings

[WIC 329](#), Depended Children-Commencement of Proceedings

[WIC 361](#), Depended Children-Modification of Juvenile Court Judgments and Orders
[WIC 388](#), Depended Children-Modification of Juvenile Court Judgments and Orders
[WIC 391](#), Depended Children-Modification of Juvenile Court Judgments and Orders
[WIC 450](#), Foster Care of Children
[WIC 452](#), Foster Care of Children

[WIC 602](#), Wards-Jurisdiction
[WIC 607](#), Wards-Jurisdiction
[WIC 725](#), Wards-Judgments and Orders
[WIC 727](#), Wards-Judgments and Orders
[WIC 11400](#), Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care
[WIC 11402](#), Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care
[WIC 11403](#), Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care
[WIC 11465](#), Computation and Payment of Aid Grants
[WIC 16501](#), Services for the Care of Children
[WIC 16522](#), Transitional Housing Placement Program
[For Your Information \(FYI\) 22-03](#), Expectant Parent Payment
[FYI 22-06](#), Updated Guidance on Supervised Independent Living Placement (SILP) Approvals, Supervised Independent Living (SIL), and Temporary Absences From Transitional Housing Programs (THPs)

Manual of Policies and Procedures (MPP)
[All County Letter \(ACL\) 06-04](#), Minor Dependent Parents in Foster Care
[ACL 08-12](#), Implementation of Assembly Bill 1331
[ACL 11-15](#), New Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) Program Requirements
[ACL 11-15E](#), Errata to New Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment (Kin-GAP) Program Requirements
[ACL 11-61](#), Extended Foster Care (EFC)
[ACL 11-69](#), Extension of Foster Care (EFC) Beyond Age 18: Part One
[ACL 11-77](#), Extended Foster Care (EFC) Beyond Age 18: Part Two (Placement)
[ACL 11-78](#), California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids Extending Benefits to NMD's
[ACL 11-85](#), Extension of Foster Care (EFC) Beyond Age 18: Part Three (Probation)
[ACL 12-12](#), Re-Entry into Extended Foster Care (EFC)
[ACL 12-44](#), Transitional Housing Placement-Plus-Foster Care and Changes to Transitional Housing Placement Program and Transitional Housing Program-Plus
[ACL 15-67](#), Additional Payment for NMD Parent in a SILP
[ACL 16-32](#), Documentation of Pregnancy and Parenting in the Child Welfare Services/Case Management System for Minor and Nonminor Dependent
[ACL 16-50](#), Additional Payment for NMD Parent in a SILP Questions and Answers
[ACL 18-61](#), New Mandates Regarding Case Plan Documentation and Training Related to Reproductive and Sexual Health Care Needs and Rights of Foster Youth
[ACL 18-113](#), Extended Foster Care for Otherwise Eligible Minors and Nonminors Whose Juvenile Court Adjudications are Vacated under Penal Code (PC)

Section 236.14 as Victims of Human Trafficking
[ACL 19-105](#), Placement Responsibility for Nonminor Dependent (NMDs) in Extended Foster Care (EFC)
[ACL 21-95](#), Updates to Supervised Independent Living (SIL) Settings, Placement Option Evaluation and Transitional Housing Provider Payments
[ACL 21-123](#), New Expectant Parent Payment
[ACL 22-16](#), Aid to Families with Dependent Children-Foster Care Program Payment Eligibility and Redeterminations
[ACL 22-72](#), Petition to Permit New Determination of Eligibility for Federal Financial Participation in Extended Foster Care (EFC) (Assembly Bill 640)
[ACL 23-28](#), Updated Supplemental Security Income Application and Qualification Guidelines to Assist Foster Youth and Nonminor Dependents (Senate Bill 187)

[All County Information Notice \(ACIN\) 1-40-11](#), Program Information Regarding Assembly Bill (AB) 12 and the Extension of Foster Care to Age 20

[ACIN 1-06-20](#), New Resources for Case Management Workers for Documenting, Protecting and Sharing Reproductive and Sexual Health Information for Youth and Non-Minor Dependents (NMDs) in Foster Care

California Code <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html>
Division 31 Reg. <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/ord/PG309.htm>
Division 45 Reg. <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/ord/entres/getinfo/pdf/eas12b.pdf>
Title 22 Reg. <http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/ord/PG295.htm>
State Forms

http://www.dss.cahwnet.gov/cdssweb/FormsandPu_274.htm

<http://WWW.dss.cahwnet.gov/lettersnotices/entres/getinfo/ac108/08-54.pdf> Instructions Regarding the Supplement to the Rate Paid on Behalf of a Dual Agency Child
<http://www.cdss.ca.gov/lettersnotices/entres/getinfo/ac108/08/17.pdf> Instructions Regarding the Dual Agency Rate

SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL THERAPEUTIC PROGRAM AGREEMENT ADDENDUM

I _____, Title: _____
acknowledge that I represent _____ STRTP, and that I have
the authority to accept minor _____ PDJ# _____
for placement in the specific STRTP facility listed below:

Facility name and address where the minor will be housed:

Further, I agree that the minor will not be moved, either to another facility within the STRTP organization, or to another STRTP Provider, without the specific written consent of the Los Angeles County Probation Department, Regional Based Services Director.

If the minor is moved without specific written authorization from the Residential Based Services Director, significant delays in funding can and will occur. In certain instances, Federal Title IVE eligibility may be denied, further delaying payments to the STRTP.

Any violation of the STRTP Agreement may result in a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) being applied to the STRTP.

I also agree to provide or arrange transportation to: (1) school; (2) medical, dental, mental health and counseling appointments; (3) planned activities; and (4) provide transportation to all court hearings.

I agree to report unauthorized/authorized absences via the iTrack system and call the Placement Administrative Services (PAS) Officer of the Day (OD) Line at 323-730-4466 regarding the following situations: (1) Unauthorized Absences (AWOLs); (2) Unauthorized Absence Return (Return AWOLs); (3) 7-day Notices; (4) 5150s; (5) Detentions; (6) Emergency Removals; and (7) Court releases.

I also agree to report behavioral incidents via the iTrack system and call the Probation Permanency and Quality Assurance Services (PPQA) OD Line at 323-537-6297 Regarding the following circumstances: (1) Fights; (2) Behavioral incidents; (3) Illness; (4) Injuries or accidents; (5) Serious injury, illness or accident; (6) Death; (7) Child abuse; (8) Significant changes in the group home; (9) Significant incidents which involve the community or physical plants and may have serious impact on the residents and (10) Inappropriate sexual activity.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL THERAPEUTIC PROGRAM AGREEMENT ADDENDUM

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF MINORS DOES NOT APPLY TO EMERGENCY MEDICAL REMOVAL OR HOSPITALIZATION, INCLUDING REMOVAL BY THE PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCY TEAM (PET) OR BY 5150.

The minor listed above is is not, 17.5 years old or older. If the minor is 17.5 years old or older at the time of placement or re-placement, the STRTP agrees to provide a completed Education Verification Card (DCFS [Form] 1725.1) to the Placement Administrative Services Director, within 7 calendar days.

Signature (Placement DPO)

Signature (Service Provider)

Print Name

Print Name

Los Angeles County Probation Department

Agency

Date: _____

Date: _____

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

Authorization of General Medical Care
For the Following Juvenile Court ward:

Minor's Name

Probation Case No.

Medi-Cal No. (If Available)

The Juvenile Court has ordered that custody of the minor be removed from the parents; has committed minor to the care, custody, and control of the Probation Officer for Suitable Placement; and has ordered that the Probation Officer may authorize such medical treatment as may from time-to-time appear necessary.

It is verified that the following language appears on the minute order, "The Probation Officer is authorized to provide medical, surgical, and dental or other remedial care."

The Probation Officer has placed minor at:

Address of foster home or institution:

Licensed Doctor Providing Medical Service

Is authorized to provide General Medical Care for non-major illness or injury necessary to protect the physical and mental health of the above-named minor. This is specifically not an authorization for Psychotropic Medication. Treatment includes, but is not restricted to immunizations, psychiatric care, minor surgical procedures, diagnostic examinations, and dental care.

Medical care is funded through the California State Medi-Cal Program. Coverage is effective the first day of placement. Funding for major medical and dental care must be authorized by the State Consultant and is obtained by the doctor. Consent for major medical and dental care may be obtained from the minor's parent(s) (unless parental rights have been terminated) or legal guardian. Consent may also be given by the placing Juvenile Court. Please contact the minor's Deputy Probation Officer of Record if the matter requires consent by the Court.

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
PROBATION DEPARTMENT**

As part of the ZIPP Process, the Probation Department completed the MC250 form and submitted it to the Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) for processing, as the initial step in certifying eligibility for Medi-Cal.

Adolfo Gonzales,
Chief Probation Officer

By: _____

Deputy Probation Officer

Replaces Prob. 714B (Rev. 5/05)

Revised 03/07/17 PCM 2005-15 **FORM C**

STATEMENT OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIORS

California Department of Social Services (CDSS) Manual of Policies and Procedures, Division 31, Section 31-405(t)(1) requires placement agency workers to inform out-of-home care services providers of any known or suspected dangerous behaviors of a child being placed.

Child's Name: _____

DOB: _____ DOP: _____
(Anticipated Date of Placement)

The following is all that is known to the placing agency with respect to the known or suspected dangerous behaviors of the above named child (check appropriate box for each item):

1. Violence towards others, physically threatening and/or assaultive behavior; property destruction or damage; cruelty to animals; robbing/stealing with use of force or weapons; gang activity or involvement.

No known history. Yes, known or suspected history.
See attached court report and ZIPP Assessment.

2. Violence towards self; suicide attempts/ideation; deliberate harm to self; drug overdoses.

No known history. Yes, known or suspected history.
See attached court report and ZIPP Assessment.

3. Sexual Maladjustment Problems sexual molestation of others; rape; sexual acting out.

No known history. Yes, known or suspected history.
See attached court report and ZIPP Assessment.

4. Arsonous behavior, fire setting or arson.

No known history. Yes, known or suspected history.
See attached court report and ZIPP Assessment.

STATEMENT OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIORS

By signing below, the placement worker acknowledges that all known and/or suspected dangerous behaviors of the child have been disclosed and discussed with the service provider and the service provider understands that this information is confidential and any unauthorized disclosure could result in a fine up to \$1, 000.00 (Division 31, Section 31-405[t][1][d]).

Signature (Placement DPO)

Signature (Service Provider)

Print Name

Print Name

Los Angeles County Probation Department

Agency

Date: _____

Date: _____

THPP-NMD Housing Supplement Alert

CSW: _____

Parenting/custodial parent (see page 2)

NMD: _____ DOB: _____ County of Placement: _____

Dear CSW, pursuant to All County Letter (ACL) 22-59, this NMD is being placed/or is currently placed in a county* where there is a housing supplement. This supplement is effective 9/1/2022. Please see below for the appropriate housing supplement amount for non-parenting and parenting NMDs. You will need to submit a DCFS 280 to add this placement and/or supplement to CSW/CMS. You should indicate in the notes section of the DCFS 280 the current placement rate, and the housing supplement corresponding to the county where the NMD will reside/or is residing. For example, if the non-parenting NMD will reside in Los Angeles County, the information in the notes section would be: THPP-NMD rate \$3,923, housing supplement \$181, total rate \$4,104. If the **parenting** NMD will reside in Los Angeles County, the information in the notes section would be: THPP-NMD rate \$3,923, housing supplement **\$763**, total rate \$4,686.

Non-Parenting supplement amount

	County	THPP-NMD Rate	Housing Supplement	Total Rate
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Alameda	\$3,923	\$296	\$4,219
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Contra Costa	\$3,923	\$296	\$4,219
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Los Angeles	\$3,923	\$181	\$4,104
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Marin	\$3,923	\$758	\$4,681
<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Monterey	\$3,923	\$143	\$4,066
<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Napa	\$3,923	\$241	\$4,164
<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Orange	\$3,923	\$321	\$4,244
<input type="checkbox"/>	8. San Diego	\$3,923	\$149	\$4,072
<input type="checkbox"/>	9. San Francisco	\$3,923	\$758	\$4,681
<input type="checkbox"/>	10. San Luis Obispo	\$3,923	\$104	\$4,027
<input type="checkbox"/>	11. San Mateo	\$3,923	\$758	\$4,681
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Santa Barbara	\$3,923	\$398	\$4,321
<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Santa Clara	\$3,923	\$593	\$4,516
<input type="checkbox"/>	14. Santa Cruz	\$3,923	\$728	\$4,651
<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Sonoma	\$3,923	\$178	\$4,101
<input type="checkbox"/>	16. Ventura	\$3,923	\$268	\$4,191
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. Yolo	\$3,923	\$1	\$3,924
<input type="checkbox"/>	18. *No Supplement	\$3,923	\$0	\$3,923

Parenting/Custodial Parent Housing Supplement Amount

County	THPP-NMD Rate	Housing Supplement	Total Rate
1. Alameda	\$3,923	\$1,013	\$4,936
2. Amador	\$3,923	\$85	\$4,008
3. Butte	\$3,923	\$54	\$3,977
4. Calaveras	\$3,923	\$16	\$3,939
5. Contra Costa	\$3,923	\$1,013	\$4,936
6. El Dorado	\$3,923	\$387	\$4,310
7. Fresno	\$3,923	\$63	\$3,986
8. Humboldt	\$3,923	\$21	\$3,944
9. Inyo	\$3,923	\$33	\$3,956
10. Kings	\$3,923	\$89	\$4,012
11. Los Angeles	\$3,923	\$763	\$4,686
12. Madera	\$3,923	\$78	\$4,001
13. Marin	\$3,923	\$1,790	\$5,713
14. Mendocino	\$3,923	\$113	\$4,036
15. Merced	\$3,923	\$73	\$3,996
16. Mono	\$3,923	\$204	\$4,127
17. Monterey	\$3,923	\$775	\$4,698
18. Napa	\$3,923	\$804	\$4,727
19. Nevada	\$3,923	\$152	\$4,075
20. Orange	\$3,923	\$1,064	\$4,987
21. Placer	\$3,923	\$387	\$4,310
22. Riverside	\$3,923	\$361	\$4,284
23. Sacramento	\$3,923	\$387	\$4,310
24. San Benito	\$3,923	\$412	\$4,335
25. San Bernardino	\$3,923	\$361	\$4,284
26. San Diego	\$3,923	\$701	\$4,624
27. San Francisco	\$3,923	\$1,790	\$5,713
28. San Joaquin	\$3,923	\$158	\$4,081
29. San Luis Obispo	\$3,923	\$602	\$4,525
30. San Mateo	\$3,923	\$1,797	\$5,720
31. Santa Barbara	\$3,923	\$1,283	\$5,206
32. Santa Clara	\$3,923	\$1,577	\$5,500
33. Santa Cruz	\$3,923	\$1,544	\$5,467
34. Shasta	\$3,923	\$113	\$4,036
35. Sierra	\$3,923	\$14	\$3,937
36. Solano	\$3,923	\$567	\$4,490
37. Sonoma	\$3,923	\$708	\$4,631
38. Stanislaus	\$3,923	\$160	\$4,083
39. Sutter	\$3,923	\$85	\$4,008

<input type="checkbox"/>	40. Tuolumne	\$3,923	\$19	\$3,942
<input type="checkbox"/>	41. Ventura	\$3,923	\$951	\$4,874
<input type="checkbox"/>	42. Yolo	\$3,923	\$439	\$4,362
<input type="checkbox"/>	43. Yuba	\$3,923	\$85	\$4,008
<input type="checkbox"/>	44. *No Supplement	\$3,923	\$0	\$3,923

Supportive Housing Division

Reviewed by _____

Date _____

Initial approval by _____

Date _____

CWS/CMS confirmed by _____

Date _____

