

SB

15

FRANK H. WASMER

P.O. BOX 231
SKAGWAY, ALASKA 99840

The Honorable Johnny Ellis
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

February 28, 1995

Dear Senator,

Please provide the following to members of committees considering SB 15.

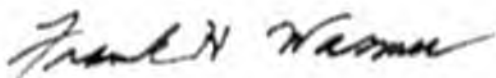
As a president of the Alaska Foster Parents Association, I spent a great deal of time working with members of the legislature on HB 19, which created A.S. 47.10.400. The intent was a program that would assure quality of care for children in state custody. It was also intended as a tracking system which would provide meaningful answers to the legislature and the public concerning the quality of care within the child welfare system. Lastly, it was intended to prevent long term out of home placements and open a door out of the system for children who find themselves being parented by the state.

Quality would be assured by review by ordinary people who contribute their knowledge and common sense. Where this system exists in other states, dramatic reductions of time in care have occurred.

Under this statute an annual report would be presented to the legislature. Having worked with many legislators, I am aware that when contacted by a constituent questioning an action in a CINA case, there is little or nothing the legislator can do. If any one of you attempts to gain information from the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS), you are told that the matter is confidential. Each record is sealed by the court. The laws protecting confidentiality protect DFYS much more than the child. I believe that implementation of Citizen Review System would provide a very clear picture of where we are and what improvements can be made. I also believe that the overall cost of the system would be reduced by either earlier return to family or by executing a permanent placement plan which removes the child from the custody and responsibility of the state.

Please extend the termination date of A. S. 47.10.400.

Sincerely,



Frank H. Wasmer

JOHNNY ELLIS
SENATOR




STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 9
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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
SENATE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Lyda Green, Chair
Senate Health, Education and Social Services Committee

FROM: Senator Johnny Ellis 

DATE: January 26, 1995

RE: Back-up for Senate Bill 15: Extend the Foster Care Review Board

Attached is a current sponsor statement for SB 15, along with some additional information on the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Panel to include in the HESS Committee members' packets.

I am still awaiting a fiscal note and letters of support for the measure, which I will forward to your office as soon as I get them.

Thank you for your consideration.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate Health, Education and
Social Services Committee

Senate Judiciary Committee

Department of Health and Social
Services Budget Subcommittee

Department of Law
Budget Subcommittee



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SENATOR JOHNNY ELLIS

Sponsor Statement for Senate Bill 15 Extending the Foster Care Review Panel

SB 15 extends the Citizens Review Panel for Permanency Planning to June 30, 1997. This follows the recommendations of the Legislative Auditor in his audit of the Department of Administration Citizen's Review Panel for Permanency Planning published in September of 1993.

The Citizens Review Panel for Permanency Planning is the result of bipartisan efforts in the Sixteenth Legislature, when Representative Virginia Collins, (R) - Anchorage, sponsored a House bill to establish the panel, and as a Representative in the House, Senator Ellis co-sponsored Rep. Collins bill. The measure passed both bodies of the Sixteenth Legislature unanimously. The Citizens Review Panel for Permanency Planning is a group of Alaskans who look over the shoulders of social workers at the Division of Family and Youth Services to ensure that children in state custody, specifically foster care, receive placements that are in their best interest. Before the creation of this panel, we saw hundreds of Alaska's children bounce from placement to placement because of inappropriate foster care placement, essentially falling through the cracks in the system.

As the attached audit explains, there is great need for the Citizens' Review Panel in order to meet the intent of the enabling statute that was passed in 1990. A pilot citizens' review project in Anchorage has shown to be successful, but in order to truly measure its effectiveness, an extension of the board's sunset date to 1997 is needed.

On behalf of all of Alaska's foster children and foster parents, I urge your support and prompt passage of SB 15.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB 15

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Administration
 Title: "An Act extending the termination date of the
Citizen's Review Panel for Permanency Planning..." BRU: Office of the Commissioner
 Sponsor: Sen. Ellis Component: Permanency Planning
 Requestor: Sen. Ellis COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 1888

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01
PERSONAL SERVICES	136.6	136.6	136.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	18.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	3.5	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	11.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	170.6	159.1	159.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
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FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	170.6	159.1	159.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
Total	170.6	159.1	159.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of current year (FY 95) cost: 565.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	3	3	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)
 (Please see attached)

Prepared by: Sharon Barton, Director
 Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-5655
 Date: _____

Approved by Commissioner: Mark Boyer
 Agency: Department of Administration

Date: 1/25/95

PREPARED TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

SB 15 would extend the life of the Citizen's Review Panel for Permanency Planning until June 30, 1997. Under AS 44.66.010 (b), the review panel could remain in existence until June 30 of the succeeding year (1998) for the purpose of concluding its affairs. The fiscal note assumes the office would remain open until June 30, 1998.

Personal services costs are based on two full time Social Worker II positions and one Administrative Assistant II position.

Travel will consist of one or two trips between Anchorage and Juneau.

Contractual costs are comprised of office lease expense and telephone expenses.

Supplies costs are comprised of miscellaneous office supplies expenses.

First year equipment includes office and computer equipment. These start up costs are necessary because the pilot program has been operating for the past eighteen months with office furniture (personal property) on loan from the former Deputy Commissioner. Computers obtained from state surplus are barely functional and are so old they cannot run current software. If the program is to be continued these basic items must be purchased. FY 97 and FY 98 equipment would cover miscellaneous equipment expenses.

FY95 funding runs out about March 15, 1995. The current plan calls for shutting down the program and laying off staff on that date. If the program is to be continued supplemental funding for FY95 in the amount of \$65.0 would be necessary.

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 19 (Finance) was read the third time.

SENATE JOURNAL

May 6, 1990

4031

HB 19 cont'd

The question being: "Shall CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 19 (Finance) (An Act relating to citizen review panels for certain children in state custody; court review of cases relating to children; establishing the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning; and providing for an effective date) pass the Senate?" The roll was taken with the following result:

CSHB 19 FIN 3RD

Yeas: 16 Adams, Binkley, Coghill, Duncan,
Fahrenkamp, Faiks, Halford, Kelly,
Kerttula, Pearce, Pourchot, Rodey,
Sturgulewski, Szymanski, Uehling,
Zharoff

Nays: 0

Absent: 4 Eliason, Fischer, Frank, Jones
and so, CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 19 (Finance) passed the Senate.

Senator Rodey moved and asked unanimous consent that the vote on the passage of the bill be considered the vote on the effective date clause. Without objection, it was so ordered.

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 19 (Finance) was signed by the President and Secretary and returned to the House.

CSHB 19(Fin) was read the third time.

The question being: "Shall CSHB 19(Fin) pass the House?"
The roll was taken with the following result:

April 10, 1990 HOUSE JOURNAL 3231
CSHB 19(Fin)
CSHB 19(FIN)

Yeas: 34 Barnes, Boucher, Boyer, Brown,
Collins, Cotten, Davis, C.,
Davis, M., Donley, Ellis,
Finkelstein, Furnace, Goll,
Gruenberg, Grussendorf, Hanley,
Hudson, Koponen, Kubina, Larson,
Leman, Martin, Menard, Miller,
Navarre, Pettyjohn, Phillips,
Rieger, Sharp, Swackhammer,
Taylor, Ulmer, Wallis, Zawacki

Nays: 0

Excused: 3 Foster, Jacko, MacLean

Absent: 3 Davidson, Hoffman, Shultz

And so, CSHB 19(Fin) passed the House.

Representative Navarre moved and asked unanimous consent that the roll call on the passage of the bill be considered the roll call on the effective date clause. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

CSHB 19(Fin) was referred to the Chief Clerk for engrossment.

CSHB 19(Fin)

4/5/90

Rules

); REP. Collins, Gruenberg, Ulmer, Furnace, Hanley,
Ellis, Goll, Barnes, Boucher, Hudson, Foster, Phillips

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 19 (Finance)
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
A BILL

"An Act relating to citizen review panels for certain children in state custody; court review of cases relating to children; establishing the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning; and providing for an effective date."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. The legislature finds that there is a need in the state for a citizen review process for the cases of children in state custody who are in either foster care or other out-of-home placement. The purpose of this Act is to establish a citizen review process in order to ensure that children do not linger unnecessarily in out-of-home placements, but rather that they receive the support and benefits of a permanent home. The goal of this Act is to reunite the children with their families by ensuring that services are available and appropriate for reunification, and if reunification is not in the best interests of the child, to expeditiously place the child in a secure, permanent home.

* Sec. 2. AS 47.10 is amended by adding new sections to read:

ARTICLE 6. CITIZENS' REVIEW PANEL FOR PERMANENCY PLANNING.

Sec. 47.10.400. CITIZENS' REVIEW PANEL FOR PERMANENCY PLANNING.

(a) There is created in the Department of Administration the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning. The state panel consists of five voting members appointed by the governor from among present members of local citizen review panels established under AS 47.10.420. The governor shall appoint at least one voting state panel member from each judicial district. The governor may not appoint a person who has committed a felony or violated AS 11.51.130 or a law with substantially similar elements. The panel also includes the following five nonvoting members who serve ex officio or their designees: the commissioner of health and social services, the director of the office of public advocacy, the attorney general, the public defender appointed

panels.

Sec. 47.10.420. APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL PANELS. (a) The governor shall appoint for each judicial district a local citizen out-of-home care review panel composed of five members and two alternates who are

residents of the judicial district. Members shall serve three-year terms except that when a local panel is initially appointed, two members shall be appointed for three-year terms, two members for two-year terms, and one member for a one-year term. Alternates shall be appointed to three-year terms.

(b) The governor shall appoint to a local panel persons who have training, experience, special knowledge, or a demonstrated interest in the welfare of children. An out-of-home care provider or a person employed by the court system, the department, the office of public advocacy, the Public Defender Agency, or the Department of Law may not

serve as a member or alternate member of a local panel. The governor may not appoint a person who has committed a felony or violated AS 11.51.130 or a law with substantially similar elements.

(c) The composition of a local panel must be reasonably representative of the various social, economic, racial, ethnic, and cultural groups of the district from which the members are appointed.

(d) If the state panel determines that additional local panels are necessary in a judicial district because of excessively large or complex caseloads for review or because of the demographics of cases, or determines that a local panel is not necessary because of a reduced caseload, the governor may create or dissolve a local panel. The governor may not reduce the number of panels in a judicial district to fewer than one. Appointments to a panel established under this subsection are governed by (a) - (c) of this section.

(e) When a person is appointed to serve on a local panel, the person shall swear or affirm to keep confidential all information that comes before the local panel except for nonidentifying case information included in a report to the state panel, information for reports required under AS 47.17, or as required by court order for good cause shown. A local panel member may also share confidential information with other members of the local panel and staff who serve the local panel.

Sec. 47.10.430. MEETINGS; EXPENSES. (a) A local panel shall conduct its meetings in the judicial district in which its members reside.

(b) The local panel shall elect one of its members to serve as chair for a term of one year.

(d) In reviewing a case, the local panel shall consider the case plan and any progress report of the department or the child's guardian ad litem, court records, and other relevant information about the child and the child's family. The local panel shall also provide to the following persons an opportunity to be interviewed by the panel in person or by telephone or to provide written material to the panel:

- (1) the child whose case is being reviewed if the child is 10 years of age or older;
- (2) the parents, custodians, or other relatives of the child;
- (3) the child's out-of-home care provider;
- (4) the child's guardian;
- (5) the child's guardian ad litem;
- (6) the case worker or social worker assigned to the case;
- (7) if the case is governed by 25 U.S.C. 1901 - 1963 (Indian Child Welfare Act),

(A) the child's Indian custodian; and

(B) the designated representative of the child's Indian tribe if the tribe has intervened in the case; and

(8) other persons with a close personal knowledge of the case.

(e) At the discretion of the child's guardian ad litem, if the child whose case is being reviewed is under 10 years of age, the child may be present at interviews conducted under (d) of this section and during review by the panel, or may be interviewed. At the child's request, a child who is 10 years of age or older shall be allowed to be present at interviews or a review of the local panel that concerns the child's case unless the panel determines that for good cause the child's presence would be contrary to the best interests of the child or there is other good cause for denying the child's request.

(f) During a review under (a) of this section, a local panel shall

(1) determine whether the child has a case plan designed to achieve placement in the least restrictive, most family-like setting available in close proximity to the home of the child's parents that is consistent with the best interests of and special needs and circumstances of the child;

(2) evaluate the continuing necessity and appropriateness of the child's placement, the extent of the compliance with the child's case plan, and the extent of progress that has been made toward mitigating the causes that necessitated placement away from

the

child's parents;

mem-

ber's duties under AS 47.10.400 - 47.10.490 except as required under AS 47.17 or as required by court order for good cause shown. A local panel member may share with the state panel communications made during

the local panel member's performance of official duties if the local panel member omits identifying information.

(c) A local panel proceeding is not governed by AS 44.62.310.

Sec. 47.10.470. COURT REVIEW OF REPORT. (a) When a report is admissible under court rules, the court may consider the report of the local panel in its review under AS 47.10.080(f) and at other disposition hearings other than hearings related to delinquency proceedings.

(b) The court may refer to the local panel a case called for a special review under AS 47.10.080(f).

Sec. 47.10.480. INDEMNIFICATION OF PANEL MEMBERS. A state panel member and a local panel member shall be indemnified by the state for civil liability for a negligent act or omission of the panel member that occurs in the performance of the member's duties under AS 47.10.400 - 47.10.490 unless the civil liability results from the panel member's violation of

(1) AS 47.10.460(b); or

(2) the oath or affirmation required under AS 47.10.420(e).

Sec. 47.10.490. DEFINITIONS. In AS 47.10.400 - 47.10.490

(1) "local panel" means a local citizen out-of-home care review panel appointed under AS 47.10.420;

(2) "out-of-home care provider" means an agency or a person, other than the child's legal parents, with whom the child is currently placed and who is in the custody of the state under AS 47.10.080(b)(3), (c)(1), or (c)(3), 47.10.142, or 47.10.230(c), including a foster parent, a relative other than a parent, a person who has petitioned for adoption of the child, or a residential child care facility;

(3) "state panel" means the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning established under AS 47.10.400.

* Sec. 3. AS 44.66.010(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

(17) Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning under AS 47.10.400 -- June 30, 1994.

* Sec. 4. AS 47.10.080(f) is amended to read:

(f) A minor found to be delinquent or a child in need of aid is a ward of the state while committed to the department or the department has the power to supervise the minor's actions. The court shall review an order made under (b) or (c)(1) or (2) of this section annually, and may review the order more frequently to determine if

(h) Within 18 months after a minor is committed to the department under this section, the court shall review the placement plan and actual placement of the minor under AS 47.10.080(I).

* Sec. 7. Notwithstanding AS 47.10.400, enacted by sec. 2 of this Act, the governor shall appoint the initial public members of the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning so that one serves a one-year term,

two serve two-year terms, and two serve three-year terms. The initial public members must be persons who have training, experience, special knowledge, or a demonstrated interest in the welfare of children.

* Sec. 8. This Act takes effect July 1, 1990.

CITIZENS' REVIEW PANELS FOR PERMANENCY PLANNING
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY
Fiscal Year 94

The Legislature appropriated \$125,000 for FY94 for the Citizens' Review Panels, a program that provides for external reviews of children in out-of-home placement in the interest of determining a permanent placement. Permanent placement could mean unification with family, adoption, emancipation, or extended out-of-home care.

Planning for implementation began prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. Information from other states was gathered and reviewed to find programs that could be tailored to fit Alaska's situation. The final product uses parts from several states. The program is in Anchorage where half of the children in out-of-home care reside. It was designed to be a model program so that expansion could more easily occur should other funding become available. Since reviews will take place only in Anchorage, the administrative members of the state-wide panel became an advisory board. This avoided the necessity of appointing local panels in an area where citizen reviews would not take place and saved time and expenses for travel of the state-wide panel.

Roberley Waldron supervises the program. The Governor's office was asked to appoint twenty or more citizen panelists. Twenty-one members were appointed and currently there are 15 active panelists.

The program has progressed as follows:

- * The advisory board met several times to plan for implementation.
- * A contract was negotiated with a social worker-attorney to devise procedures, forms, etc. to meet all state and federal standards.
- * The list of panelists was received from the Governor's office on October 29, 1993.
- * An administrative assistant and social worker III were hired in October, a social worker II in November.
- * Training of panelists was accomplished in November and the list of children to be reviewed was received.
- * Seventeen children were reviewed in December.
- * Twenty-six children have been referred for review in January.

Comments from all associated parties regarding the process have been very favorable. The foster parents are particularly pleased to be included. Several calls have been received from parents asking that their child be reviewed by the panel (referrals are received from the court).

Here is a sample statement from a foster parent regarding her participation in the review process: "This is my first opportunity to comment to the review process. One concern I would like to share is the value of keeping the foster parents apprised of the

COMMENTS ON THE CITIZENS' REVIEW PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The citizen panelists bring a wide spectrum of backgrounds and knowledge into the process; many of them are professionals in this or related fields. Their comments and recommendations usually complement those of the social worker and other service providers, but may add refinements or give a different perspective.

In the majority of cases reviewed, the Panel has found that the Division of Family and Youth Services' social workers have been diligent and have often gone the extra mile to serve the children and their families. However, a frequent finding was that the Case Plan in DFYS's records did not apply to the child's current placement, situation and/or needs. For example, in one case record, the Case Plan referred to the children in their own home, when in fact they were all in foster care. Better computerization could help eliminate this problem by having every entry go directly into the record.

A second frequent recommendation had to do with Alaska Native tribal intervention. In two cases specifically, the Native Council had filed a motion of intention to intervene, but was frustrated by the fact that after eight to twelve weeks they had received no information from the Court, the Division, or anyone. The Panel felt that the spirit of Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) was not being met in these cases. Another aspect of the ICWA process is the lack of information or ability to intervene on the part of the Native Council.

In one notable case, the Division of Family and Youth Services and Office of Public Advocacy had no contact with the child's mother since placement, about three months. They said they did not know her whereabouts. The mother received the invitation sent out by the Citizens' Review staff, and came to the review. During the review, she stated that she would like to have her child adopted by her parents, who had custody, and she was able to discuss and confirm this decision with her parents who were participating by teleconference from their bush village. At the end of the meeting, the Division social worker and the guardian ad litem had set up an appointment with the mother to arrange for the necessary legal documentation. In this case, the panel believes the citizens' review hastened permanent placement.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE STAFF and STATE-WIDE ADVISORY BOARD

1. The legislature should review their support for the external review concept for children in foster care. If there is legislative support, consideration must be given to funding. Funding at the continuation level of \$125,000 will pay for two eleven month employees if the Social Worker III is reduced to a lower classification. A Social Worker III, step B, costs \$54,491 per year. In addition, the funds will pay for office space and very little else. The three employees in the current project are

More importantly, if all the information regarding the child is not available to both this program and the DFYS social workers, neither agency can make the best recommendation for the welfare of the child.

GENERAL COMMENTS

There is no funding allowed for the support of the volunteers on the Citizen Panels; there have been difficulties in establishing an adequate pool. Individuals who cannot afford to pay child care, all day parking and lunch have declined appointment to the panel. One has resigned for that reason. The Legislature should consider a small per diem (lunch and parking, for example) for each full day a panel meets. There is a question of how much time and money the state can reasonably expect even extremely dedicated panelists to volunteer. Some excellent panelists are now telling us that they will serve only one day per month, which limits the number of days that can be scheduled for reviews. Further, it puts us in an untenable position should someone cancel at the last minute. A scheduled review can not be held without a quorum.

Though this program has been active for a short period, the public acceptance has been excellent. This office has received numerous calls from parents requesting that their child be reviewed. Foster parents have come by the office or telephoned with concerns they believe must be addressed in a meaningful way while the child is in foster care. They appreciate being a part of the external review process.

It has become evident that some of the Native Village Councils who can, by law, intervene in the case of a Native child do not know the specific process for legal intervention. Staff has spent time on the telephone telling them what is available to them and assisting them in participation. We plan to recommend to the Alaska Federation of Natives that they provide training to the villages in this regard. Community and Regional Affairs staff has offered to include educational information in their newsletter.

The Citizen's Review Panels were scheduled to sunset in 1994 and were reviewed for that purpose in 1993. That report, which recommended continuation, is available in Legislative Audit.

Alaska State Legislature

Anchorage • District 10

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Member
Alaska Legislative
Council
Labor & Commerce
Committee
Special Committee
on Foreign Trade
Finance Sub-Committee
for Labor

Representative Virginia Collins

SPONSOR STATEMENT

CSHB 19 (FIN)

This bill would create in the Department of Administration a statewide foster care review system for certain children in state custody. It would establish a ten-member state panel composed of five voting members who are appointed by the governor and five non-voting agency members. It would also establish five-member local citizen review panels for children in state custody in each of the state's four judicial districts. Administrative staff would be provided to the panels.

Within 180 days after a child is removed from the home and every six months thereafter, the local citizen review panels would review the case to determine whether the child has a case plan in place consistent with the best interests of the child, evaluate the necessity and appropriateness of the placement, and ascertain the date by which a child may be returned to the home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship. The panel would make advisory recommendations based on the review.

The state panel would prepare an annual report to the legislature regarding the activities of the panels and make recommendations for program improvements.

There are 21 other states which have implemented similar programs and have found it to show a cost-savings. More importantly, these states have found that children are not languishing as long in foster care.

FEB 01 1995

Audit Report

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
CITIZEN'S REVIEW PANEL
FOR PERMANENCY PLANNING

September 1, 1993



Audit Control Number:

02-1420-93

Division of Legislative Audit

P.O. Box 113300, Juneau, Alaska 99811-3300

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Division of Legislative Audit



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September 1, 1993

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 24 of the Alaska Statutes, the attached report is submitted for your review.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION CITIZENS' REVIEW PANEL FOR PERMANENCY PLANNING

September 1, 1993

Audit Control Number

02-1420-93

The audit reports on whether the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning (the panel) should continue its existence. Currently AS 44.66.010 has the panel scheduled for termination on June 30, 1994 and provides the panel with a year in which to conclude its affairs. We recommend that the legislature extend the panel's termination date to June 30, 1997 with the provision that sufficient funds be appropriated to allow the pilot project in Anchorage to perform reviews that can be used to evaluate the economic feasibility and rate of success for citizens' reviews.

The audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Fieldwork procedures utilized in the course of developing the findings and discussion presented in this report are discussed in the Objectives, Scope, and Methodology section of this report.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Randy S. Welker".

Randy S. Welker, CPA
Legislative Auditor

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OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning (the panel) to determine if it should continue in existence.

Objectives

As required by legislative intent, this report shall be considered during the legislative oversight function in determining whether the panel should be reestablished. The law currently specifies that the panel will terminate on June 30, 1994.

Scope

Since the panel was never implemented (see Report Conclusions on page 7) it has not been given an opportunity to demonstrate how it could operate in the public interest. However, continuing public support for the concept of citizens' reviews has led to a pilot panel project being started in Anchorage in fiscal year 1994. We have limited our review and report conclusions to addressing plans for the pilot project in Anchorage. We have limited our review of Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Family and Youth Services' (DFYS') internal case reviews to those being conducted in their Anchorage office for the southcentral region.

Methodology

During the course of our examination, we reviewed and evaluated the following:

1. Titles IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act.
2. Alaska Statute 47.10, Article 5.
3. Applicable sections of DFYS policies and procedures manual.
4. Budget documents.
5. DFYS case files at southcentral region.
6. Office of Management and Budget, *Foster Care Review Report No. 06-56*, January 1992.
7. National Association of Foster Care Reviewers, *An Overview of Early Foster Care Review*
8. National Association of Foster Care Reviewers, *An Overview of Citizen Involvement in Foster Care Review*

9. Office of the Ombudsman closed case file.
10. Minutes of panel meetings.
11. Interviews with people appointed to the panel.
12. Interviews with Department of Administration personnel.
13. Interviews with DFYS personnel.
14. Interviews with guardians ad litem.
15. Interview with a Master of the Children's Court.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The law establishing the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning (the panel) was signed by Governor Cowper on June 14, 1990. The purpose of the act was to establish a citizens' review process in order to ensure that children do not linger in out-of-home placements, but receive the benefits of a permanent home. The goal of the act was to reunite children with their families. But in those cases where reunification was not in the best interest of the child, the process would expeditiously place the child in a secure, permanent home.

Duties of state and local panels

The panels, which were to be effective on July 1, 1990, were created in the Department of Administration. The panels would include both a state panel and several local panels. The state panel's statutory responsibilities include the following:

1. Adopting policies and procedures to carry out its duties and governing the performance of the duties of the local panels.
2. Ensuring that local panel members receive the minimum level of training necessary to effectively carry out their duties.
3. Coordinating and reviewing the activities of the local panels and making recommendations to the governor on appointments to the local panels.
4. Annually reporting (see sidebar for reporting requirements) to the legislature by the 10th day of each regular session, concerning the activities of the state and local panels during the previous fiscal year.

The local panels' statutory responsibilities include the following:

1. Reviewing the case plan of each child in the custody of the department who is in a placement other than the child's own home if the case is under the jurisdiction of a court in the judicial district served by the panel.

ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

Each annual report must include the following information:

- a. the number of cases reviewed by each local panel;
 - b. a description of the characteristics of the children whose cases were reviewed by the panels;
 - c. the number of children reunited with their families;
 - d. the number of children placed in other permanent homes;
 - e. recommendations and justifications for program improvement, including recommendations relating to state agencies and to the panel review system; and
 - f. the report may contain other information on the experience of the local panels.
-

2. Reviewing a case as required under federal law [42 U.S.C. 671 - 675 (P.L. 96-272)] within 180 days after the day the child is initially removed from the child's home and every six months thereafter.
3. Providing, at least 30 days before it begins a review, written notice to designated persons that a review will be conducted and that each person notified may participate.
4. Considering the case plan, progress reports, and other relevant information including interviews with designated persons about the child and the child's family when reviewing a case.
5. Submitting a written report, which must make advisory recommendations based on the best interests of the child, to designated persons within 30 days after reviewing the case.
6. Providing information to the state panel for inclusion in the annual legislative report.

During their reviews a local panel must determine whether a child has a case plan designed to achieve placement in the least restrictive, most family-like setting available in close proximity to the home of the child's parents that is consistent with the best interests, special needs, and circumstances of the child. The local panel must evaluate the continuing necessity and appropriateness of the child's placement, the extent of the compliance with the child's case plan, and the extent of progress that has been made toward mitigating the causes that necessitated placement away from the child's parents. The local panel must ascertain the date by which it is likely the child may be returned to the home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship. The local panel must determine whether there has been compliance with applicable state and federal laws, court review requirements, and the Indian Child Welfare Act.

Membership on panels

The state panel consists of five voting members appointed by the governor from among present members of local panels with at least one voting state panel member from each judicial district. A person may not serve who has committed a felony or has contributed to the delinquency of a minor. Nonvoting members of the state panel include the commissioner of the Department of Health and Social Services, the director of the Office of Public Advocacy, the attorney general, the public defender, the chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court, or their designees. The voting members serve staggered three year terms at the pleasure of the governor. A chair is elected by the voting members from among themselves. A quorum for the purpose of transacting business is established if three voting members are present and it takes an affirmative vote of at least three members to take any official action. The state panel must meet twice annually and members are entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses necessary to perform their duties as state panel members, which may not exceed the amount of per diem and expenses authorized for boards and commissions.

Local citizens' out-of-home care review panels are appointed by the governor for each judicial district. They are composed of five members and two alternates who are residents

of that judicial district. Members shall serve staggered three year terms. Members of local panels must have training, experience, special knowledge, or a demonstrated interest in the welfare of children. However, foster care providers; relatives providing care; and employees of the court system, the Department of Health and Social Services, the Office of Public Advocacy, the Public Defender Agency, or the Department of Law may not serve as members or alternates to local panels. A person may not serve who has committed a felony or has contributed to the delinquency of a minor. Local panels must be reasonably representative of the various social, economic, racial, ethnic, and cultural groups of the district.

The governor may create additional local panels because of number and complexity of caseloads or dissolve local panels because of reduced caseload, but the governor may not reduce the number of panels in each judicial district to fewer than one.

A chair is elected by the local members from among themselves. A quorum for the purpose of transacting business is established if a majority of members are present and it takes an affirmative vote of at least three members to take any official action. The local panels conduct their meetings in the judicial district in which the members reside and are not eligible for travel expenses unless the state panel requires a local member to travel to attend a meeting. In that situation the member is entitled to reimbursement for actual expenses, which may not exceed the amount of per diem and expenses authorized for boards and commissions.

State panel program coordinator and staff

The state panel may employ a program coordinator who shall serve at the pleasure of the state panel. The program coordinator shall employ staff as necessary to carry out the program coordinator's duties under state panel directives and to provide clerical assistance to local panels.

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REPORT CONCLUSIONS

The current executive administration campaigned on a philosophy of streamlining government. One aspect of streamlining government was to eliminate any duplication in program services. The former commissioner of the Department of Administration (DOA) chose to ignore legislative mandate and not implement the panels because he saw them as a duplication of the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Division of Family and Youth Services' (DFYS') internal reviews. The commissioner's decision was supported when the governor vetoed funding for the panels the following fiscal year. However, the intent of the legislation that created the panels was that the duplicate efforts would only be temporary. Per the prime sponsor of the original legislation, once the panels were firmly established and had proven their ability to meet federal requirements, the DFYS internal reviews would be abolished.

Both DFYS' policies and procedures and statutes for the panels were written to meet the federal requirements in Title IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act. These sections of the act require that each child be reviewed at least once every six months to determine the continuing necessity and appropriateness of the placement, the extent of the compliance with the case plan, and the extent of progress made toward alleviating the causes necessitating the placement in foster care. The panels have an additional objective as stated in the findings and purpose of the originating legislation. The bill stated, "*The purpose of this Act is to establish a citizens' review process in order to ensure that children do not linger unnecessarily in out-of-home placements, but rather that they receive the support and benefits of a permanent home.*"

While in fiscal year 1993 DFYS passed a federal IV-B audit for the first time which indicates compliance with the federal requirements, our review of case files in the southcentral region indicate that one federal requirement is not being met. We found that it is rare for the review panel to project a likely date by which the child may be returned to the home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship. Also, we did not find DFYS' internal reviews fulfilling the entire objectives of the State's statutes. State statutes specifically call for a "citizen review process." DFYS tries to get one community member on its review team of three, but in 29% of the southcentral cases we reviewed, all the case team members were DFYS employees.

In spite of a stated commitment to creating the panels, this administration has been slow to provide adequate funding for DOA to comply with its statutory duty (see Analysis of Public Need page 11). In a January 1992 Office of Management and Budget audit on Foster Care Review, both DOA and DHSS agreed to work together to coordinate and implement the foster care review panels. In their response to the audit, DOA stated, "*that Alaska Statute 47.10.400 obligates DOA to establish external review panels. While final decisions have not been made on the method of implementation, DOA will go forward with the review panels.*" In their response, DHSS stressed the importance of a foster care review system that made recommendations on improving services to children and did not just become a vocal critic of DHSS. DHSS agreed to work together with DOA in coordinating the foster care

case review process and agreed, *"that review panels can improve the quality of support the agency provides to foster children, improve placement accountability, and enhance community awareness."*

For fiscal year 1994 DOA has received \$125,000 to establish a pilot project in Anchorage with possibly three local panels. The pilot project is to demonstrate the feasibility of external reviews and to provide sufficient data to determine what impact the panels would have on permanency planning. It is the goal of the pilot project to get the most number of reviews done as possible while still meeting the objectives of a meaningful involvement of all interested parties. This pilot project should also provide the financial data necessary to determine how much is sufficient to adequately comply with the law.

Currently AS 44.66.010 has the panel scheduled for termination on June 30, 1994 and provides the panel with a year in which to conclude its affairs. We recommend that the legislature consider legislation that extends the panel's termination date to June 30, 1997 with the provision that sufficient funds be appropriated to allow the pilot project in Anchorage to perform reviews that can be used to evaluate the economic feasibility and rate of success for citizens' reviews (see Recommendation No. 1). We believe that three years worth of data should be sufficient to determine whether the panels can meet federal requirements and achieve real permanency planning for children.

If the data from the pilot project shows that citizens' review panels are effective both in cost savings and reducing the length of time children remain in foster care, then decisions need to be made on whether and how to expand the panels to other regions in Alaska. Each area will have its own unique logistical and program problems to overcome. Also, if the citizens' reviews prove to meet federal requirements, DFYS will be able to stop their internal review process and concentrate their resources on case management.

As discussed in Recommendation No. 2, either DOA will have to purchase and implement its own database to track the placement of children to determine the feasibility of the panels or DHSS' existing case database will need to be modified to provide the necessary tracking information. It is our opinion that it would make more sense for DHSS' existing database to be modified as this should be more cost effective.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The legislature should extend the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning's (the panel's) termination date to June 30, 1997 with the provision that sufficient funds be appropriated to allow the pilot project in Anchorage to perform reviews that can be used to evaluate the economic feasibility and rate of success for citizens' reviews.

Although the enabling legislation for the establishment of citizens' review panels was passed in 1990, the Department of Administration (DOA) originally made a decision to not implement the panels. It has only been in fiscal year 1994, the year the panels are scheduled to sunset, that DOA is implementing pilot panels in one Alaskan city, Anchorage. Because the panels were never established, there are no activities to analyze to determine the panels' effectiveness.

The Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) has been performing permanency planning reviews to meet federal requirements. However, as explained in the Analysis of Public Need section of this report, we do not find DFYS' internal reviews fulfilling the entire objectives of the State's statutes, which establish an external review process. Alaska Statute 47.10, Article 5 specifically creates a Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning and prescribes the duties, appointments, and reporting requirements of the panels.

There also remains a perception among foster care providers, guardians ad litem, court system personnel, and the general public that DFYS' internal reviews do not achieve real permanency planning for children and there continues to be widespread support for citizens' review panels. Because of this perceived need, we believe that the Anchorage pilot project in citizens' panels should be continued until June 1997 to gather data to determine the panels' effectiveness. The pilot project needs to implement a system that meets federal requirements and achieves real permanency planning for children. Effectiveness can be measured by the length of time children remain in foster care and by savings associated with children no longer being part of the foster care system.

If the data from the pilot project shows that citizens' review panels are effective, then decisions need to be made on whether and how to expand the panels to other regions in Alaska. Also, if the citizens' reviews prove to meet federal requirements, DFYS will be able to stop their internal review process and concentrate their resources on case management. DOA should pursue the possibility of receiving federal funding for the activities of the citizens' panels.

Recommendation No. 2

DOA and DFYS should work together to create a reliable database and software program that provides management reports that can be used to track individual cases in an efficient manner and be used to determine the effectiveness of case reviews for permanency planning.

Regardless of whether case reviews for permanency planning are done internally by DFYS or externally by citizens' review panels, it is important that the effectiveness of the case reviews be determined. There needs to be a computer system either in DOA or in DFYS to track information about how long children have been out-of-home, the number of cases reviewed, and the eventual placement of the children.

While DFYS has a database on which information on its cases is kept, this database has not been used as a management tool for permanency planning case review. The database is set up by families rather than by child so it is not easy to generate reports that provide information on a child's placement and length of time in each placement situation. DFYS refers to its finally passing a Title IV-B of the Social Security Act audit as evidence of the effectiveness of its internal review system. The DFYS system, however, does not provide all the necessary information to demonstrate an effective internal review. The database does not provide information on the number of children who have been permanently placed as a result of a review or in cost savings generated by children who are no longer in foster care.

The Anchorage pilot project in citizens' review panels will need to determine its effectiveness by the number of children who are permanently placed and any resulting cost savings by the children no longer being in foster care. Ideally, rather than DOA having the expense of developing their own database to generate this information, DFYS' database could be updated so that management reports on review effectiveness could be available. It would also be of great value to compare recommendations made by DFYS' internal review to permanency planning recommendations made by Anchorage's pilot panels and see which form of oversight results in more effective and timely permanent placement for children.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

Limited Analysis

The following analyses of board activities relate to the public need factors defined in the "sunset" law, Alaska Statute 44.66.050. These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive, but address those areas we were able to cover within the scope of our review.

The extent to which the board, commission, or program has operated in the public interest.

The Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning (the panel) has never had an opportunity to demonstrate how it could operate in the public interest, because the program has never been fully implemented. However, there was widespread legislative support for the panel at the time of the bill passage and there continues to be both legislative and public interest in the need for the panel.

The bill, which was introduced in the house, had wide bi-partisan support. In addition to the prime sponsor who was republican, there were 11 co-sponsors with members from both the democratic and republican parties. The bill passed the house with a vote of 34 in favor, 3 excused, and 3 absences. The bill passed the senate with 16 in favor and 4 absences. One of the co-sponsors stated that it is rare to get that kind of consensus on an issue like child foster care that is so explosive.

The prime sponsor of the bill explained that there had been growing concern in the legislature about the lack of real oversight in children's welfare. There did not seem to be a mechanism in place to monitor a child's progress through the system. An early foster care review demonstration project was conducted in Anchorage in 1988 and funded by the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. The project highlighted some systemic problems at the Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS) which included a high turnover of social workers in DFYS, children had multiple foster care placements, and DFYS often had a large number of previous reports of abuse and neglect before taking any action.

The National Association of Foster Care Reviewers reports in *An Overview of Citizen Involvement in Foster Care Review* that other states who had the same problems created Foster Care Review Boards and felt that they had seen obvious benefits. Those states reported that case plans were being written, children were not languishing in the system but were being placed or returned to families sooner, and there was an overall savings to the system as more children were no longer in state custody.

The prime sponsor said that there is a fragile system to assist children. Cases are sealed by the court to protect the confidentiality of children and parents which results in a cloak of

confidentiality. Although there are many layers to assist children, the cloak of confidentiality causes fragmentation and lack of communication between the various elements. She did not want to scuttle everything and start over, but wanted instead to connect the existing elements. She saw the panels as a means to bring all the parties involved in the child's welfare together.

As explained in following sections, the panels were never implemented to the extent that external case reviews were held. Instead, DFYS has continued to conduct internal case reviews. Guardians ad litem who have had recent experience with DFYS' internal reviews report that they are superficial paperwork reviews rather than achieving real permanency planning for children. This perception seems accurate as DFYS has not had adequate resources to devote to case review. DFYS has not provided a clerical staff to handle sending out case review notices to interested parties. The lack of a clerical staff means that already overworked social workers have to send notice. These parties complain that they either do not receive notice or receive it too late to attend the meeting. When interested parties do attend, two hours may be necessary to achieve real dialogue and understanding on everyone's part but each review is limited to half an hour. In addition, DFYS' computer database does not provide information that can be used as management tools for case reviews.

There continues to be widespread support for citizens' review panels. Foster care providers, members of the court system, and guardians ad litem all express a need for external reviews conducted by community members. The guardians ad litem, who are appointed by the court to represent the best interest of the child, offered their perspective on how external panels could improve the case review system. Suggested benefits include:

- ◆ It would raise community awareness and education on what happens to children in state custody.
- ◆ Community members who have an understanding of the issues could document and lobby for needed changes and funding.
- ◆ The case reviews need to be more coordinated with the court; sometimes the two seem completely divorced.
- ◆ The citizens' reviews would have to eventually take over the DFYS review function and this would free up social workers so that they could do better case management.

A Master of the Children's Court offered additional perspective on how external panels could improve the case review system. He explained that courts do not have as much power as people think. Courts can make DFYS accountable to follow its case plans, but the court cannot order DFYS to make certain placements. Courts are limited by the rules of evidence; the court can only hear what is presented and DFYS' internal reviews do not become part of what the court hears. However, citizens' reviews could be entered into the court package by the guardians ad litem. The external panels can ask the type of probing questions that the court cannot. The citizens' reports could become important in that they will highlight any breakdown in the process to assist the child.

The extent to which the operation of the board, commission, or agency program has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resource, and personnel matters.

As stated previously, the panel was never fully implemented. After the bill was signed into law, Governor Cowper began the process of appointing people to the state and local panels. By December of 1990 the state panel had been formed and the first meeting of the panel was held in Anchorage. The two-day meeting included discussion on hiring an executive director, training needs for the panels, and the design of the review process. A second meeting was held later in the same month by teleconference. At this second meeting, the past president of the National Association of Foster Care Reviewers offered advice for establishing Alaska's panel system based on the experience of her state of Nebraska. The third meeting of the panel which had been scheduled for January 1991 was never held.

The new executive administration that had taken office had campaigned on a philosophy of streamlining government. One aspect of streamlining government was to eliminate any duplication in program services. The newly appointed commissioner of the Department of Administration (DOA) felt that the Citizens' Review Panel for Permanency Planning would not be necessary if DHSS was doing its job adequately. In the early months of 1991, the commissioner of DOA felt that he and the commissioner of DHSS had reached an agreement that the panels would not be implemented and that DHSS would handle child case reviews internally.

The panels, which were housed in DOA, were told that they could not spend any additional funds. An administrative assistant, who had already been hired, continued to draw her salary for a few additional months. There had already been some expenditures for travel and honoraria for the one Anchorage meeting and small expenditures for supplies. By the end of fiscal year 1991, only \$36,500 had been spent against an appropriation of \$570,800.

For fiscal year 1992 the legislature reappropriated the unexpended and unobligated balance of the 1991 appropriation. However, the governor used his power of line item veto to eliminate this funding for the panels. There was no funding requested for the panels in fiscal year 1993. Because of the lack of funding provided for the panels, there were no additional meetings and no case reviews were held from January 1991 through June 1993.

In fiscal year 1994 DOA has received \$125,000 *"to fund partial implementation of external permanency planning of DFYS clients as directed in AS 47.10.400-490."* The deputy commissioner of DOA plans to establish a pilot project in Anchorage with possibly three local panels. For the time being, there will not be a state panel established. The deputy commissioner plans to have her panels receive their primary training by the Office of Public Advocacy. DFYS will also be asked to provide some training and the court will be asked to discuss the court process.

The pilot project is to demonstrate the feasibility of external reviews and to provide sufficient data to determine what impact the panels would have on permanency planning. It is the goal

of the pilot project to get the most number of reviews done as possible while still meeting the objectives of a meaningful involvement of all interested parties. For this reason, the deputy commissioner plans to have the panels meet three days a week and review four cases each day. DFYS internal reviews are held four days a week with each case only scheduled for half an hour.

The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has recommended statutory changes that are generally of benefit to the public interest.

Due to the lack of funding for the panel, there have not been any statutory changes recommended.

The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effect of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service that it has provided.

Due to the lack of funding for the panel, interested persons have not been able to use the panel as a forum to discuss the effect of regulations.

The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

The public has not had the opportunity to be involved in making regulations and decisions.

The efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the board, commission, or agency filed with it, with the department to which a board or commission is administratively assigned, or with the Office of the Ombudsman have been processed and resolved.

Naturally, since the panels were not established, there have been no complaints filed about its activities. However, eighteen complaints handled by the Office of the Ombudsman regarding DFYS since the date the panels should have been effective were directly related to the involvement of interested parties and communication of results in regards to permanency planning. The statutes establishing the panels were specifically designed to address problems in these areas. These eighteen complaints might have been avoided had the local panels been conducting the case reviews instead of DFYS.

The extent to which the board or commission which regulated entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public.

Given the nature of the panel, this element of the public need analysis is deemed not applicable to the panel's activities.

The extent to which state personnel practices, including affirmative action requirements, have been complied with by the board, commission, or agency to its own activities and the area of activity or interest.

Given the nature of the panel, this element of the public need analysis is deemed not applicable to the panel's activities.

The extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting, or other changes are necessary to enable the agency, board, or commission to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.

DOA needs sufficient funds appropriated to allow it to gather data from its Anchorage pilot project for three years. The pilot project should provide the financial data necessary to determine how much it could potentially cost to create external local panels throughout the State. We believe that DOA's approach of starting in Anchorage and slowly expanding to other communities is reasonable.

Alaska needs to study the possibility of receiving federal funding for the external panels. If the local panels are eventually established throughout Alaska, we expect the cost of the program may exceed \$1 million. There would need to be money assigned to hire an administrator and a clerical support system to schedule meeting times and places. There needs to be a management information system in either DOA or DFYS to track information about how long children have been out-of-home, the number of cases reviewed, and the eventual placement of the children.

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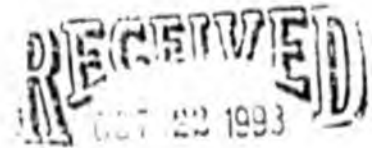
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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October 22, 1993

Mr. Randy Welker, CPA
Division of Legislative Audit
P.O. Box 113300
Juneau, AK 99811-3300



LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

Dear Mr. Welker:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to your recommendations concerning the sunset review of the Citizen's Review Panel for Permanency Planning. We appreciate the thorough review by your staff.

Recommendation No. 1

The legislature should extend the Citizens' review Panel for Permanency Planning's (the panel's) termination date to June 30, 1997, with the provision that sufficient funds be appropriated to allow the pilot project in Anchorage to perform reviews that can be used to evaluate the economic feasibility and rate of success for citizens' reviews.

Response:

External reviews of children in foster care are scheduled to begin under the project the first week of December. While the expectation is that many reviews can be accomplished, that will not be known until the panel members are assembled and a time commitment can be obtained. We agree that there should eventually be no duplication of reviews by DFYS and the external review panels and federal funding should be available to the agency completing the review. This department recommends the continuation of the model project for an additional year. This will provide the opportunity for multiple reviews of some of the same children and given better data for evaluation of the model project for broader implementation, if warranted.

Randy Welker

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October 22, 1993

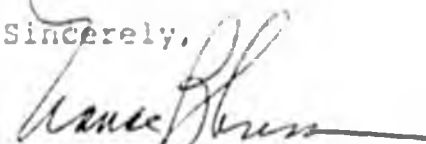
Recommendation No. 2

DOA and DEYS should work together to create a reliable database and software program that provides management reports that can be used to track individual cases in an efficient manner and be used to determine the effectiveness of case reviews for permanency planning.

Response:

DOA agrees that tracking outcomes is very important.

Sincerely,



Nancy Bear Usura
Commissioner

NBU/nl

cc: Dr. Theodore Mala
Commissioner
Department of Health & Social Services

Roberley Waldron
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Administration

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

THEODORE A. MALA, COMMISSIONER

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October 15, 1993

Randy S. Welker
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee
P.O. Box 113300
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3300

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1993

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

Dear Mr. Welker:

Thank you for your letter of September 21, 1993, requesting this department's response to your preliminary audit report on:

**Department of Administration, Citizens' Review Panel for
Permanency Planning, September 1, 1993.**

This department takes no position regarding your recommendations concerning the Citizen Review Panels within the Department of Administration. However, I do welcome the opportunity to comment on inaccuracies and offer opinions in response to some of the information and recommendations regarding the Division of Family and Youth Services (DFYS).

We agree that the DFYS internal reviews do not fulfill the entire objectives of the State's statutes since they do not utilize a "citizen review process". DFYS reviews were established only to meet the intent and requirements of federal law.

While the federal law only requires that at least one person on the panel cannot be involved in provision of specific case service, all DFYS offices attempt to involve one citizen on each review panel. The Anchorage office conducts these reviews 3.5 to 4 days per week every week at the rate of 7 each day for a total of over 1,200 per year. This large number of reviews makes it difficult to recruit enough volunteers to have a community member at each review. In fact, having a community member present in 71% of the reviews is a sizeable accomplishment.

It is true that the case reviews conducted in Anchorage are, unfortunately, limited in the amount of time allotted to each one. Given the large number cases which must be reviewed each month, DFYS has not been able to schedule more time for each review. The reality is that DFYS has been scheduling and conducting reviews to meet federal requirements without the addition of any additional resources.

Randy S. Welker
October 15, 1993
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We will not dispute your discovery that most of the reviews did not project a likely date by which the child may be returned to the home or placed for adoption or legal guardianship. DFYS will issue a policy clarification and provide training to correct that oversight.

It is unfortunate that your staff did not discuss the capabilities of the division's data system with any of the key staff most knowledgeable about that system. The division's primary management information system, PROBER, does in fact track out-of-home care by individual child by care type. Time or duration in out-of-home care is available from the current system and various management reports that describe out-of-home care are published monthly. In addition, management information and reports are under development that will measure a number of parameters that will provide feedback as we implement a family centered focus. Reports are used at the local office level and provide social workers and supervisors with upcoming case review dates and placement history.

Your report suggests that DFYS alter its current data system to collect information for the current pilot project. The pilot project suggested will require a research approach to data collection if the questions posed are intended to be answered. If time in out-of-home care is one of the effectiveness parameters chosen and the intent is to show a statistical difference between "status quo" and the proposed review panel approach, there will need to be a structured, well-defined research effort implemented. It is from a research project perspective that the most appropriate choice for a database system will be defined. It is, therefore, premature to suggest that changing DFYS's current system is a likely alternative. The division's complex system was carefully developed, and is just as carefully adjusted, to meet a wide variety of needs, including federal reporting requirements. To suggest a costly change in that system to meet the needs of a demonstration project is incomprehensible. A more plausible scenario is the development of a specific information system (database), with linkages to DFYS's information system, that addresses not only the data needs of the research project but the management information needs of the program coordinator as well as the review panel itself.

The research you propose must also take care to account for gains already made by the division's internal review system. The attached chart indicates that foster care has been decreasing as subsidized adoptions and guardianships have increased. In short, the division has already improved efforts at permanency planning, and any research project must adequately account for programs and efforts already in place.

Randy S. Welker
October 15, 1993
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Our major concern, should this project proceed, is one of funding. \$100,000 of the \$125,000 funded for the pilot project was transferred by the legislature from the Division of Family and Youth Services. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. As I stated above, DFYS has established and been refining the internal review system with no additional funds but as an additional responsibility of existing staff. Those reviews must continue for compliance with federal law while the Department of Administration undertakes this project. The division simply can not incur the loss of any more funds to this project.

Sincerely,



Theodore A. Mala, MD, MPH
Commissioner