



What Are Community Care Facilities?

California Health and Safety Codes define a Community Care Facility (CCF) as providing non-medical residential care and supervision. CCF's can be large or small, located in typical residential homes or multi-story buildings, and serve all ages and many specialized needs and disabilities. CCF's are licensed, monitored, and regulated by the Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD) of the Department of Social Services (DSS). CCLD's authority is described in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California_Code_of_Regulations)

Individuals residing in CCF's are commonly referred to as "residents" or "clients." They may need personal services, protection or supervision, and assistance, guidance or training to adequately attend to self-care and activities of daily living. Such "care and supervision" is defined in Title 22 as providing one or more of the following:

- Assistance in dressing, grooming, bathing and other personal hygiene.
- Assistance with "self-administered" medication.
- Central storing and/or distribution of medications.
- Arrangement of and assistance with medical and dental care.
- Supervision of client schedules and activities.
- Maintenance and/or supervision of client cash resources or property.
- Monitoring food intake or special diets.
- Providing "basic services."

Basic Services are defined as "Those services required by applicable law and regulation to be provided by the licensee in order to obtain and maintain a community care facility license." These include:

- Lodging.
- 3 meals, 3 between meal snacks, and prescribed modified diets.
- Laundry.
- Household cleaning.
- A comfortable bed and fresh linens at least weekly.
- Communication with family or other appropriate parties of resident needs.
- Bedside care for minor, temporary illness.
- Provision of essential personal hygiene items, including but not limited to toilet paper, toothbrush, toothpaste or denture cleanser, comb, soap, shampoo, and sanitary napkins.
- Access to local telephone service.

- Provision of, or arrangement for, transportation for emergency services and to fulfill the facility Plan Of Operation.

Residents who require specialized medical care generally may not be in CCFs. Though there are exceptions for a number of common and easily managed conditions, more complex health or convalescent care would require a facility licensed through the California Department of Public Health. (<http://www.cdph.ca.gov>)

Per current CCLD statistics, there are 76,663 licensed CCFs in California, with a total capacity for 1,395,681 residents. The following is a list of some of the most common types of CCFs:

Group Home (GHs) - Means a facility of any capacity which provides 24-hour care and supervision to children under the age of 18, provides services specified in pertinent regulations to a specific client group, and maintains a structured environment, with such services provided at least in part by staff employed by the licensee. There are currently 1,082 licensed GHs in California with a total capacity of 10,701.

Small Family Home (SFHs) - Means any residential facility in the licensee's family residence providing 24-hour a day care for six or fewer children who are mentally disordered, developmentally disabled or physically handicapped and who require special care and supervision as a result of such disabilities. There are currently 162 licensed SFHs in California with a total capacity of 690.

Adult Residential Facility (ARFs) – Means any facility of any capacity that provides 24-hour-a-day nonmedical care and supervision to persons 18 years of age through 59 year of age, and persons over 59 whose needs are compatible with those of other clients if they require the same level of care and supervision as the other clients in the facility and the licensee is able to meet their needs. There are currently 5,114 licensed ARFs in California with a total capacity of 39,347.

Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFEs) - Means a housing arrangement chosen voluntarily by the resident, the resident's conservator or other responsible person, where 75% of the residents are 60 years of age or older and where varying levels of care and supervision are provided, as agreed to at time of admission or as determined necessary at subsequent times of reappraisal. Any younger residents must have needs compatible with other residents. There are currently 7,474 licensed RCFEs in California with a total capacity of 146,402.

A complete listing of CCF types can be found at (<http://www.cclld.ca.gov/PG409.htm>).

RA Mears Consulting specializes in the following types of CCFs:

- Adult Residential Facility – Developmentally Disabled (ARF-DD).
- Adult Residential Facility – Mentally Disordered (ARF-MD).
- Residential Care Facility for the Elderly (RCFE) serving SSI/SSA, private pay, and Regional Center eligible residents.
- Small Family Home (SFH).

Note: See our *Products & Services Price List and Policies* for full details.

The above information is based on knowledge gained during more than 30 years experience with CCFs, daily interaction with new CCF applicants and existing CCFs, and expertise in California Code of Regulations, Titles 17 and 22.

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