

MOVING TO WELLNESS

**Mendocino County
In Partnership With
the Cahto Tribe of the
Laytonville Rancheria**

**3 Year
Comprehensive Prevention Plan
July 31, 2023**

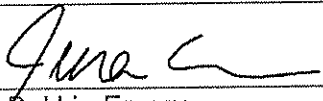
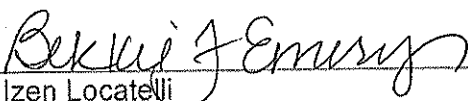
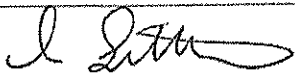
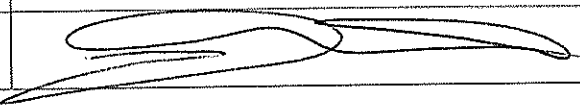


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Comprehensive Prevention Plan

County of Mendocino

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Introduction

The Federal Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) was enacted under Public Law 115-123 in 2018. The FFPSA Part I allows states the option to access Title IV-E federal financial funds for the provision of eligible, specified evidence-based mental health and substance use prevention and treatment services and in-home parent education skill-based programs. Individuals eligible for Title IV-E prevent services include children and youth at imminent risk of entry into foster care (“candidates” for foster care), their parents or kin caregivers and pregnant or parenting youth in foster care. This includes kin caregivers of children/youth who are not under the placement and care of a Title IV-E agency and are qualified for prevention services. This legislation is intended to increase the availability and early access to quality prevention services for children, parents, and kin caregivers to help children remain at home while reducing the use of foster care placements.

In July 2021, California established its Family First Prevention Services (FFPS) program in Welfare and Institution Code (WIC) Sections 16585-16589 as an opt-in program for county and Tribal Title IV-E agencies to develop and implement Title IV-E prevention services as part of comprehensive prevention, early intervention services and to address child well-being. The State’s FFPS program is a broader prevention program, which includes the federal FFPSA as well as one-time State Block Grant (SBG) funding, which is currently eligible for use through June 30, 2024. While the Federal FFPSA will provide access to Title IV-E funding to pay for eligible direct services in the secondary and tertiary levels provided that all federal requirements for eligibility as a candidate for foster care or pregnant/parenting foster youth and services are met, the SBG funds provide additional flexibility which counties can use to incorporate primary prevention strategies as part of its continuum of comprehensive prevention services. SBG funds may also be used to support culturally responsive programs and other secondary and tertiary Evidence Based Programs (EBPs) that fill service gaps but are not yet included in the State’s Five-Year Title IV-E Prevention Plan.

To opt-in to the State’s FFPS program to receive both Title IV-E FFPSA funds and State Block Grant Funds, child welfare and/or probation departments must submit a three-year Comprehensive Prevention Plan (CPP) which includes primary, secondary and tertiary prevention and intervention strategies and services that support the ability of parents and families to provide safe, stable, and nurturing environments for their children and youth. Federal Title IV-E prevention services must be included as a required strategy in the CPP to receive FFPS State Block Grant funds. The requirements of the CPP are described in California Department of Social Services (CDSS) All County Letter Nos. 22-23 and 23-23 (<https://cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/letters-regulations/letters-and-notices/all-county-letters>). On April 27, 2022, The Mendocino County Department of Social Services, Family and Children’s Services division (Child Welfare Agency) and Juvenile Probation Department, in consultation with the County’s Mental Health Plan, submitted a joint opt-in letter to CDSS on April 27, 2022. The County then entered into an Agreement with Implematix for consultation assistance in the development of this CPP.

Mendocino County

Mendocino County, population 91,601, (US Census, 2020) is the 38th largest county in California by population and is located on the Pacific north coast, about 100 miles north of the San Francisco Bay Area. The county is known for a scenic Pacific Ocean coastline, famous Redwood forests, world renowned wine production and breweries, as well as marijuana production. Mendocino County is in the heart of California’s infamous “Emerald Triangle” of marijuana cultivation.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Mendocino County spreads across a total of 3,506.8 square miles (Census Reporter, 2021) from the Pacific Coast to the heart of the Redwood National Forest bordering Sonoma, Lake, Glenn, Tehama, Trinity, and Humboldt counties on the inland side. Highway 101, which stretches through the central county north-to-south, is the main and most important transportation route. Smaller county roads, which are windy and often hazardous to drive or are closed due to environmental and seasonal damage (fire, flooding, mudslides, fallen trees, etc.) connect Mendocino's five distinct regions: Anderson Valley to the south, South Mendocino coast, North Mendocino coast, Northern Mendocino County, and the Russian River Valley to the east.

Based on the 2020 US Census, the largest places in Mendocino by population are Ukiah, population 16,607, which is also the county seat; Fort Bragg, population 6,983, a 90-minute drive from Ukiah along winding mountain roads; and Willits, population 4,988, a 30-minute drive from Ukiah along Highway 101.

Mendocino County is home to ten federally recognized tribes, each with its own unique sovereign government, history, culture, and traditions. Each tribe's government is recognized as sovereign entities by the United States.

The ten federally recognized tribes in Mendocino County are:

1. Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria
2. Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians
3. Guidiville Indian Rancheria
4. Hopland Band of Pomo Indians
5. Manchester-Point Arena Band of Pomo Indians
6. Pinoleville Pomo Nation
7. Potter Valley Tribe
8. Redwood Valley Little River Band of Pomo Indians
9. Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley Reservation
10. Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians

American Indian and Alaska Natives represent approximately 6.6% of the total population in Mendocino County, as of the 2020 US Census. Most of the reservations and rancherias are geographically remote, which increases a burden to tribal members to access work, nutritious and affordable food, education, health care, etc. Tribal members in Mendocino County experience various inequities, including health disparities, inadequate access to health care, historical trauma, higher poverty, lower education and employment opportunities, systemic racism, a lack of safe housing in safe neighborhoods, and limited access to transportation and/or high costs of travelling longer distances. These factors create lower social determinants of health for tribal members.

Due to the high disproportionality of American Indian youth represented in the Mendocino County child welfare system, our initial Comprehensive Prevention Plan (CPP) is focused on one tribe, the Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria (Cahto Tribe). This CPP document will describe how we came to develop this CPP in partnership with the Cahto Tribe.

Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria

The Cahto People are an indigenous Californian, southern most Athabascan language group of Native Americans. Today, the majority of Cahto People/descendants are enrolled in the federally recognized tribe known as the "Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria." Very few of the Cahto

People speak the language today due to genocide, assimilation, and boarding schools; however, in recent years, their language is being revitalized and classes are being taught on a weekly basis.

In 2000, the Laytonville Unified School District and the Cahto Tribe began the Cahto Coast Walk in honor of their ancestors who would gather between April and October every year on the coast to collect abalone, muscles, fish, and seaweed for their winter months inland. For the annual coast walk this year, held on June 24, 2023, the Cahto Tribe chose the slogan, "Walking to Wellness," in honor of their ancestors and to show their commitment for community prevention and wellness.

The name "Cahto" is a Northern Pomo word, loosely meaning "people of the lake", which referred to an ancient lake shore where some of the Cahto People lived, although the Cahto People lived in various small villages, mostly along rivers and streams, running southeast from Long Valley, east to the Eel River, North to Cummings and west to the Pacific Ocean and south along the coast from Ten Mile (north of Ft. Bragg) and North along the coast to the Coast Yuki territory. One of the more important Cahto village sites was called Djilbi and a nearby 4,213-foot-high mountain summit is named Cahto Peak in honor of the Tribe. The Cahto were sometimes referred to as the Kaipomo and historical records show them as Kato people. Some of the Cahto People called themselves the Tlokya'han, or "Grass People" depending on the location of their village.

The Laytonville Rancheria (for the Cahto Tribe) was established on February 1, 1908, under the authority of the Acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 325, 333) and April 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 70, 77), appropriating funds for the purchase of lands for homeless California Indians. The rancheria is 202 acres and is located three miles west of the nearest town, Laytonville, in Mendocino County. Presently, the rancheria's population is about 188 individuals, which includes 163 enrolled tribal members and 10 eligible individuals who are pending enrollment. There are 48 children and youth under the age of 18 living on the rancheria with 42 families. There are additional children and families who are members of, eligible for membership, or are lineal descendants of the Cahto Tribe who live within Mendocino County, but not on the rancheria.

The Cahto flag, representing their sovereign nation, features a stylized bear claw outlined in white and centered on a black pictograph representing the Cahto ancestral lake home. The pictograph is centered on a red field surrounded with a white and red border. The words "CAHTO TRIBE" is written in white block letters above the lake pictograph. The bear claw is placed to indicate the importance of the bear as one of their most important tribal symbols that represents the clan. The lake symbol denotes their ancestral lands, the color red indicates the blood of their people, white is for the purity of their spirit, and the black is for the rich lake bottomland that sustained their ancestors. This flag is of modern creation and not traditional. It was adopted in 2013.



The General Council is the governing body of the Tribe, and the Executive Committee (EC) consists of the elected leadership of the Tribe, which has certain enumerated powers, including to "represent the Tribe in all negotiations with local, State, and Federal governments, their agencies and officers, and for the benefit of all members of the Tribe," and "promote the health, education, and general welfare of the members of the Tribe..." (Article of Associations, 2/12/1967, as amended 1/28/2006 and 2/16/2014). The EC provided the final approval for the Tribe joining FCS

to be the focus of the CPP to expand prevention services for Cahto families and provided input into the development of and approval of the CPP.

Vision

The vision for this Comprehensive Prevention Plan is: A healthy tribal community that provides for the well-being and safety of Cahto children and their families.

Program Name

The name chosen by the people of the Cahto Tribe which reflects their current work of building a culture of well-being is: ***Moving to Wellness***.

Lead Agency for CPP

Mendocino County Department of Social Services, Family and Children's Services division (FCS), in collaboration with the Cahto Tribe, is the lead agency for the CPP.

Mendocino County will be utilizing the Community Pathway model, as described on pages 14-15 of the California Department of Social Services' California's Five-Year State Prevention Plan (2023), in which the Cahto Tribe will be the lead agency conducting the assessment of family strengths and needs, coordinating services, and monitoring safety and progress, with support from FCS throughout program start-up and initial implementation. FCS' role will be peripheral, and its purpose is to be the authorizing entity for Title IV-E funded prevention services that determines eligibility and maintains responsibility for supervising the Title IV-E funded activities performed or contracted by the Cahto Tribe. This model supports the Tribe's desire to support their children and families outside of the formal child welfare system.

Governance Structure

Mendocino County utilizes the Assembly Bill (AB) 2083 System of Care Interagency Leadership Team (ILT) for governance of the CPP. The ILT was developed in response to AB 2083 (Chapter 815, Statutes of 2018) and Welfare and Institutions Code Section 16521.6, which required counties to develop and implement a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) outlining the roles and responsibilities of specified local agencies who serve children and youth in foster care who have experienced severe trauma. The purpose of Mendocino County's ILT, as specified in the MOU, is to "ensure that coordinated, timely, and trauma-informed services are provided to children and youth in foster care who have experienced severe trauma and that all public programs for children, youth and families will provide services in an integrated, comprehensive, culturally responsive, evidence-based/best practice manner, regardless of the agency door by which children and families enter". In addition, the MOU affirms, "System Partners are also committed to coordinating services to prevent entry into foster care, and to support transitions and exit from foster care programs." The Mendocino County ILT currently meets quarterly, and at additional times as needed.

The ILT is currently composed of the following members ("System Partners"):

- Mendocino County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services Director
- Mendocino County Chief Probation Officer

- Mendocino County Department Social Services Director, who is also chair of the Mendocino County Policy Council on Children and Youth/ Child Abuse Prevention Council
- Mendocino County Department of Social Services, Family and Children's Services Deputy Director
- Mendocino County Office of Education Superintendent / designee
- Redwood Coast Regional Center Client Services Manager
- Mendocino County Superior Court Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court (advisory member)

Effective July 16, 2021, AB 153 (Chapter 86, Statutes of 2021) amended Welfare and Institutions Code Section 16521.6 to require each county to establish a process, through tribal consultation, with the federally recognized Tribes in the county to engage and coordinate regarding the on-going implementation of the System of Care MOU initially required by AB 2083. CDSS All County Letter 23-49 issued May 31, 2023, provided the requirements for counties to meet this mandate. The Mendocino County ILT began outreach to all ten federally recognized tribes in the county in March 2023 to develop a tribal consultation process. At this time, only the Cahto Tribe has been responsive and engaged in developing a tribal consultation process and one other tribe has requested to schedule time to develop a process with that tribe; however, outreach is continuing to the other eight tribes. A draft tribal consultation process was completed with the Cahto Tribe in July 2023 and is currently under review by the Tribe's Executive Committee. A final draft will be reviewed by the ILT at its next quarterly meeting in August 2023 for adoption. The ILT will also begin updating its AB 2083 MOU to include tribal participation on the ILT, as desired by tribes, and the tribal consultation process(es) developed with the local tribes individually or collectively. The Cahto Tribe Chairwoman has designated the Cahto Tribe's Health and Human Services / Indian Child Welfare Act Director as the Tribe's designee on the Mendocino County ILT.

The FFPSA Part I and FFPS opt-in opportunity were initially discussed with the ILT at the February 24, 2022 meeting. Following that meeting, FCS hosted an informational forum on April 18, 2022 to determine interest by Tribes, Community-Based Organizations and the ILT in FFPSA Part I and FFPS to guide the County's decision to opt-in to the program. A community member known to and involved with many organizations and a member of the Round Valley Indian Tribes, facilitated the discussion via Zoom. Tribal leaders, ICWA advocates, community-based service providers including all Family Resource Centers within the county, and members of the ILT were invited to attend and the meeting date was selected based on a Doodle poll. The forum started with a presentation about and overview of FFPSA Part I and the FFPS State block grant and the potential opportunity for Mendocino County, followed by break-out groups to discuss interest, potential benefits and worries or concerns. The input provided from that meeting supported the County opting-in, but emphasized culturally specific services being imperative and concerns that evidence-based practices do not allow oral teachings, customs/traditions, and spiritual leaders; concerns about staffing/workforce needed to complete the work; funding needed to support our most traumatized youth and concerns about arduous documentation and tracking. Due to staffing capacity constraints in both FCS and Probation, it was determined FCS would be the lead agency for this program, but with the understanding that the County would start with a small focus for the CPP and expand as resources, capacity, and funding permits.

More frequent ILT meetings were held from November 2022 through March 2023 to review and discuss child welfare data and provide guidance in the selection of the target population for the CPP. The ILT members / designees from their agencies participated in one or more CPP community planning meetings with the Cahto Tribe which are described further in this document. The content of the CPP was developed by staff from FCS and Cahto Tribe with core content on the selected domains, services and service providers developed from input by Cahto members. In addition, information that was gathered broadly from community stakeholders, FCS social workers

and Probation officers, tribes, and individuals with lived experience during the development of the FCS and Probation County Self-Assessment in 2020 was also considered.

The CPP document has been sent to ILT members for review and formal written approval of the CPP is provided by the three County departments who are required to sign the plan- Behavioral Health and Recovery Services, Probation and Social Services. The CPP document has also been provided to the Cahto Tribe's Executive Committee for review and approval. The ILT will be the responsible entity for on-going oversight of the implementation of the CPP, reviewing progress for continuous improvement, and making decisions about any necessary adjustments or modifications that may need to be submitted to the State.

Tribal Consultation and Collaboration

Mendocino County FCS has long-standing relationships with many of the local tribes' Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) advocates and over the last few years has initiated additional efforts to improve collaboration to ensure that the best interests of American Indian children and their families in Mendocino County are protected. The ICWA roundtable, which began in Mendocino County in the early 2000s, currently meets quarterly and is a joint meeting between ICWA advocates, FCS staff, Juvenile Probation staff, representatives from Community-Based Organizations, and occasionally a representative from the CDSS Office of Tribal Affairs, to discuss any topics or concerns related to child welfare and ICWA advocated. The ICWA roundtable is currently co-chaired by the FCS Deputy Director and the Round Valley Indian Tribes ICWA Director. FFPSA Part I and FFPS have been a discussion at the ICWA roundtable over the past year. In addition, review of data reports and discussion specific to the high disproportionality of American Indian children involved in the Mendocino County child welfare system has been occurring beginning with the August 2022 ICWA roundtable meeting.

Other joint meetings and collaborations include the Dependency Judge's meeting, RED Team meetings, and State letters review meetings. FCS staff and ICWA advocates attend the monthly judge's meeting where legal concerns are discussed. In addition, FCS staff, as invited by tribes, have attended ICWA Coalition meetings, which are meetings between local tribes to discuss ICWA matters and collaboration between tribes. In early 2022, FCS began inviting ICWA advocates to participate in the daily Review, Evaluate and Direct (RED) Team meetings which review all non-immediate suspected child abuse/neglect referrals received to determine if the referral meets investigation criteria or will be evaluated-out. ICWA advocates are invited to participate in the discussion and determination about referrals involving children/youth and families who are known to be or may be eligible for or members of specific tribe(s) and/or reside on tribal land. ICWA advocates accompany FCS social workers on child abuse/neglect investigations involving their tribe's children/families or on their tribe's land, and the ICWA advocates are involved in removal and placement determinations, case planning, permanency planning, Child and Family Team meetings and other case management activities. Beginning in June 2023, at the request of ICWA advocates, they are invited to attend the FCS managers' meeting every other week when new State letters are reviewed. This process enables information sharing and joint discussion about implementation of new State laws/regulations/ guidance particularly regarding American Indian children.

Specific to FFPSA Part I and FFPS, FCS engaged with tribes on several dates. As noted on page 9, tribal representatives from all ten federally recognized tribes were invited to a meeting on April 18, 2022 to discuss FFPSA Part I/ FFPS and determine interest. Representatives from the Cahto Tribe, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, Indian Child and Family Preservation Program (ICWA representative for the Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians), Pinoleville Pomo Nation, Redwood

Valley Little River Band of Pomo Indians and the Round Valley Indian Tribes participated in that meeting.

Due to the high disproportionality of American Indian youth in the Mendocino County child welfare system, tribes within Mendocino County were approached first, rather than the broader stakeholder community, to determine interest in identifying the target population and interest in participating in FFPSA Part I and FFPS with the County. Tribal leaders, tribal organizations/agencies serving tribal populations and the ILT were invited to attend a virtual meeting on February 7, 2023 to further discuss their interest. Attendees at that meeting included representatives from the Cahto Tribe, Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians, Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, Pinoleville Pomo Nation, Redwood Valley Little River Band of Pomo Indians, Round Valley Indian Tribes, Northern Circle Indian Housing Authority, Mendocino County Office of Education and the Redwood Coast Regional Center. A Tribal Chairperson in attendance at that meeting recommended a presentation occur to the Consolidated Tribal Health Project Board of Directors, as that Board is comprised of eight of the ten local tribal chairpersons and/or their designees. The FCS Deputy Director presented an overview of FFPSA Part I and FFPS at the February 22, 2023 Consolidated Tribal Health Project Board of Directors meeting.

Following the February 22, 2023 presentation at the Consolidated Tribal Health Project Board of Directors meeting, the Cahto Tribe invited the FCS Deputy Director and Social Services Director to a more detailed discussion about FFPSA Part I/ FFPS with the Cahto Tribe's Executive Committee on March 20, 2023. After that meeting, the Cahto Tribe indicated it wished to be a focus population and partner with the County on the CPP. From August 2022 when the ICWA roundtable began looking at data to April 2023, the Cahto Tribe had the third highest percentage of American Indian children and youth involved in the Mendocino County child welfare system of the tribes within Mendocino County each month, despite being one of the smallest tribes in Mendocino County. Prevention services will have a high impact on the Cahto Tribe and reduce the high proportionality of cases involved in the formal child welfare system.

The FCS Deputy Director had additional conversations with the Round Valley Indian Tribes ICWA Director and the Hopland Band of Pomo Indians Vice Chairwoman to determine their interest in the FFPSA Part I/ FFPS CPP as those tribes represented the highest and second highest number of American Indian children and youth in the Mendocino County child welfare system. Although neither of those tribes have expressed an interest in being part of the CPP at this time, the opportunity is still open to them, and the other local tribes, should they wish to engage at a later date and as FFPS State Block Grant funding permits.

Assessment of Target Candidacy Population

To determine the highest need for and impact of prevention services, FCS and the ILT examined data as to who is overrepresented in Mendocino County's child welfare system. This included available data about disparity and rates by ethnicity and internal data about youth who are difficult to place. Data examined was pulled from the California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP), University of California at Berkeley, California Department of Social Services, Research and Data Insights Branch <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu/>. The 2022 disparity indices by ethnicity for allegations, substantiated allegations, investigations, entries to care and in care all reflect that American Indian youth in Mendocino County are significantly more likely than other races, in relation to their percentage of the total population, to be referred to the child abuse hotline due to allegations of child abuse/neglect, be the subject of child abuse/neglect investigations, have substantiated allegations of child abuse/neglect, enter the foster care system and be in foster care. (Appendix A) Looking at a nine-month period of data from August 2022 to April 2023, FCS had an average of

293 children/youth in open cases in Emergency Response, Family Maintenance, Family Reunification, Permanency Placement and Extended Foster Care, and an average of 28% of those children/youth were confirmed as eligible for or enrolled members of one or more tribes.

In addition to the CCWIP data, FCS and the ILT looked at in-house statistics covering 2020 to October 2022 about youth who were difficult to place and spent time in emergency transitional care due to no immediately available placement; indicators such as race/ethnicity, geographic area, age, and behavioral challenges were reviewed. During that time frame, 24 unduplicated youth were housed in emergency transitional care. Although this is a small dataset, it mirrors the CCWIP data. American Indian youth were 29.2% of the youth who were in emergency transitional care for one or more days. Unexpected data was the age of youth who were difficult to place during the evaluation period. The three highest percentages fall towards younger ages: Age 11 accounted for 17%, age 12 for 21% and age 14 for 17%. This reflects information from FCS social workers who indicate that it is increasingly difficult to place even younger youth. The last indicators FCS examined were the behaviors exhibited among the youth placed in emergency transitional care. Out of the 24 unduplicated youth, the following behaviors/issues were identified: 5150/5250, substance abuse, assaultive behavior, animal cruelty, runaway, commercial sexual exploitation, sexualized behavior, and mental health issues. Of the 24 youth, 10 youth were using substances and 15 youth showed assaultive behaviors. (Appendix B)

The quantitative data clearly indicates an overrepresentation of American Indian youth within the Mendocino County child welfare system. For that reason, as noted in the section above, local tribes were approached with the FFPSA Part I/ FFPS opportunity first to focus on reducing disproportionality of American Indian children and youth in the child welfare system.

The initial focus population will be the children, youth and families living on the Cahto Tribe rancheria, but will also include children, youth and families who are eligible for, members of, or are lineal descendants of the Cahto Tribe living within Mendocino County. A child/ youth may come to the attention of the Cahto Tribe's Health and Human Services/ ICWA Department via Community Pathway, FCS or Probation, or self-referral. Once the child/ youth comes to the attention of the Cahto Tribe, a Cahto Tribe staff member will be assigned to conduct the initial screening and risk assessment to determine candidacy.

The community pathway is intended to engage families as early as possible to prevent future needs for child welfare involvement. If eligible and the referral was made via a community pathway, FCS, Probation, or self-referral, Cahto Tribe staff will conduct a screening to assess the circumstances of the child/ youth/ family and need. The screening will indicate the appropriate tribal/ cultural and community referrals and navigation. If the child/ youth and family elect to continue assessment with the Cahto Tribe, Cahto Tribe staff will complete an assessment to determine whether the child/ youth and family are eligible and if secondary or tertiary prevention services identified in this CPP can mitigate the family's risk and safety concerns.

To access Title IV-E FFPSA Part I prevention services funding for secondary and tertiary services beyond the FFPS State Block Grant funding, the Cahto Tribe, FCS and Juvenile Probation, will follow the guidance as specified on pages 20-25 in the California Department of Social Services' California's Five-Year State Prevention Plan (2023), to determine when a Cahto child/youth is at imminent risk of foster care. Cahto children and youth who fall within one of the categories specified below can be considered eligible for Title IV-E prevention services as they are at increased risk of foster care. However, a case-by-case individualized assessment and determination must be made to confirm an individual child meets the criteria of being at imminent risk of entering foster care but can safely remain in the home as long as allowable mental health, substance abuse and/or in-home parent skill-based program services are provided. Potential

candidates for foster care include:

- Children/youth in formal child welfare voluntary or court-ordered Family Maintenance cases to prevent re-entry to foster care
- Youth who are subject to a petition under Welfare and Institution Code Section 602, and for whom the probation department determined to be at imminent risk for foster care
- Children/youth whose guardianship or adoption arrangement is at-risk of disruption
- Children/youth with a “substantiated” or “inconclusive” disposition of a child abuse/neglect allegation without a formal child welfare case being opened
- Children/youth who have siblings (as related by blood, adoption, or affinity through a common legal or biological parent) in foster care to prevent additional children from entering foster care
- Homeless children/youth to help keep families together by addressing causes of homelessness such as mental health and substance abuse, which may place a youth at imminent risk of foster care
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer/Questioning (LGBTQ) children/youth
- Substance-exposed newborns defined as infants born and identified as being affected by substance use or withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure, or a Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, including both illegal and prescribed drugs
- Trafficked children/youth
- Children/youth exposed to domestic violence, to prevent the child’s entry to foster care by bolstering the capacity of the non-abusing caretaker and addressing the underlying needs contributing to domestic violence
- Children/youth whose caretakers experience a substance use disorder, to support parents/ caretakers in accessing substance use treatment and develop parenting skills to help to reduce the effects of parental substance use disorders on their children
- Children/youth experiencing other risk factors that when combined with family instability or safety threats would be assessed to be at imminent risk of foster care

To be considered “at imminent risk for foster care” an assessment would be conducted to understand current circumstances that may exacerbate the impact of such characteristics and increase the likelihood that, without intervention, foster care placement may be needed.

Cahto children/youth and their families may be referred to Title IV-E prevention services under any of the potential categories above either through the child abuse hotline or another pathway. Regardless of the pathway, the Cahto Tribe will be involved in the candidacy assessment and determination process that is specifically tailored to the Cahto family’s circumstances and needs to determine if a secondary or tertiary prevention service under this CPP can mitigate the family’s risk and safety concerns. The assessment of the family must be documented, including a recommendation for services intended to mitigate the family’s risk. The assessment must be reviewed by FCS or Probation to determine candidacy and eligibility for Title IV-E prevention services.

Collaboration with the Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria

The process of developing the CPP (e.g., needs assessment, gaps analysis, service providers and services) was guided and informed by the Cahto tribal community to create trust and a better path forward with the child welfare system to address historical oppression, discrimination, and

colonialism. FCS provided technical assistance, support and any collaboration that was requested to develop the core of the CPP.

To prepare for the development of the CPP, FCS met with the Cahto Tribe's Executive Committee (EC) to discuss steps on Cahto community engagement, obtain feedback, and identify prevention services and providers as directed by the Cahto community. The EC is the final decisionmaker within the Cahto Tribe and has and will continue to approve all steps for the needs assessment, gaps analysis, selected services, selected providers and implementation of the CPP.

The first step in Cahto community engagement was for FCS to attend the Earth Day event at the Cahto Rancheria on April 25, 2023. FCS staff provided information about Mendocino County Social Services and the FFPS program. An FFPS infographic, which was adjusted based on input from the Tribe's EC to identify what child and family well-being and community wellness looks like for the Cahto Tribe in six key areas was shared with attendees at the Earth Day event:

- Housing: families have access to safe, affordable and quality housing
- Financial: families have access to affordable and quality childcare, skills training, transportation and living wage jobs
- Education and Training: families have the supports and access needed to succeed
- Health: families can access physical, emotional and spiritual care in a safe and confidential familiar space with someone they trust, who knows them, respects them and listens to what they need
- Supportive Environment: families have access to supportive individuals, families and communities
- Healthy Tribal Lands: there is access to safe areas for kids and families to play and thrive

A survey, created in collaboration with a Cahto Tribe EC member, was given to Earth Day attendees who stopped by the Mendocino County Social Services booth, to assess the needs of Cahto families. The survey also asked whether the individual completing the survey had an interest in joining the upcoming prevention planning events.

After the initial survey, the Cahto Tribe invited interested community members, including families and youth with lived experience, to participate in further needs assessment and identifying needed services and service providers. This process spanned over three events during the month of June 2023: a dinner for Cahto community members, a luncheon with Cahto community members and selected potential service providers, and the last dinner for Cahto community members, the ILT, and a wider range of selected potential service providers. Cahto community members who participated in all three events, and the youth participants received stipends for their time, engagement, and participation in this process.

Needs Assessment and Services Asset Mapping

The initial Cahto community needs assessment was done during the Earth Fair on April 25, 2023. A total of 13 individuals filled out a survey identifying needs their families within six social determinants of health categories: Housing, Financial, Education and Training, Health, Supportive Environment and Healthy Tribal Lands. The needs assessment showed that respondents felt the community is lacking resources overall. Needs identified in ten or more of the survey responses included: help in finding resources in the community, neighborhood cleanup, employment opportunities, assistance to attend trade or technical school /college, help finding a job, help with job skills/ training/ job search, financial education/ budgeting classes/ credit counseling, parenting classes, nutrition education, classes on healthy relationships/ resolving conflicts, counseling services, programs and activities for youth, help with utilities bills, and help to make homes safer or more energy efficient. (Appendix C)

The second part of the needs assessment was conducted during a working dinner with tribal members, including families, elders, youth, individuals with lived experience, the Tribe's Executive Committee, the Tribe's Health and Human Services/ ICWA Director and FCS Deputy Director and an FCS Senior Program Manager on June 2, 2023. After introductions, participants received an overview of the State's FFPS program and the federal FFPSA Part I. Participants were eager to participate and worked diligently to identify needs and narrow down the most pressing needs the Cahto community is experiencing. Members divided up in three groups: elders and relative care providers, families, and youth. Each group discussed needs they and/or the community experience, which were added to the initial needs identified in the Earth Day community survey. The needs were listed on large flip charts under the six social determinants of health domains identified by the Tribe: Housing, Financial, Education and Training, Health, Supportive Environment and Healthy Tribal Lands. After the breakout groups completed their discussions and additions to needs in the various domains, participants used sticky dots to vote on the priority domains and most pressing needs in the community to prevent child abuse/neglect and/or re-entry to foster care. Tribal participants identified their top three priority domains: Healthy Tribal Lands, Education and Training and Housing. The most pressing needs identified for primary prevention were areas for physical fitness activities such as a gym, basketball court or playground; financial education/ budgeting classes/ credit counseling; and living arrangements that provide adequate space for families to reduce family stress caused by overcrowding. (Appendix D). At the end of the first meeting, Tribal participants selected community-based organizations/ service providers who could potentially meet the community's identified needs and invitations were sent to those organizations inviting them to attend the second and third community meetings.

A second community meeting was held during the day on June 12, 2023 and lunch was provided. Tribal participants were invited to identify priority secondary and tertiary needs which were identified under the domains of Health and Supportive Environment (combined together) and Financial. Community members expressed a high need for mobile physical/ emotional health services, regular and dependable counseling/ emotional support/ mental health services with a choice of providers who would provide services on the rancheria, youth activities, and parenting classes. They also expressed the need for financial support for kids' activities, programs, and sports as well as for after school programs and childcare; transportation to services and activities; and financial education such as budgeting/ banking, safety of money, taxes, and money management.

During the second part of the meeting, community-based organizations (CBOs) who were present spoke to the Tribal participants about their services and capacity with a focus on the willingness to provide services on the rancheria. This part of the meeting was the start of the services asset mapping, which continued at the final dinner. CBOs who participated in the second meeting were: Community Development Commission (housing), FIRST 5 Mendocino, Redwood Coast Regional Center, Mendocino County Public Health, and Weaving Wellness and Diversity Management. The representative from Weaving Wellness and Diversity Management also serves on the Board of Directors for Northern Circle Indian Housing Authority (NCIHA) and was able to share about the programs NCIHA provides that could assist Cahto members. At the end of the second meeting, Tribal participants identified additional CBOs to be invited to the final community meeting. A list of the agencies/ community-based organizations invited to participate in the second and/or third community meetings for cross-sector collaboration to support the needs of Cahto children, youth and families is attached as Appendix E.

The third community meeting was held on the evening of June 29, 2023 and dinner was served. The community room at the Cahto Tribe was packed with additional identified service providers who presented on services they could provide to meet the Tribe's identified priority needs,

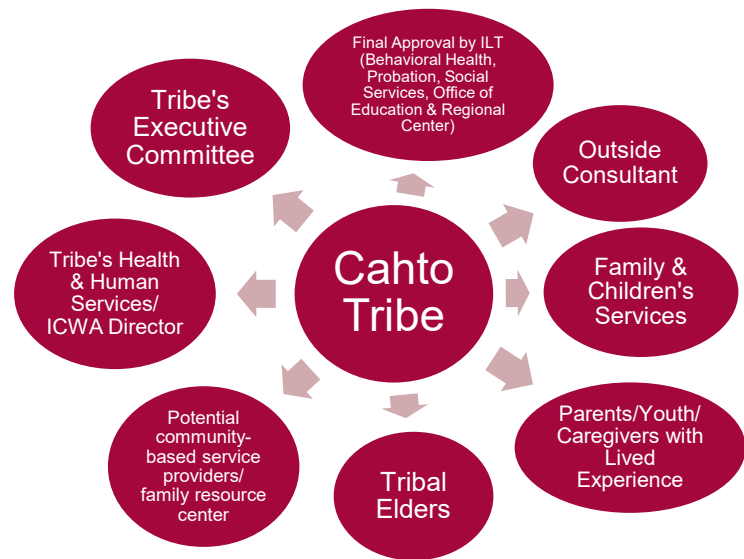
including their readiness and ability to provide consistent, reliable services on the rancheria and their willingness to help build the capacity of the Tribe to provide some of the services themselves. Cahto Tribal participants included Tribal elders, relative care providers, youth, families and members of the Tribe's Executive Committee. The AB 2083 ILT was represented by a Mendocino County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services Senior Program Manager, Mendocino County Director of Social Services, Chief Probation Officer, Mendocino County Office of Education Superintendent, Redwood Coast Regional Center staff, Family and Children's Services Deputy Director and a Senior Program Manager. Also at this meeting was the County's outside consultant who has been supporting the development of this CPP. The agencies/ CBOs who were present, in addition to the ILT representatives, included:

- Adventist Health Street Medicine Program
- California Indian Manpower Consortium
- Consolidated Tribal Health Program
- Court Appointed Special Advocates of Lake and Mendocino Counties
- FIRST 5 Mendocino
- Mending Basket Family Resource Center
- Mendocino College Native American Club
- Mendocino County Public Health
- Mendocino County Department of Social Services Front Door for Families program
- Mendocino County Youth Project
- North Coast Opportunities
- Partnership Health Plan
- Pinoleville Pomo Nation's New Life Clinic
- Pinoleville Pomo Nation's Vocational Rehabilitation Program
- Rural Communities Housing Development Corporation
- Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians' Celebrating Families program
- Tapestry Family Services Foster Family Agency and Specialty Mental Health Services provider

These agencies/ CBOs shared the services they provide specific to the identified needs of Cahto children, youth and families. A services asset map is attached as Appendix F which covers the above agencies/ CBOs as well as other agencies in the county which Cahto members may generally use if needed. In addition to these services, the Cahto Tribe has applied for the Homeless Housing Assistance and Prevention Program (HHAP) to build a Wellness and Resource Center for their social services programs. The Tribe requested the language committee identify the Cahto words for "Healing Hearts" which is "Nohdjii' Naach'ilhnai" which will be the name of the building. This Wellness and Resource Center will be completed by the end of fiscal year of 2026. The center will house the Tribe's ICWA department including social services programs related to foster care and relative placements; homeless, disabled and elder services; and tribal nutrition assistance program. The plan is to also include prevention services as outlined in the CPP to build upon existing services provided by the Wellness and Resource Center.

After all service providers/ CBOs left the final meeting, tribal participants met and identified their priority primary, secondary and tertiary prevention services and providers/ CBOs who were interested and could most likely deliver the identified services and with whom tribal members had generally positive prior experiences. In the selection of the Prevention Service Array for implementation under FFPS/ FFPSA Part I, special attention was placed on ensuring identified prevention services are accessible to tribal members either on the rancheria, or that transportation is readily available to the services off the rancheria due to tribal members having limited access to reliable transportation and access to public transportation is several miles away in the nearest town, Laytonville, which has extremely limited service options. It is critically important for the trust of Cahto members and the success of this plan, that providers/CBOs who receive funding as part of this plan under FFPS/ FFPSA Part I, commit to providing consistent and reliable services. Frequent turnover of service provider staff and inconsistent delivery of services, particularly with behavioral health providers, is a significant challenge in the remote Laytonville area.

Development of the CPP:



Prevention Services

Primary Prevention

For primary prevention services, tribal members identified the domain of Education and Training to be the focus. Cahto tribal member participants identified the importance of job skills training, workforce development including jobs within the Tribe and Tribal community life skills that support jobs, transportation to jobs and financial support to get things needed for a job. In addition, having access to safe childcare is important for parents to be able to have jobs. Being able to secure and maintain employment supports the ability of parents and families to provide safe, stable, and nurturing environments for their children. Service providers identified for these prevention services were California Indian Manpower Consortium (CIMC), Pinoleville Pomo Nation's Vocational Rehabilitation program, and Mendocino County Youth Project (MCYP).

To support transportation to primary, secondary and tertiary services that are not able to be provided on the rancheria, the Cahto Tribe is interested in expanding their transportation system, which is currently limited to a 50 miles radius and only for medical and ICWA related appointments. Expanding the Cahto Tribe's transportation program will allow the opportunity for tribal members to be employed, trained, and paid to provide formal transportation services. The process will start with:

- The exploration of obtaining two electric or hybrid vehicles including charging station on the rancheria such as one van for larger group transports and one smaller vehicle
- Explore the option of purchasing or leasing with Enterprise Rent-A-Car
- Train drivers in Motivational Interviewing (MI)
- Explore with other entities that provide transportation to services such as Partnership Health Plan which arranges transportation to Medi-Cal related services for their Medi-Cal beneficiaries

Secondary and Tertiary Prevention

Cahto tribal member participants identified counseling/ parenting support services as the priority need for secondary and tertiary prevention to support the ability of parents and families to provide safe, stable, and nurturing environments for their children. Services are needed to address emotional support, substance abuse, life skills, coaching and addressing financial/ job stressors/ burn out. It is important to tribal members that therapist come to tribal land, and that therapists

have cultural competence training. Tribal participants also noted the importance of having physical support for a “time out” when family stress is high such as having a safe house/ safe people within the tribal community who can provide support, respite, a relative caregiver and/or Indian Custodian. Tribal members selected several possible providers:

- Adventist Health’s mobile health program
- Consolidated Tribal Health Project
- Mendocino County Youth Project
- Pinoleville Pomo Nation’s New Life Clinic
- Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians’ Celebrating Families! program
- Weaving Wellness and Diversity Management

The next step is to explore with these providers their ability to come to the rancheria to provide services, their ability to provide counseling services that are one of the evidence-based programs (EBPs) in California’s plan, and their ability to train interested tribal members in providing emotional/ parenting support services that do not require a clinical license. The Cahto Tribe wishes to get interested tribal members training in Motivational Interviewing (MI) as a cross cutting case management intervention to provide services by and for tribal members.

Evidence Based Practices

The Cahto Tribe is interested in utilizing Celebrating Families! (CF!) and Motivational Interviewing (MI) as the Evidence Based Practices (EBPs) in this plan.

CF! is a promising EBP as identified on the California Evidence-Based Clearinghouse (<https://www.cebc4cw.org/program/celebrating-families/>). The Cahto Tribe and the Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians applied for a grant to initially implement the program together; the program started in 2020 and showed success for several of the families. Due to funding issues the program is currently only offered on the Sherwood Valley Rancheria and via Zoom. The Cahto Tribe would like to expand the program to be held on the Cahto rancheria.

CF! is a family-inclusive, trauma-informed, skill-building program designed to improve parenting skills, family functioning, and recovery from alcohol and/or other drugs. It is for parents and caregivers of children ages 0 to 17. CF! directly provides services to children and adolescents addressing high risk of involvement with child welfare system, harmful effects of trauma and adverse childhood experiences, harmful impact of substance use in the family, and other risk factors that can negatively impact youth’s future mental and physical health. The program involves the family and other support systems. CF! also directly provides services to parents and caregivers addressing addiction, multiple health problems and mental health concerns. CF! is delivered in 16- 2 ½ hour weekly sessions over approximately four months and can be administered by paraprofessionals. There is also an adaptation for Native American families, Wellbriety Celebrating Families.

Overall, CF! is a promising EBP that aims to improve family functioning, parenting skills, and recovery from alcohol and/or other drugs through a family-inclusive, trauma-informed, and skill-building approach. We are clear CF! is not on the Title IV-E approved EBP list, so we will look at other options to sustain CF!, not FFPSA. However, this is a well-received program and Mendocino County would be interested in exploring with the State establishing CF! as an EBP with the American Indian population.

Motivational Interviewing (MI) is a person-centered approach that can help individuals change by eliciting and strengthening their motivation to change. MI is a collaborative approach that empowers tribal members to identify their own goals and motivations for change, rather than

imposing change on them (SAMHSA, 2018).

The Cahto Tribe will explore options for the implementation of MI as a cross-cutting case management EBP. This includes whether, the Tribe will implement “regular” MI or MI that uses specific American Indian adaptations. Options that will be looked at for training are MINT or LYSSSEN networks for regular MI. For American Indian adaptations, we will reach out first to the SAMHSA-funded Prevention Technology Transfer Network (PTTC) regional lead and/or its close affiliate the Addiction Technology Transfer Network (ATTC) regional lead. UCLA and University of Nevada are the leads respectively and they partner with each other offering MI training from time to time and ATTC has a Native focus. The Cahto Tribe is also interested in exploring Native American Motivational Interviewing (NAMI), which is a manual that was developed to guide the practice of motivational interviewing with Native American tribes. The manual was designed to be culturally sensitive and applicable to all tribes (Venner, K. L. and Tafoya, N., 2006).

The Cahto Tribe intends to have selected tribal members be trained in MI to provide services on the rancheria. This will support sustainability of the program, addresses workforce development identified under primary prevention, provide for services within and on the rancheria as a priority need selected by tribal members, and for self-sufficiency of the Tribe.

EBP	Title IV-E Prevention Service Area	Target Candidacy and Age Group	Description and Average Service Duration	Funding Source
Motivational Interviewing (well-supported) Select Cahto tribal members will be trained to fidelity.	▪ Counseling ▪ Emotional Support ▪ Mental Health Services	All Cahto families for all levels of prevention services	MI as an engagement model can be administered in 1 – 4 sessions, used to prepare clients for treatment or provide support during treatment. Will also be used in practice as primary method to engage and manage individuals, youth, and families with their prevention plans.	FFPSA funding to support broad training and fidelity monitoring; FFPSA funding to support clinical use for mental health services. The implementation team will work with the Tribe and other EBP providers (if any) and Mendocino County Behavioral Health to ensure there is alignment with California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) requirements and payor of last resort.

Celebrating Families! (promising)	▪ Emotional Support ▪ Mental Health Prevention Services ▪ Substance Abuse ▪ Parenting	All Cahto families for all levels of prevention services	CF! is a skills and strategy building, emotional and behavioral coping skills, parenting, relationships, and healthy living habits model that is typically conducted in 2.5-hour weekly sessions for 16 sessions (approx. 4 months).	The Cahto Tribe received a joint grant with the Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians and the program is currently offered at Sherwood Valley Rancheria and via Zoom. When CF! is approved for FFPSA funding, this funding will support additional training and fidelity monitoring as well as costs to bring the program to the Cahto Rancheria when FFPS State Block Grant funding is no longer available. The implementation team will work with the Tribe and other EBP providers (if any) and Mendocino County Behavioral Health to ensure there is alignment with California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) requirements and payor of last resort.
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As mentioned in the section above, additional EBPs for mental health support and home visiting will be considered based on the expertise and experience of the providers selected. Mendocino will submit amendments to the CPP as plans to bring on additional EBPs emerge.

During a survey of Mendocino County's service providers in November 2021, the following EBPs were identified; although these EBPs may or may not be delivered to fidelity of each model:

California State Approved EBPs	Providers*
Brief Strategic Family Therapy	MCYP, Tapestry

Functional Family Therapy	MCYP, Tapestry
Parent-Child Interaction Therapy	MCYP, Tapestry, RCS
Multisystemic Therapy	Tapestry
Motivational Interviewing	CTHP
Healthy Families of America	Public Health
*Providers <u>MCYP</u> : Mendocino County Youth Project <u>Tapestry</u> : Tapestry Family Services <u>RCS</u> : Redwood Community Services <u>CTHP</u> : Consolidated Tribal Health Project <u>Public Health</u> : Mendocino County Department of Public Health	

MCYP is a service provider selected by the Cahto Tribe and who is providing services billed to Medi-Cal. FFPS funding would be used to expand MCYP capacity if needed, should capacity issues emerge where MCYP cannot provide these EBPs to the Cahto Tribe using existing funding. We would amend the CPP to add these EBPs to the FFPSA- funded service array in 2026 and beyond.

Theory of Change/ Logic Model

Theory of Change: Choices of culturally specific and respectful primary, secondary and tertiary prevention services provided on the Laytonville Rancheria and 1) availability of “skilled transportation” to those prevention services provided in other areas and 2) building tribal capacity to provide “skilled transportation” and prevention services, will lead to strengthening of families, through an increase of protective factors and a decrease in the likelihood of child maltreatment and involvement with the child welfare or juvenile probation systems for Cahto tribal children in Mendocino County. “Skilled Transportation” is defined as transportation provided by tribal members trained in Motivational Interviewing such that counseling can be provided while tribal members are providing transportation to services. A Logic Model is attached as Appendix G.

The implementation of prevention services at the Laytonville Rancheria offers opportunities for tribal members to move toward wellness, experience health equity, access culturally specific and relevant services, reduce disparity and disproportionality, increase protective factors, and decrease the need for child welfare or juvenile probation involvement. As outlined in the logic model, FCS will build upon their current resources and enhance their infrastructure, e.g., policy, data collection, contracts; practice supports, e.g., technical assistance; and collaboration, e.g., planning, communication to support the Cahto Tribe in developing local infrastructure and an array of prevention services with the goal of supporting safe, healthy, and stable families.

Strategies for the Integration of Integrated Core Practice Model (ICPM)

Mendocino County will work with the Cahto Tribe and selected service providers to establish and maintain a collaborative and consistent approach to engaging and working with families to support the safety, permanency, and well-being of children through prevention efforts.

ICPM Behavior	County of Mendocino's Strategies for Using the ICPM
Foundational	System and Partner Behaviors - Engage in open, honest collaboration and accountability with stakeholders, service providers, contractors, and the Cahto Tribe participating in implementation team to gain input and give timely information. - Ensure accountability through evaluation components as outlined in the logic model. - Expect all team members to be accountable for what they say and do within planned meetings. - Lead with principles and practices that are trauma informed and culturally inclusive and respectful. Behaviors with Families - Engage in open, honest, clear, and respectful communication with families seeking assistance and receiving prevention services. - Employ the evidence-based practice of Motivational Interviewing (MI) to engage families seeking prevention services. - Engage in trauma informed and culturally specific and respectful engagement practices through all phases of the practice model. - Support communication with families in a method they prefer and culturally specific and respectful languages.
Engagement	System and Partner Behaviors - Use multiple forums to ensure tribal members, community partners, and service providers will have the opportunity to contribute and be informed about primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention services through the County. - Implementation Team partners build trust with one another and work towards gaining a better understanding of the roles/responsibilities of each agency. Behaviors with Families - Use MI engagement strategies to establish a relationship with all members of the family (child, youth, young adult, and caregivers) and engage in continues service process. - Throughout the family's engagement in prevention services, providers will rely on the family's input, actively maintain a collaborative relationship, and share relevant information from which family can make informed decisions along their prevention pathway.

	▪ Throughout the family's engagement in prevention services, culturally specific and respectful language will be used that is guided by trauma-informed principles, appreciates the family's experience and perspective, and demonstrates respect for family's role as expert in planning and decision making. ▪ Families will be provided with information about available prevention resources. Information provided will be clear that opting in for prevention services is optional. All prevention services will be provided on the rancheria and/or transportation or support to outlying services may be provided.
Assessment	System and Partner Behaviors ▪ Use common assessment tools to minimize multiple assessments being conducted with each family. ▪ Expand opportunities for data sharing across system and agency partners to ensure consistency in assessment processes. Behaviors with Families ▪ Tribal staff will gather information using MI skills that support engaging the family and identifying their eligibility and interest in receiving prevention services. ▪ Prevention care advocate will facilitate assessments using an appropriate family strength and needs tool to determine the most appropriate prevention services. The assessment can be done in parts at a pace that works for the family. The tool will help staff gain an understanding of the family needs. ▪ Conduct strength-based, trauma-informed, and culturally specific and respectful assessments with the family at intake, intermittently if appropriate, and at closure of prevention services to promote discussions about risk factors that help define the family's individual needs
Teaming	System and Partner Behaviors ▪ As a collective, community partners engage in the design, testing, and implementation of prevention-oriented system of care for children, youth, and families in Mendocino County. ▪ Coordination of and communication about planning and implementation occurs regularly between multiple teams. Behaviors with Families ▪ Establish partnerships with families to access available prevention services on the rancheria. ▪ Provide referrals to CBOs to support the family through the Prevention pathway from intake to completion. ▪ Tribal staff's goal is to establish a team in partnership with the family to access available prevention services on the rancheria and in the community to support the family through their Prevention Plan, from needs assessment to service completion.

	▪ Tribal staff will work with CBOs to identify culturally appropriate services to meet the family's needs and continually support the family as they engage. ▪ Tribal staff will actively work to protect family's confidentiality and share only needed information that are authorized by the family to service providers and CBOs to ensure the needs of the family are met.
Service Planning and Delivery	System and Partner Behaviors ▪ Agency partners will use data to guide decision making about which EBPs to implement, expansion of EBPs, or if there is a need for cultural adaptations to services. ▪ Partners will track data to best determine how to use funding and maximize revenue sources to best meet family's needs. Behaviors with Families ▪ Co-develop prevention plans with the family and monitor and adjust the plan as needed to reflect the family's needs and/or progress through prevention services. ▪ Throughout service delivery, the prevention care advocate will facilitate interaction with the family by staying impartial and consistently creating an atmosphere of transparency, mutual exploration, and respect. ▪ Well-rounded case management and linkages will be provided using MI and ongoing assessment, collaboration, and engagement with the family and other supports including the Wellness and Resource Center and the community-based service provider.
Transition	System and Partner Behaviors ▪ Partners will keep each other well informed of agency changes, either in key services or initiatives, funding, data, or staffing, to prepare for the impact of these transitions to the CPP. Behaviors with Families ▪ Tribal staff will provide transition planning and preparation well ahead of the family's transition out of prevention services in collaborations with the service provider and in alignment with the EBP provided. ▪ Tribal staff in coordination with community-based service providers, will coordinate and collaborate with the family as the expert during transition planning. ▪ Tribal staff in coordination with the community-based service provider, will coordinate and collaborate with the family's informal and formal support as identified by the family to ensure successful transition.

Spending and Sustainability Plan

Prevention services will be funded through the FFPS Block Grant as outlined below. When possible, Behavioral Health services will be built upon existing Medi-Cal services that are billed through the Managed Care Plan or Specialty Mental Health. FCS will collaborate with Mendocino

County Behavioral Health and Recovery Services to explore the expansion of the local service array of Title IV-E evidence-based therapeutic programs in the State's plan, and delivery of those services to fidelity. California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) will provide additional opportunities to leverage funding.

Negotiation for FFPS State Block Grant funded services with selected providers to start services at the Cahto Tribe will begin in August 2023. The CPP services will need to be phased in over the three-year CPP time frame, with a focus on using the FFPS time-limited State Block Grant funding on the services that are not FFPSA- Part I eligible while building capacity to deliver FFPSA-eligible services. FFPS/ FFPSA- Part I funding will be used as the payor of last resort.

The Cahto Tribe funds current advocates who provide diverse services. The prevention services outlined in the CPP will build upon the existing infrastructure and Wellness and Resource Center that will be developed through the HHAP grant. The plan is to train the Tribe's prevention advocates including transportation drivers in MI to leverage federal funding (FFPSA part 1) in the future.

The State FFPS Program Block Grant will be used for the following:

- 1 or 2 vehicles for the Tribe to support transportation of tribal members to prevention services not offered on the rancheria
- Motivational Interviewing training for tribal staff and selected providers for CPP prevention services, including training for trainers certification for identified tribal staff to support on-going training needs
- Celebrating Families! Training for tribal staff
- Payment for identified prevention services for Cahto children, youth and families not covered by Medi-Cal or other funding source
- Payment for identified prevention services for Cahto children, youth and families to be provided on the rancheria (ie: additional personnel and/or mileage costs to service providers to expand service delivery to the rancheria, or more frequent service delivery on the rancheria)
- Administrative costs, including tribal staff supporting and/or delivering CPP services

Please note these amounts are very general estimates and will need to be adjusted as final costs are determined through contracting processes, etc.

Allocation: \$473,248		
Activity/Service	Contractor/ Description	Cost
1-2 vehicles for Tribe's Prevention Services program	Passenger Van: Hybrid 2023 Toyota Sienna	\$45,000
	Sedan: Hybrid 2023 Toyota Camry	\$35,000
Tribe Prevention Services Advocates + Administration	2 full time \$24/hour + salary/benefits	\$165,750
	Administration (50%) \$31.50/hour + salary/benefits	
Tribal staff training (advocates + transporters)	Motivational Interviewing, including trainer certification	\$15,000
	Celebrating Families!	

Job skills training/ employment readiness	California Indian Manpower Consortium Pinoleville Pomo Nation Vocational Rehabilitation program	\$85,000
Therapeutic services	Adventist Health mobile health program Consolidated Tribal Health Mendocino County Youth Project Pinoleville Pomo Nation New Life Clinic	
Social/ emotional support for youth	Weaving Wellness & Diversity Management	
Celebrating Families!	Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians	
Concrete supports to families participating in prevention services	Short-term childcare support for working parents Short-term respite/ "Time Out"	\$10,370
Subtotal		\$356,120
Tribe Indirect (32.89%)	Janitorial services, office supplies, utilities, water/sewer, computer equipment, phones, printing, insurance, gas, vehicle maintenance, etc.	\$117,128
Total		\$473,248

ATTACHMENT A- ASSURANCES

Family First Prevention Services (FFPS) Program Assurances

County of Mendocino

Instructions: These assurances must be submitted by local child welfare services (CWS) and probation agencies that opt into the FFPS Program and are a required component of the local comprehensive prevention plan (CPP). These assurances will remain in effect unless changed by the submission of updated assurances and an updated CPP. Any changes to the local CPP must include resubmission of these assurances.

Title IV-E Prevention Program Reporting

In accordance with section 471(e)(5)(B)(x) of the federal Social Security Act and California Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) section 16587(d)(9), Mendocino County Family & Children's Services and Juvenile Probation, is providing this assurance, consistent with the local CPP and the California Title IV-E Prevention Services State Plan, to collect and report to the CDSS information and data required for the FFPS Program, including all information and data necessary for federal financial participation, federal reporting, to determine program outcomes, and to evaluate the services provided. This includes, but is not limited to, child-specific information and expenditure data.

Child Safety Monitoring

In accordance with section 471(e)(5)(B)(ii) of the federal Social Security Act and California WIC sections 16587(d)(7)-(8), Mendocino County Family & Children's Services and Juvenile Probation assures it will provide oversight and monitoring of the safety of children who receive services under the FFPS Program, including oversight and monitoring of periodic risk assessments throughout the period of service delivery. The agencies further assure they will monitor and oversee the safety of children and periodic risk assessments for children who receive FFPS program services through the contracted Tribe and/or its contracted community-based organizations. If the local child welfare and/or probation agency determines the child's risk of entering foster care remains high despite the provision of the services, the agency assures that it will reexamine the child's prevention plan during the 12-month period. In the case of an Indian child, the agency assures the assessments, and any reexamination of the prevention plan will be conducted in partnership with the Indian child's tribe.

Workforce Development and Training

In accordance with section 471(e)(5)(B)(viii) of the federal Social Security Act, Mendocino County Family & Children's Services and Juvenile Probation assure they will adhere to the FFPS training plan as outlined in the California Title IV-E Prevention Services State Plan, and ensure caseworkers within both the community and Title IV-E agency pathways under the

FFPS program are supported and trained in assessing what children and their families need, connecting to the families they serve, accessing and delivering the needed trauma-informed and evidence-based services, overseeing and evaluating the continuing appropriateness of the services, and all other foundational requirements, including but not limited to, understanding how the requirements of the federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) and implementing state laws intersect with prevention services provided through the community based and Title IV-E agency pathways.

Trauma-Informed Service Delivery

Mendocino County Family & Children's Services and Juvenile Probation assure that in accordance with section 471(e)(4)(B) of the federal Social Security Act and California WIC section 16587(d)(6), each service in the CPP provided to or on behalf of a child will be provided under an organizational structure and treatment framework that involves understanding, recognizing, and responding to the effects of all types of trauma, including historical and multigenerational trauma, and in accordance with recognized principles of a trauma-informed approach and trauma-specific interventions to address trauma's consequences and facilitate healing.

Model Fidelity for Evidence-Based Programs and Continuous Quality Improvement

In accordance with section 471(e)(5)(B)(iii)(II) of the federal Social Security Act and California WIC sections 16587(d)(10) and 16587(d)(11)(A), Mendocino County Family & Children's Services and Juvenile Probation assure that services provided in the CPP will be continuously monitored to ensure fidelity to the practice model, to determine the outcomes achieved, and to refine and improve practices based upon information learned, using a continuous quality improvement framework, developed in accordance with instructions issued by the CDSS. The agencies agree to participate in state level fidelity oversight, data collection, evaluation, and coordination to determine the effectiveness of a service provided under the FFPS program.

Equitable and Culturally Responsive Services and Supports

In accordance with the Governor's Executive Order N-16-22, and consistent with California Five Year Prevention Services State Plan, Mendocino County Family & Children's Services and Juvenile Probation assure that the implementation of interventions, services and supports should be equitable, culturally responsive and targeted to address disproportionality and disparities experienced by black, indigenous, and people of color, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and plus (LGBTQ+) children and youth.

Coordination with Local Mental Health

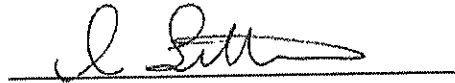
In accordance with section 471(e)(10)(C) of the federal Social Security Act and

California WIC section 16588(f)(3), Mendocino County Family & Children's Services and Juvenile Probation assure the agencies will establish a joint written protocol, based on the model developed by the CDSS and Department of Health Care Services for use among the child welfare agency, probation department, behavioral health agency, and other appropriate entities to determine which program is responsible for payment, in part or whole, for a prevention service provided on behalf of an eligible child.

Signature: These assurances must be signed by the official with authority to sign the CPP and submitted to the CDSS for approval.


Signature of Authorized CWS Representative

Date 7/31/23



Signature of Authorized Probation Representative

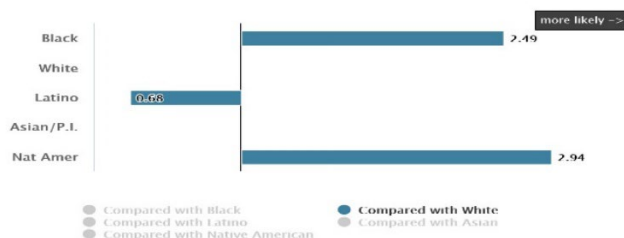
Date 7/31/23

APPENDIX A- CCWIP Data

2022 Disparity Indices by Ethnicity: Allegations

California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)
University of California at Berkeley
California Department of Social Services, Research and Data Insights Branch
2022 Disparity Indices by Ethnicity
Selected Subset: Type of Analysis: Allegations

Mendocino



These reports examine the degree to which groups of children have contact with the child welfare system at higher or lower rates than their presence in the general population.

Note: these *indices should be interpreted cautiously*. Especially when the rate is computed based on a small population, you may notice large disparities that are due more to the small denominator than excessive system contact. Further, large fluctuations and margins of error are common. Finally, in some communities it is possible to have extremely low counts of children of some races/ethnicities in the population, particularly after accounting for poverty. In these instances, disparity indices may not be displayed. Please refer to our methodology for important details and resources pertinent to this analysis.

Disparity Index Spreadsheet (Excel File)

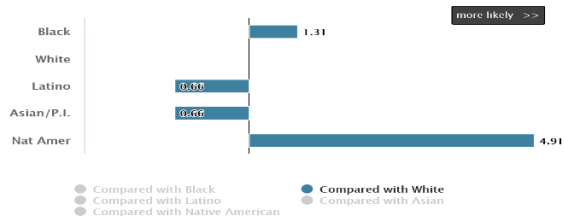
Data Source: CWS/CMS 2023 Quarter 1 Extract.
Program version: 2.00 Database version: 7746006C
CCWIP reports. Retrieved Jul 28, 2023, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website.URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>

Highcharts.com

2022 Disparity Indices by Ethnicity: Substantiated Allegations

California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)
University of California at Berkeley
California Department of Social Services, Research and Data Insights Branch
2022 Disparity Indices by Ethnicity
Selected Subset: Type of Analysis: Substantiated Allegations

Mendocino



These reports examine the degree to which groups of children have contact with the child welfare system at higher or lower rates than their presence in the general population.

Note: these *indices should be interpreted cautiously*. Especially when the rate is computed based on a small population, you may notice large disparities that are due more to the small denominator than excessive system contact. Further, large fluctuations and margins of error are common. Finally, in some communities it is possible to have extremely low counts of children of some races/ethnicities in the population, particularly after accounting for poverty. In these instances, disparity indices may not be displayed. Please refer to our methodology for important details and resources pertinent to this analysis.

Disparity Index Spreadsheet (Excel File)

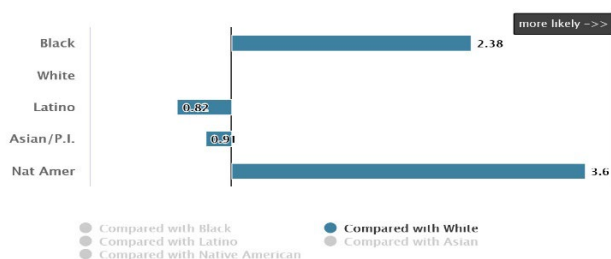
Data Source: CWS/CMS 2023 Quarter 1 Extract.
Program version: 2.00 Database version: 7746006C
CCWIP reports. Retrieved Jul 28, 2023, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website.URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>

Highcharts.com

2022 Disparity Indices by Ethnicity: Investigations

California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)
University of California at Berkeley
California Department of Social Services, Research and Data Insights Branch
2022 Disparity Indices by Ethnicity
Selected Subset: Type of Analysis: Investigations

Mendocino



These reports examine the degree to which groups of children have contact with the child welfare system at higher or lower rates than their presence in the general population.

Note: these *indices should be interpreted cautiously*. Especially when the rate is computed based on a small population, you may notice large disparities that are due more to the small denominator than excessive system contact. Further, large fluctuations and margins of error are common. Finally, in some communities it is possible to have extremely low counts of children of some races/ethnicities in the population, particularly after accounting for poverty. In these instances, disparity indices may not be displayed. Please refer to our methodology for important details and resources pertinent to this analysis.

Disparity Index Spreadsheet (Excel File)

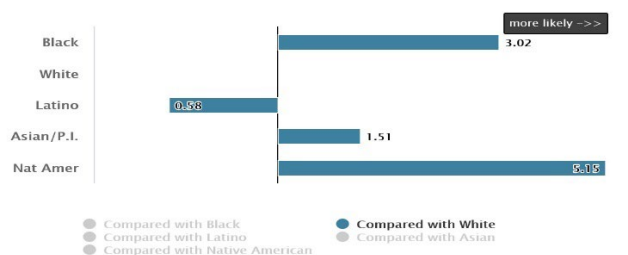
Data Source: CWS/CMS 2023 Quarter 1 Extract.
Program version: 2.00 Database version: 7746006C
CCWIP reports. Retrieved Jul 28, 2023, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website.URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>

Highcharts.com

2022 Disparity Indices by Ethnicity: Entries

California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)
University of California at Berkeley
California Department of Social Services, Research and Data Insights Branch
2022 Disparity Indices by Ethnicity
Selected Subset: Type of Analysis: Entries

Mendocino



These reports examine the degree to which groups of children have contact with the child welfare system at higher or lower rates than their presence in the general population.

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Disparity Index Spreadsheet (Excel File)

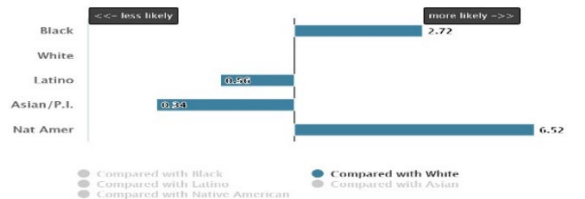
Data Source: CWS/CMS 2023 Quarter 1 Extract.
Program version: 2.00 Database version: 7746006C
CCWIP reports. Retrieved Jul 28, 2023, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website.URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>

Highcharts.com

2022: Disparity Indices by In Care

California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)
University of California at Berkeley
California Department of Social Services, Research and Data Insights Branch
2022 Disparity Indices by Ethnicity
Selected Subset: Type of Analysis: In Care

Mendocino



These reports examine the degree to which groups of children have contact with the child welfare system at higher or lower rates than their presence in the general population.

Note: these indices should be interpreted cautiously, especially when the rate is computed based on a small population, you may notice large disparities that are due more to the small denominator than excessive system contact. Further, large fluctuations and margins of error are common. Finally, in some communities it is possible to have extremely low counts of children of some races/ethnicities in the population, particularly after accounting for poverty. In these instances, disparity indices may not be displayed. Please refer to our methodology for important details and resources pertinent to this analysis.

Disparity Index Spreadsheet (Excel File)

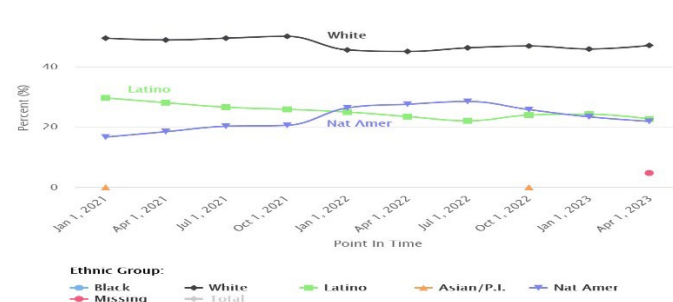
Data Source: CWS/CMS 2023 Quarter 1 Extract.
Program version: 2.00 Database version: 7746006C
CCWIP reports. Retrieved Jul 28, 2023, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>

Highcharts.com

Point in Time: In Care

California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)
University of California at Berkeley
California Department of Social Services, Research and Data Insights Branch
Children in Foster Care
Agency Type: Child Welfare

Mendocino



These reports include all children who have an open child welfare or probation supervised placement episode in the CWS/CMS system.

Data Source: CWS/CMS 2023 Quarter 1 Extract.
Program version: 2.00 Database version: 7746006C
CCWIP reports. Retrieved Jul 28, 2023, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>

Highcharts.com

Jan-Dec 2021: Percentage- All Entries to Care (8 days or more)

California Child Welfare Indicators Project (CCWIP)
University of California at Berkeley
California Department of Social Services, Research and Data Insights Branch

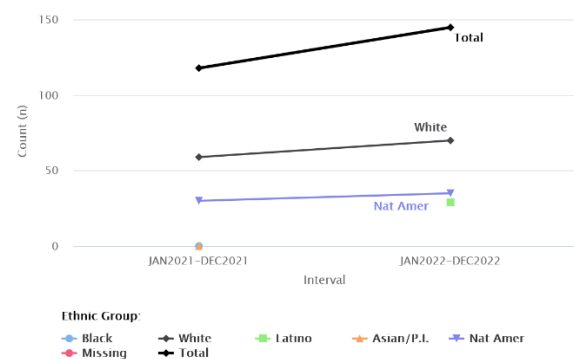
Entries to Foster Care

Agency Type: Child Welfare

Selected Subset: Episode Count: All Entries

Selected Subset: Number of Days in Care: 8 days or more

Mendocino



These reports are derived from a longitudinal database and provide information on all entries to out of home care during the time period specified.

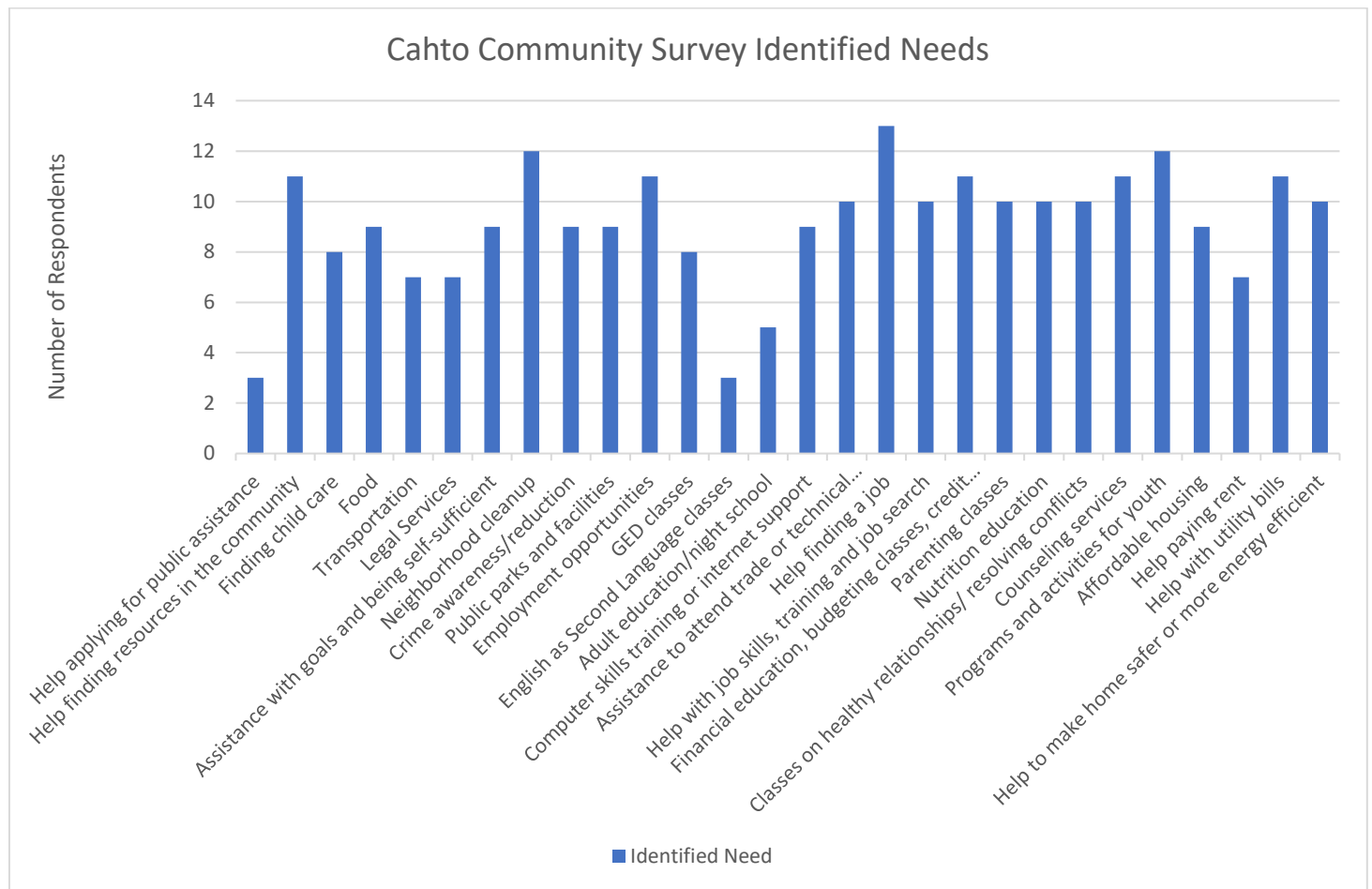
Data Source: CWS/CMS 2023 Quarter 1 Extract.
Program version: 2013.12.09 Database version: 772A75BA
CCWIP reports. Retrieved Jul 28, 2023, from University of California at Berkeley California Child Welfare Indicators Project website. URL: <https://ccwip.berkeley.edu>

Highcharts.com

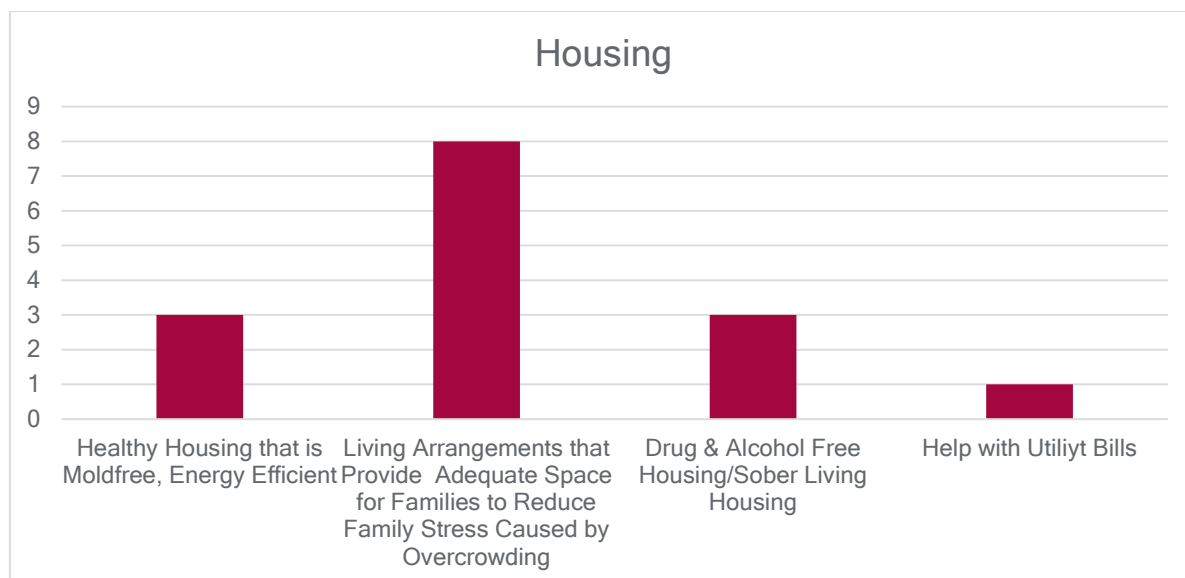
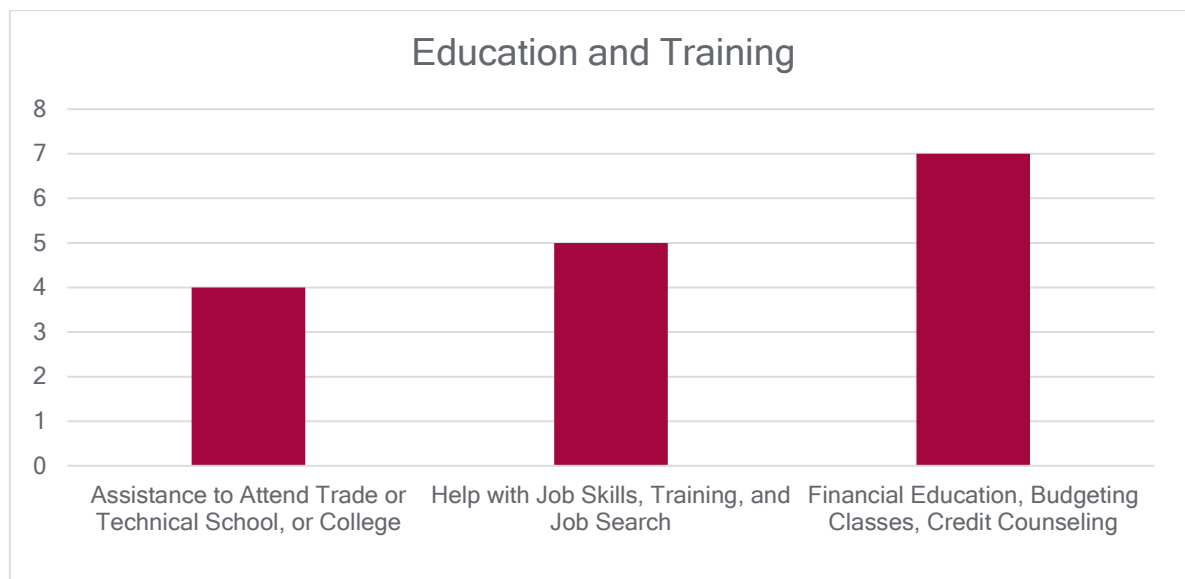
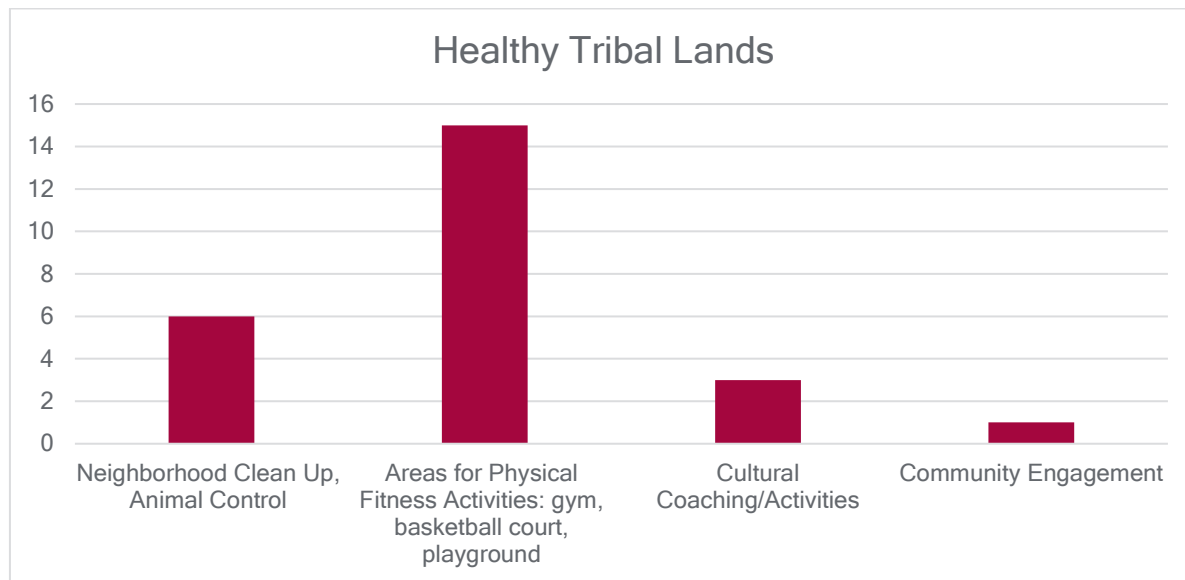
APPENDIX B- Emergency Transitional Care Data

American Indian Youth Placed in Emergency Transitional Care in Mendocino County Compared to Other Races/Ethnicities		
Race/Ethnicity	Percent of Youth Placed in Emergency Transitional Care, 2020 - 2022*	Percent of Mendocino County Population
Hispanic or Latino	12.5%	27.2%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	29.2%	6.6%
Black or African American	4.2%	1.1%
White (Not Hispanic or Latino)	54.2%	62.9%
Other	0.0%	2.7%
total	100%	100%
Source: Mendocino County case management and child welfare data and 2021 U.S. Census data population estimates. Percentages rounded to the nearest tenth of a percentage point.		
*Data as of October 22, 2022		

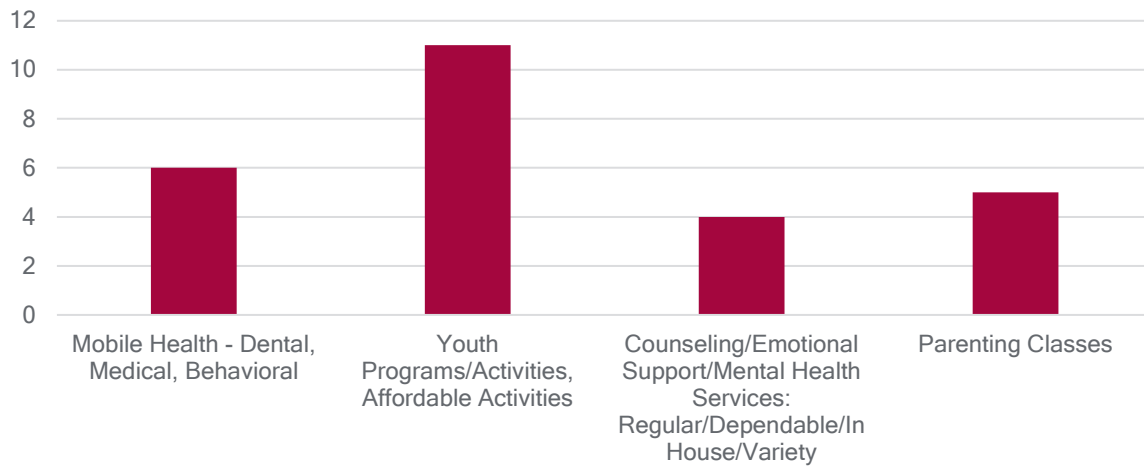
APPENDIX C- Cahto Community Survey Data



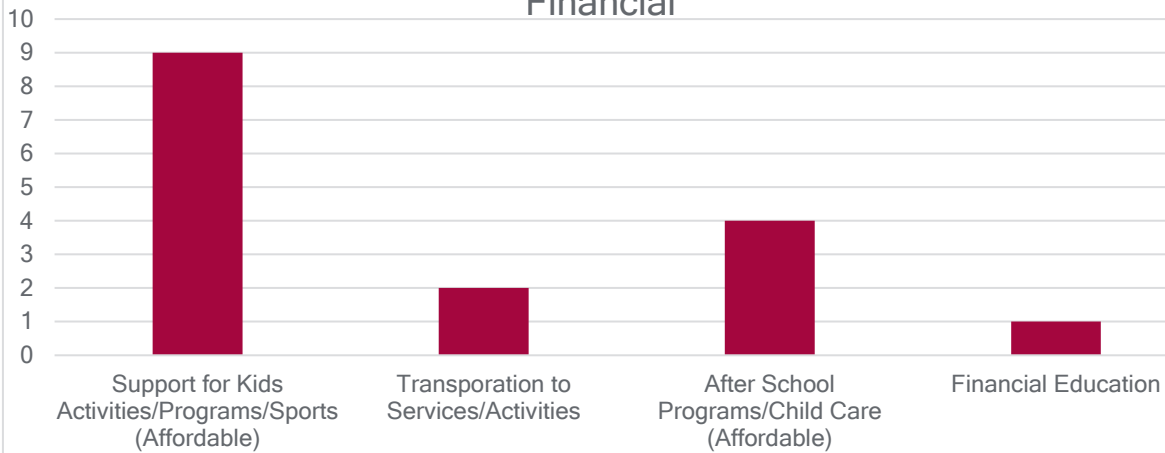
APPENDIX D- Needs Assessment



Health and Supportive Environment



Financial



APPENDIX E- Cross-Sector Collaboration List

Agency/Organization Invited to 6/12/23 and/or 6/29/23 CPP meetings:	Attended 6/12 &/or 6/29 meetings
Adventist Health- Street Medicine Program	x
Batho Napho dance group	
CalFire Mendocino Unit	
California Indian Manpower Consortium	x
Community Development Commission	x
Consolidated Tribal Health Project	x
Court Appointed Special Advocates of Lake & Mendocino Counties	x
Department of Rehabilitation	
FIRST 5 Mendocino	x
Habitat for Humanity- Lake County	
Healthy Start Family Resource Center	
Inter-Tribal Council of California Mending Basket Family Resource Center	x
Mendocino Coast Health Clinic	
Mendocino College, Native American Club	x
Mendocino County Behavioral Health & Recovery Services	x
Mendocino County Office of Education	x
Mendocino County Probation	x
Mendocino County Public Health	x
Mendocino County Department of Social Services / CalWORKs	x
Mendocino County Department of Social Services- Front Door for Families Program	x
Mendocino County Special Education Local Planning Area	
Mendocino County Superior Court Self-Help Legal Access Center	
Mendocino County Youth Project	x
Native American Independent Living Demonstration Project and Disability Services Legal Project	
North Coast Opportunities	x
Northern Circle Indian Housing Authority	x
Partnership Health Plan	x
Pinoleville Pomo Nation- New Life Clinic	x
Pinoleville Pomo Nation- Vocational Rehabilitation Program	x
Red Road	
Redwood Coast Regional Center	x
Redwood Community Services Foster Family Agency & Specialty Mental Health Services	
Root and Rebound (re-entry from incarceration support, arrest/conviction record clean up)	
Rural Communities Housing Development Corporation	x
Scotts Valley Tribe- Sober Living Environment	
Sherwood Valley Band of Pomo Indians- Celebrating Families Program	x
Tapestry Family Services Foster Family Agency & Specialty Mental Health Services	x
Weaving Wellness & Diversity Management	x

APPENDIX F- Services Asset Map

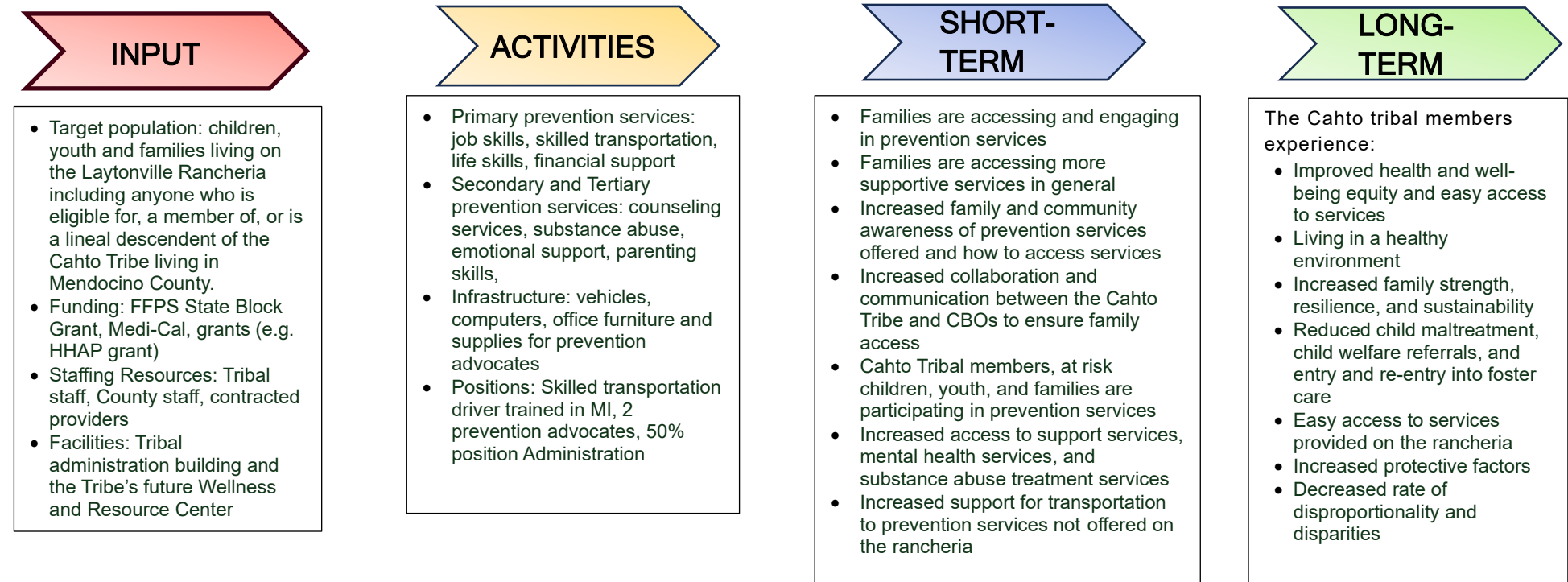
ORGANIZATION INFO			LEVEL OF PREVENTION			STRATEGY (DOMAINS)					EBPS OFFERED					
Organizations	Existing Funding	FFPSA-Eligible	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Education & Training	Health and Supportive Environment	Healthy Tribal Lands	Housing	Financial	Brief Strategic Family Therapy	Functional Family Therapy	Parent-Child Interaction Therapy	Multisystemic Therapy	Healthy Families of America	Motivational Interviewing
SELECTED BY CAHTO TRIBE FOR CPP SERVICE ARRAY AT THIS TIME						Financial education, budgeting classes, credit counseling, job skills training, job search/ assistance, assistance to attend trade/ technical school/ college	Mobile health, counseling/ emotional support/ mental health services, youth programs/ activities, parenting classes	Areas for physical fitness activities, neighborhood cleanup, cultural coaching/ activities, community engagement	Adequate space, sober living, mold-free, energy efficient, help with utility bills	Support for affordable kids activities/ programs/ sports, transportation to services/ activities, childcare						
Consolidated Tribal Health Project	Indian Health Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					Family Spirit	X
Adventist Health	Medi-Cal, other insurance		X	X	X		X									Exploration in process for training and capacity building. Possible options include MINT, LYSEN, SAMHSA Technology Transfer Networks
Cahto Tribe	Federal and State funding	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
California Indian Manpower Consortium	Public funding		X			X				X						
Celebrating Families! (Sherwood Tribe)	Grant		X	X	X		X									
Mendocino County Youth Project	Medi-cal	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X			
New Life Clinic	Medi-Cal, Medicare, self-pay	X		X	X		X									
Pinoleville Vocational Rehabilitation Program	Public funding		X			X				X						
Weaving Wellness and Diversity Management	Contracts		X	X	X		X									
OTHER SERVICES AVAILABLE IN COUNTY; NOT SELECTED BY CAHTO TRIBE FOR CPP SERVICE ARRAY AT THIS TIME																
CASA			X				car seat training, mandated reporter training									
Community Development Commission			X	X	X				X							
FIRST 5 of Mendocino County			X	X	X		X									
Ford Street				X	X		X		X							
Head Start			X	X	X		X			X					home visiting	
Healthy Start Family Resource Center			X			X	X			X						
Mending Basket Family Resource Center			X	X	X	X	X									
Mendocino College			X			X										
Mendocino County Office of Education			X			X										
North Coast Opportunities			X			X				X						
Northern Circle Indian Housing Authority			X			X			X							

Partnership Health Plan			X	X	X		X			X						
Project Sanctuary				X	X		X									
Public Health			X	X	X		X								X	
Social Services- Front Door for Families				X	X				X							
Red Road				X	X		X									
Redwood Coast Regional Center			X	X	X	X	X									
Redwood Community Services				X	X		X						X			X
Root and Rebound			X			X										
Rural Communities Housing Development Corporation			X						X							
Tapestry Family Services				X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		
Tule House				X	X		X									

APPENDIX G- Logic Mode

Logic Model The Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria Prevention Services

Theory of Change: Choices of culturally specific and respectful primary, secondary and tertiary prevention services provided on the Laytonville Rancheria and 1) availability of “skilled transportation” to those prevention services provided in other areas and 2) building tribal capacity to provide “skilled transportation” and prevention services, will lead to strengthening of families, through an increase of protective factors and a decrease in the likelihood of child maltreatment and involvement with child welfare services/ juvenile probation for Cahto tribal children in Mendocino County.



Assumptions:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IV-E agencies can manage/monitor prevention services • Data needed for ongoing reporting (E.g. outcomes, reimbursement, CQI, and fidelity monitoring) are collected and reported to IV-E agencies • Fiscal structures are modified to maximize allowable reimbursement • Implementation plan is developed and amended as needed to support and guide roll out of prevention services • CBOs have necessary supports to implement prevention services and requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships with the Cahto Tribe to support prevention efforts are formalized • Communication plan and materials are developed • CPP is approved • Needed contracts are in place • Prevention advocates and Skilled Transportation Drivers are trained in MI • Prevention services are culturally specific and respectful |
|---|---|