



**Washington State Supreme Court
Commission on Children
in Foster Care**

**12/11/17
1:00 p.m.
Reception Room
Temple of Justice**

Agenda

1:00 pm 5 min	1. Welcome and Introductions	Justice Bobbe Bridge (ret.), Co-Chair
1:05 pm 5 min	2. Approve minutes	Justice Bobbe Bridge (ret.), Co-Chair
Announcements		
1:10 pm 5 min	3. 2018 Commission meeting dates	Justice Bobbe Bridge (ret.), Co-Chair
Old Business		
1:15 pm 10 min	4. DSHS/Children's Administration Updates	Connie Lambert-Eckel, Acting Asst. Secretary Children's Administration
1:25 pm 10 min	5. National Adoption Date Update	Lorrie Thompson, Washington State Courts
1:35 pm 10 min	6. Reauthorization of Court Improvement Program Grants	Cindy Bricker, Administrative Office of the Courts
1:45 pm 20 min	7. Mockingbird 2018 Advocacy Agenda Overview	Lauren Frederick and Sabian Hart, Mockingbird Society
2:05 pm 15 min	8. FINS proposal	Laurel Simonsen, Center for Children & Youth Justice
2:20 pm 20 min	9. eQuality Pilot Update	Nicholas Oakley, Center for Children & Youth Justice Dae Shogren, Children's Administration
2:40 pm 5 min	10. Sex Education for Youth in Foster Care	Justice Bobbe Bridge (ret.), Co-Chair
New Business		
2:45 pm 25 min	11. Youth Villages – YVLifeSet Presentation	Kate Cantrell, Youth Villages
3:10 pm 50 min	12. Department of Children, Youth and Families Transition Updates	Ross Hunter, Secretary of the Department of Children, Youth, and Families
4:00 pm	13. Adjournment	Justice Bobbe Bridge (ret.), Co-Chair
	<u>Next Meeting:</u> March 19 th , 2018	



**Washington State Supreme Court
Commission on Children in Foster Care
May 15, 2017
Meeting Minutes**

Members Present

Justice Bobbe Bridge (ret.), Washington State Supreme Court, Commission Co-Chair
Ms. Jennifer Strus, Assistant Secretary, Children's Administration, Commission Co-Chair
Mr. Mike Canfield, Co-Chair of Foster Parents Association of Washington State
Judge Kitty-Ann van Doorninck, Superior Court Judges' Association (designee for Judge Michael Downes)
Mr. Sabian Hart, Foster Youth in Care Representative
Ms. Kristy Healing, NW Intertribal Council
Ms. Jeannie Kee, Foster Youth Alumni Representative
Ms. Jill Malat, Office of Civil Legal Aid (designee for Jim Bamberger)
Ms. Tonia Morrison, Parent Advocate Representative
Mr. Ryan Murrey, Executive Director, Washington State CASA
Ms. Joanne Moore, Washington State Office of Public Defense
Senator Steve O'Ban, Washington State Senate
Ms. Carrie Wayno, Attorney General's Office (designee for Bob Ferguson)

Members Not Present

Rep. Ruth Kagi, Washington State House of Representatives
Ms. Jeannie Kee, Foster Youth Alumni Representative
Ms. Jess Lewis, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (designee for Chris Reykdal)

Guests

Ms. Lauren Frederick, The Mockingbird Society
Ms. Jessica Hanna, Foster Parents Association of Washington State
Ms. Laurie Lippold, Partners for Our Children
Dr. Carl McCurley, Washington State Center for Court Research

Staff Present

Ms. Melanie Nadon, CCFC Staff Intern, Center for Children & Youth Justice
Ms. Nichole Kloepfer, AOC

Call to Order

Justice Bridge called the meeting to order at 1:06pm. She welcomed all Commission members and guests and invited everyone to introduce themselves.

DSHS/Children's Administration Updates

Assistant Secretary Strus began the meeting with an update from Children's Administration. She began by discussing the status of HB 1661, which creates the Department of Children, Youth and Families. She explained that the legislation has passed in the house and is still currently in Senator O'Ban's committee. She noted that, while supporters are still hopeful of its passing, it would not be expected to pass until the end of the session. In the meantime, CA has planned meetings with the Department of Early Learning to discuss the possible transition.

Asst. Secretary Strus also discussed the general state of the Department, noting that the Department is currently fully staffed but that hotel stays for youth are up. She also outlined the upcoming national Child and Family Services Review (CFSR). This review has a number of measures put together by the Federal government that each state is judged on. Asst. Secretary Strus explained that while she expects Washington to do reasonably well on most measures, the Department is anticipating doing poorly on the permanency measure. In response to this concern, the Department has been doing two things: 1) planning permanency summits in a few counties, including Grant County and Clark County, and 2) working with Casey Family Programs on Rapid Permanency Reviews in a few pilot counties, including Pierce County and Cowlitz County.

The Rapid Permanency Reviews have given insight into both the internal and external barriers to achieving permanency. One of the primary issues the Reviews have found is that many cases are unable to implement a parenting plan when it is necessary to do so. Ms. Moore asked whether there was a program in place that could help with the parenting plan issue. Judge van Doornick explained that there is a program, but that parenting plans are not the sole issue covered by the program. Ms. Morrison also explained that she had seen some programs using an LLP to specifically help families with parenting plans and Ms. Healing noted tribal courts have a similar model. Justice Bridge said that the parenting plan issue sounds like one that the Commission should talk more about specifically at a future meeting.

2016 Dependency and Timeliness Report

Dr. Carl McCurley, Director of the Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR), presented the findings from the 2016 Dependency and Timeliness Report. He explained that the report is a vehicle for providing transparency and accountability to the legislature with a high level of detail on particular cases. He discussed many findings from the report, including the dependency rates and the lengths of cases and dependency processes. To see the details of the Report, please visit the Publications page of the WSCCR website and download the Report.

Dr. McCurley broke down his analysis by county and specifically noted significant geographic variance across most measures. Dr. McCurley explained that he and the research team were hoping to understand more of what drives the regional differences in these findings in the future. Ms. Malat asked if the team had considered poverty rates as a possible explanation for the

regional differences. Dr. McCurley responded that they had not yet been able to break the analysis down by poverty rates but that they hoped to have the capacity to do so in the future.

In further discussing the timeliness of permanency cases, Dr. McCurley also noted a few key relationships between timeliness and outcomes. He explained that timely termination of parental rights leads to quicker permanency. But, he also noted that in regions where cases are pushed out very quickly, there are higher recidivism rates and so it is important to accurately define the timeliness for each outcome and process. Justice Bridge noted that the Commission had previously had a workgroup that worked on defining timeliness issues, including what “expedited” truly means in the context of dependency/appeals. Ms. Moore explained that the Court of Appeals was working on a similar workgroup. Justice Bridge asked if the Commission would be interested in reconvening the workgroup. Ms. Wayno said she would be interested and Dr. McCurley said that he believed that Mr. Matt Orme would also be interested in being involved.

ICWA Tribal Rights and Pro Hac Vice Rules

Ms. Healing of the Northwest Intertribal Council shared with the Commission a proposed change to Washington State Court Rules. She explained that the proposed changes stem from shortfalls in protections of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). The act allows the Indian custodian of the child and the Indian child’s tribe to intervene at any point in a State court proceeding for the foster care placement of, or termination of parent rights to, an Indian child. Each tribe typically designates a representative when intervening in these proceedings and the representatives serve a number of roles, sometimes as tribal Chairman, social workers, or in-house attorneys.

However, Ms. Healing explained that many of these representatives are being denied their right to intervene due to established law defining “pro se” and “pro hac vice” representation. There is established law that corporations cannot be represented “pro se”, or without an attorney. While Tribes are not corporations, some courts have been extending this rule to tribes and have been requiring that they have an attorney, which many tribes cannot afford. There are also issues with pro hac vice requirements that mandate that cases must have a state licensed attorney as the attorney of record on the case. This requirement means that tribal attorneys cannot represent an ICWA case in another state without paying fees to be licensed in that state.

There are some states which have largely resolved these two problems, including Nevada, which had a Supreme Court case ruling in favor of the ICWA and tribal rights to intervene, and Oregon, which passed a rule stating that no association with a local attorney is necessary for ICWA representation and that no licensing fee can be charged to an attorney representative.

Ms. Healing proposed that Washington State essentially pass the same rule changes that Oregon has passed. Justice Bridge asked what the vehicle for this change should be, noting that passing the change through the courts would only take 9 votes and could be feasible. Ms. Wayno recommended that the Commission be the vehicle for the proposal. Justice Bridge agreed and requested that Ms. Healing return to the Commission with a formal proposal.

Mockingbird Legislative Agenda Progress & 100-Day Challenges

Mr. Sabian Hart and Ms. Lauren Frederick provided an update to the Commission on the status of their advocacy agenda for this session as well as an update on Mockingbird's work on the 100-Day Challenges.

Mr. Hart began by sharing that the drivers' licensing bill (HB 1808) had passed, as did the bill regarding school credit transfer/accrual for foster and homeless youth (SB 5241), which had unanimous support from both the House and the Senate. Mr. Hart also noted that the other remaining priorities, including supporting the Mockingbird Family Model and providing legal counsel to all children and youth in foster care, looked positive and both were in the base budgets. He also discussed the non-legislative priority, comprehensive sex education for foster youth. Justice Bridge noted that the Normalcy Workgroup had agreed to take on this issue and that they would update the Commission on the progress for this issue. Mr. Hart also briefly discussed some emerging topics for next year's legislative priorities. These topics included housing, cultural competency in foster care, and increased support for social workers.

Ms. Frederick then discussed the 100-Day Challenges, which are an initiative put forward by A Way Home Washington (AWHW). The goal of the initiative is to prevent and end youth homelessness with targeted advocacy during a 100-day period. Because of the crossover of youth in foster care and homeless youth, Mockingbird has been supporting AWHW's efforts. Mockingbird youth have been serving on workgroups, as advisors, and helping with outreach efforts for the initiative.

Ms. Frederick and Mr. Hart then opened the floor for questions. Ms. Lippold asked about a concern with foster parents paying for car insurance. Specifically, Ms. Lippold explained that there was an issue with foster parents agreeing to pay for a youth's car insurance and then still being liable to pay that insurance even if the youth is no longer in their care. Ms. Frederick explained that this situation was certainly not the intention of the bill and that Mockingbird would be pursuing a clarification. Justice Bridge suggested that the Insurance Commissioner, Mike Kreidler, be contacted about the concern.

Mr. Canfield raised concerns about youth homelessness and the inability hold youth to prevent them from running away and thus putting themselves in danger. He explained that there are not enough secure CRCs to hold homeless youth who are picked up by police for minor issues like shoplifting and resulting in their being dropped off at shelters. Those youth often leave shelters and return to the streets, becoming exposed to further dangerous situations. Mr. Hart responded that Mockingbird youth still supported their policy priority of ending youth detention for status offenses. However, he said that it was reasonable to consider housing youth securely in other parts of detention facilities, fully separated from youth who are detained for other crimes, when secure CRCs are not an option.

Ms. Frederick agreed with Mr. Hart's sentiment and further explained to Mr. Canfield that Mockingbird is working towards a partnership with the Office of Homeless Youth to provide a feasible solution for Mr. Canfield's concerns. Justice Bridge noted that the Becca Task Force

should also be involved in these discussions because the Task Force has also been working towards a solution to this problem and similar concerns.

SB 5890 – Foster Care and Adoption Support

Senator Steve O’Ban spoke about SB 5890, a bill to increase foster care and adoption support in the state. Senator O’Ban explained that the state is facing a critical problem of retaining and recruiting foster parents and effectively supporting foster youth. He sponsored SB 5890 in response to these problems. The bill has several provisions, including expanding case aids for new foster care families, permitting expedited licensing available for previous families (prior to the completion of the home study), paying for legal services for parenting plans (or granting the authority to caseworkers to pay for such services), increasing the cap for adoption funds for older children, extending eligibility to the College Bound program, and repealing the TANF means test for non-parent caregivers.

Senator O’Ban explained that the bill had passed in the House during the Special Session and was now back in the Senate. He said that he felt confident that the bill would be passed in late June.

Foster Parent Bill of Rights

Ms. Jessica Hanna with the Foster Parents Association of Washington State shared her proposal for a Foster Parents Bill of Rights. She explained that she was motivated to create the proposal in response to the critical condition of foster care in Washington State. Ms. Hanna expressed concerns about the complexity and lengthiness of processes that foster parents must deal with, including termination of rights proceedings, conflicting interests of social workers and foster parents, and foster parent fears of retaliation.

The process for drafting this Bill of Rights began with Ms. Hanna connecting with foster parents on social media to gather feedback on their needs and concerns. She drafted the document, which she shared with the Commission, with support from Representative Dent and she is working with his office to create proposed legislation for the 2018 session.

Ms. Hanna then requested feedback from the Commission on the draft proposal. Ms. Malat expressed concerns about the rights and interests of children, which were not explicitly referenced in the document. Ms. Hanna agreed that those concerns were important and noted that she believed that foster youth also need a bill of rights. Mr. Murrey asked Ms. Hanna what other options she was engaging in to help resolve the concerns she had described. Ms. Hanna responded that she has been meeting with CA representatives and engaging with communities in regions like Kitsap County, but that she hoped this Bill of Rights would give her and other foster parents more negotiating power in those meetings and engagements. Ms. Moore than said that she agreed that foster parents certainly had unmet needs and that the proposal raised some good points, but that she had concerns about some of the provisions undermining the purpose of the system, which is ultimately to reunify families. Further discussion was continued.

New Business

Commission members were asked if there was any new or old business that should be discussed. Mr. Canfield shared with the Commission that FPAWS had just completed their annual conference. He noted that it was their biggest conference ever, having over 600 kids present and

providing 2,000 training hours. There will be another training session in September to accommodate more interested parties.

Adjourned at 3:40pm by Justice Bridge.

Re: Continuing of Useful Resources to States Act or COURTS Act (H.R. 4461)

Dear _____:

I am writing to ask for your support of the Continuing of Useful Resources to States Act or COURTS Act (H.R. 4461). For your information, I enclose a resolution, *In Support of Reauthorization of Court Improvement Programs*, recently adopted by the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of State Court Administrators.

The legislation reauthorizes the three Court Improvement Program (CIP) grants through FY 2022 at the current \$30 million level. The three CIP grant programs are critical for state courts as they provide the only federal funds to state courts for improving state court oversight of abuse and neglect cases; and have been invaluable in assisting courts to improve and expedite our processes and procedures. These funds have resulted in abused and neglected children moving more expeditiously to safe, permanent homes and improved outcomes for children in need of protection. Our work, however, is not complete, so the reauthorization of these funds will allow us to continue our work to improve results for these children.

(Insert a brief description highlighting an example of two related how your state has benefited as a result of the funds,)

I look forward to working with you to implement reforms that benefit children who come to the attention of the child welfare system and to continue to explore additional improvements on their behalf to ensure they all have safe, permanent families.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. If you need additional information or assistance, please feel free to contact me or Kay Farley at the National Center for State Courts. Ms. Farley can be reached at (202) 684-2622 or kfarley@ncsc.org.

Sincerely,

c: Kay Farley
Enclosure



WAYS AND MEANS CHAIRMAN KEVIN BRADY

H.R. 4461 “Continuing of Useful Resources to States Act” or “COURTS Act”

To continue supporting state courts in the handling of child welfare cases
Sponsored by Chairman Brady (R-TX)

This bill would:

- Extend and fully fund the Court Improvement Program (CIP) at \$30 million annually to provide grants to the highest court in any state operating a Title IV-E child welfare program.

Cost: CBO estimates this bill has no cost. The necessary \$200 million to fully fund CIP going forward is offset by a reduction in the TANF Contingency Fund, a fund intended for states during economic downturns.

Support:

- This bill is supported by Texas’ Supreme Court Chief Justice Hecht, the Conference of Chief Justices, and Conference of State Court Administrators.

Background:

The Court Improvement Program (CIP) funds are delivered to states through formula grants to the highest court in the state. These funds provide necessary resources for courts to make improvements in their handling of child welfare-related proceedings. Children across the country have benefited from this funding, as courts have been able to improve and expedite the processing of child abuse and neglect cases with the goal of placing children in permanent and safe homes and improving outcomes for children and families.

These grants are designed to:

- **Train judges, attorneys, and legal personnel** in handling of child welfare cases;
- **Increase timeliness of court decisions** regarding the safety, permanence, and well-being of children (through collection and analysis of relevant data); and
- **Improve engagement of families in court proceedings** related to child welfare generally, including proceedings concerning family preservation, reunification, or adoption.



2018 Legislative Agenda Preview

Sabian Hart-Wall, Olympia Chapter Leader – Mockingbird Youth Network
 Lauren Frederick, Public Policy & Advocacy Coordinator

2018 Legislative Agenda

Lead Priorities

Strengthening Extended Foster Care	Allow youth to enter EFC until age 21; expand eligibility to include youth in JRA and other facilities on their 18 th birthday.
Expand Passport to College Eligibility	Expand Passport eligibility to include youth in Tribal and Federal foster care, and ICPC.
End Youth Detention for Status Offenses (<i>Legacy</i>)	Reduce county-by-county disparities in Washington state, moving toward the goal of ending the practice of detaining minors for status offenses.

Collaborative Priorities

Create a Pathway in Services for Youth and Families	Create a legal pathway for minors to access shelter and housing services while working towards family reunification by combining the CHINS and ARY petitions into a new Family in Need of Services (FINS) petition.
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2018 Legislative Agenda

Support Priorities

Invest in Affordable Housing	Support housing partners in their advocacy request for a specific dollar amount for the Housing Trust Fund; ensure that youth and young adults are considered a priority subpopulation.
Improve Data Collection (<i>Legacy</i>)	Support our partners in requesting legislation to allow minors to consent to share personal information with the Homeless Information Management System (HMIS).


2018 Non-Legislative Agenda

Improve Access to Legal Rights Information for Youth in Care	Work with partners to develop a youth-informed website and/or app about legal rights for youth in foster care.
Implementation of New Department of Children, Youth, and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningfully engage youth in design, accountability, and oversight of the DCYF. • Expand the Mockingbird Family Model to recruit and retain foster parents and support youth in care.
Higher Education Access for Foster Youth	Meaningfully engage youth in current efforts to redesign and improve access to post-secondary scholarships and supports.



Improving foster care &
Ending youth homelessness

Lauren Frederick | Public Policy & Advocacy Coordinator | 206-838-6633
lauren@mockingbirdsociety.org

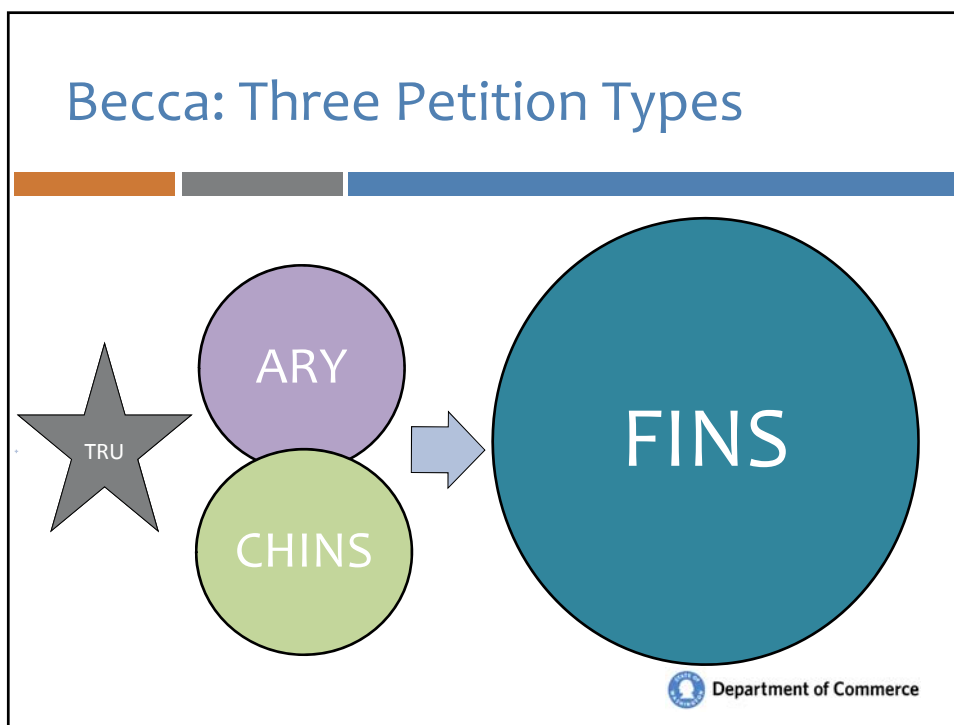


Department of Commerce

Family In Need of Services Crisis Intervention and Prevention

Melinda Giovengo, Youth Care
Regina McDougall, Office of Homeless Youth

Office of Homeless Youth CSEC
Statewide Coordinating Committee
November 7, 2017



After This Session

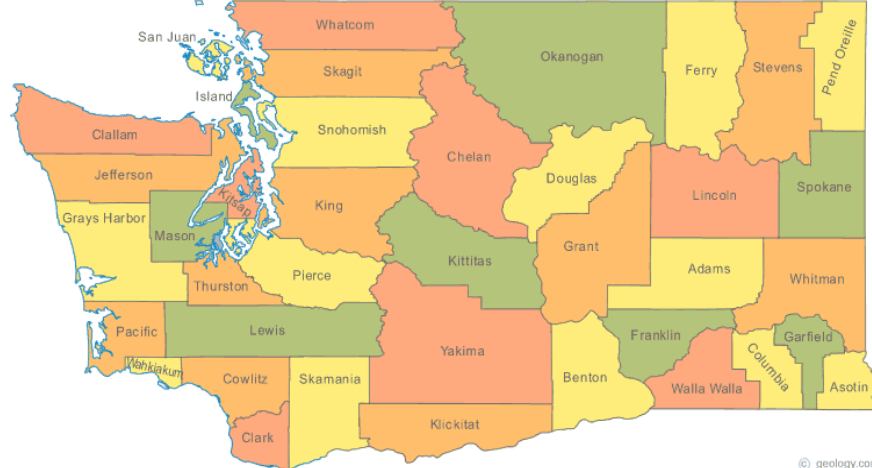
You will understand

- The **Family In Need of Services** Proposal
- **Strategy** behind the proposal
- **Funding** request for 2018 Legislative Session

Ways to Give Feedback



Statewide Re-Design



Stakeholder Input

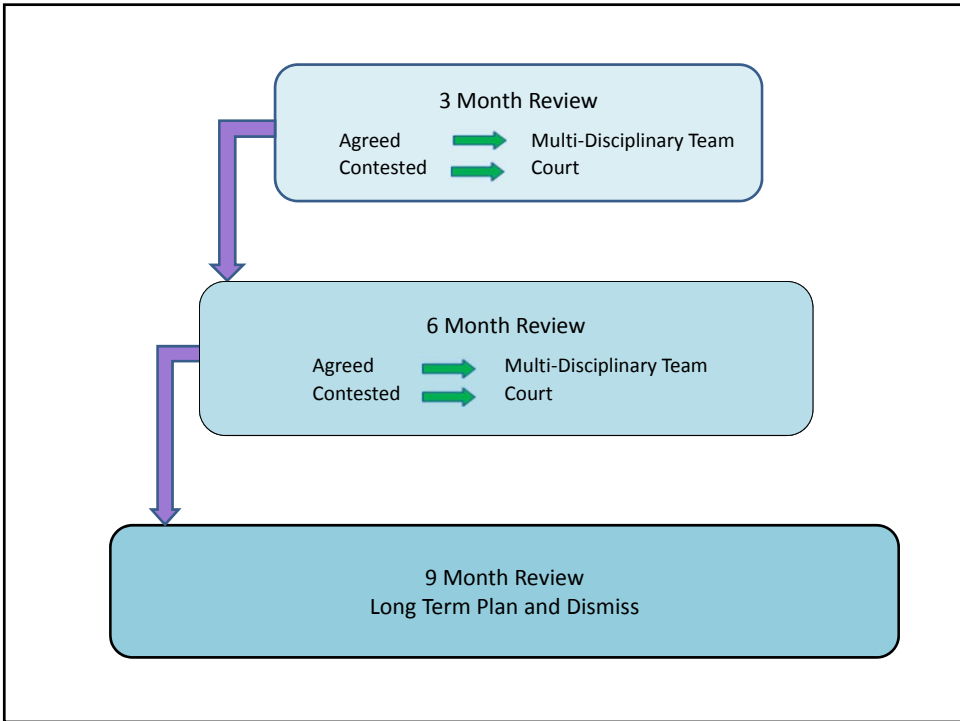
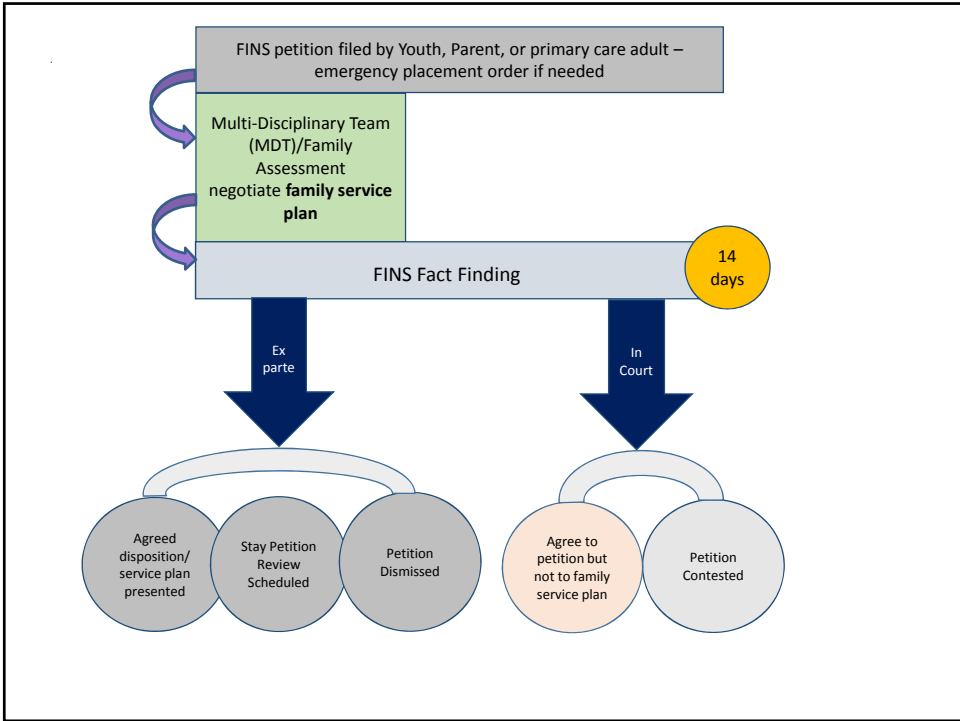
- Parents and Youth
- Local Government/Courts
- Service Providers
- State Government
- Legal Advocates
- Philanthropy
- Research Community
- Local Government Associations



FINS Highlights

- Uses the **existing statutory intent**, but enhances system-response
- Option of **temporary placement** at time of filing
- Placement in **HOPE/CRC** beyond default number of days for youth under a FINS jurisdiction
- Provides **case management** and access to **services**
- Encourages Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) as a way to create **family services plan** (replaces the family assessment)
- Limits use of **detention to warrants** for safety purposes, but not as a contempt sanction





Critical Features for Implementation

- Funding to local juvenile services departments for **case managers** and for **services**
- **Community Based Multi-Disciplinary Team** preference to negotiate agreed family service plans
- Strengthen role of existing **support system**
- Rollout considerations: **training** for case managers (mediation and facilitation)
- Consider **case management, evidence based programs, and quality assurance**




What's Next?

Phase 2 issues (list is growing)

- Increase capacity and variety of **shelter options**
- Youth **exiting detention** without parent willing or able to pick up
- Petition when youth are in **run-away status**
- Create additional **alternatives to formal confinement**
- Consider how families can access **services without a petition**/involving court system



	 Department of Commerce	
	<p>Contact with feedback or to find out how you can help</p> <p>Regina McDougall Office of Homeless Youth (360) 725-5067 regina.mcdougall@commerce.wa.gov</p>	
		<p>www.commerce.wa.gov</p> <p>facebook twitter</p>

DRAFT

Family In Need of Services – Crisis Intervention and Prevention

Case Management and Family Intervention Services

The Office of Homeless Youth is leading an effort to ensure there is a public system response for families in crisis that is accessible, on demand, and has the capacity to provide needed services to both youth and their parents. This effort is intended to strengthen families and prevent youth from experiencing homelessness.

For a variety of reasons, many adolescents, ages 12-17, experience homelessness because they are unable to live at home yet they are not served through the child welfare system. Because there is no public system clearly responsible for their safety and well-being, these youth fall through the cracks. Some, but not all, receive help through the patchwork of runaway and homeless youth services, such as drop-in centers, shelters, and transitional housing programs. However, these services are non-existent in half of the counties in the state. For those that are able to access services, many find the services too late for appropriate diversion or prevention, or inadequate to fully meet their needs.

There are other instances when a family experiences crisis because their child's behavior puts their health, safety, or welfare at risk. Parents currently have access to request assistance from the juvenile courts to stabilize their family, but the system does little to support the family's efforts. Currently, once a court approves a petition filed by a youth or family, there is no reliable support available in the form of case management or other services focused on the youth or family. It offers hope to families in crisis or youth in need of basic services, but does not deliver meaningful interruption to the underlying family issues that are at a critical point.

A large stakeholder contingent has organized to create a Family In Need of Services (FINS) proposal that details a prevention and intervention strategy for youth homelessness. Stakeholders represented in this effort include: parents and youth, state and local government organizations, service providers, advocacy organizations, and philanthropy. The proposal merges two existing petition types into one, referred to as the FINS petition, which offers case management support, services to address family crisis, and evaluation of system effectiveness in reducing youth homelessness.

Strengthening the Family Reconciliation Act

Over 20 years ago the Family Reconciliation Act created an expectation for families who experience crisis that Washington State juvenile courts would compel system support with the goal to support families and provide basic support for youth. The circumstances that call for court level intervention are (1) for youth who needed basic support services and (2) parents who request assistance in keeping youth safe.

The current system allows for petitions to be filed in juvenile court but falls short on delivering meaningful interventions to address underlying family issues. Too often this results in youth separating from their families and increases the likelihood that youth experience homelessness on their own.

The Family in Need of Services (FINS) proposal builds on the foundation and intent of the Family Reconciliation Act. The proposal includes **statutory changes**, operational enhancement through **case management**, access to **services**, and **evaluation** of effective intervention. The Office of Homeless Youth/ Department of Commerce has proposed statutory changes to RCW 13.32A and requested funding to provide local courts with case managers and family intervention services. The proposal also creates a long-term housing placement option for non-state dependent youth through a Responsible Living Skills Program (RLSP) operated by the Department of Commerce.

This proposal has been submitted as part of the Department of Commerce’s Decision Package and is undergoing review by the Governor’s office.

The proposal merges two petition types, the At Risk Youth and Child In Need of Services petitions, into a single Family in Need of Services petition that can be filed by either a youth, parent, or other suitable adult who is responsible for the care of the youth. The petitioning process is designed to compel a system response to support families in need of residential services and intervention support in order to divert youth from experiencing homelessness. The petition can be filed when there is family crisis such that the youth is at risk of harm and/or the family is in conflict to the extent they cannot safely reside together.

The FINS response system is community-based and family-focused, intending to maximize support that naturally exists in the extended family and community and engage families outside of the courtroom setting whenever possible.

The table below outlines the steps and timeline of the proposed FINS petition process:

Step	Action	Time (from petition filed)
1	FINS petition filed in juvenile court – emergency placement order <i>if needed</i>	n/a
2	Multi-Disciplinary Team convened by juvenile services case manager with the goal to create a family service plan	Between filing and FF
3	Fact-Finding options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed disposition/family service plan presented <i>ex-parte</i> • Agreed stay on petition presented <i>ex-parte</i> • Petition not needed and request dismissal <i>ex-parte</i> • Agree to petition but do not agree to family services plan – <i>hearing needed</i> • Contested petition – <i>hearing needed</i> • If needed – order extending temporary placement entered 	Within 14 days
4	Disposition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed disposition/family services plan presented either simultaneous with fact finding or within 14 days of fact finding presented <i>ex-parte</i> 	Within 28 days

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If family services plan is contested a hearing with a judicial officer is scheduled 	
*5	Review (scheduled when disposition or stay entered into court record)	Within 3 months
*6	Review	Within 6 months
*7	Review and Dismissal	Within 9 months

*If the MDT agrees to family service plan, then no court hearing necessary but review order can be presented ex-parte

Step 1 - FINS Petition Filed

A youth, parent, or other suitable adult can petition the juvenile court to request relief under an order on FINS. The legal considerations for the requested relief are whether the youth has demonstrated behavior that risks their safety and well-being or the youth is in need of housing or services.

When a FINS petition is filed, the petitioner may request an immediate placement order. The temporary order on placement is valid for fourteen judicial days pending a fact finding hearing. If placement out of the home is requested by the youth, but is disputed by the parent, then the judicial officer will consider facts, the petition, and collateral information gathered by the juvenile services case manager to determine if out of home placement should be ordered pending the fact finding hearing. If placement out of the home is agreed between the parties then the order can be presented ex-parte to a judicial officer.

The order on placement might include general conduct rules and conditions (i.e. curfew, school attendance, assessments or appointments). At the time of filing, a juvenile services case manager and an attorney to represent the youth are appointed. The parent is notified of their right to be screened for appointment of an attorney or their right to be represented by an attorney.

Step 2 - Multi-Disciplinary Team/Family Assessment

The juvenile services case manager assigned to a case will make personal contact with the youth and the parent. The family services plan must be complete within fourteen days after the petition is filed. The case manager will inquire about individuals who represent a positive influence in the family as a consideration of convening a multi-disciplinary team (MDT). It is within the discretion of the case manager, after consultation with the youth's attorney, to determine whether a MDT is a realistic way to negotiate a family services plan. The MDT is the strongly preferred method for creating a family services plan, however, if not possible the family services plan can be negotiated with the parties and assigned attorneys.

The value of a MDT is a meditated, community-based and family-focused engagement that results in a full or partially agreed family services plan (aka disposition plan). Even though families who access a FINS petition are in crisis and under significant stress, they still have family or community resources. A skilled facilitator can help participants think creatively around one central mission, supporting the family even if the youth resides outside the family home. If a family is not engaged, an

MDT demonstrates commitment to a young person that their quality of life is important and there is a team of individuals who are interested in their long term well-being.

The juvenile services case manager will convene and facilitate the MDT meeting. The express goal of the MDT is to design a family service plan that outlines three basic elements.

1. Placement
2. Services and assessments (individual and/or family)
3. Conduct of youth and parent/s (curfew, schools, behavior, participation in services)

If the MDT is not possible, the juvenile services case manager will make personal contacts with the youth, family, and collateral contacts to draft a family services plan. The juvenile services case manager will facilitate the family services plan which replaces the current statutory mandate for the family assessment.

Step 3 - Fact Finding

Fact finding is a court process that results in an order to be entered by a judicial officer either ex-parte or in court. The fact-finding will occur no more than fourteen days after the FINS petition is filed. There are five possible ways an order will be entered.

1. **Ex-parte:** Agreed family service plan/disposition plan presented by case manager to judicial officer and order on FINS entered, date scheduled for review
2. **Ex-parte:** Agreed stay on FINS petition entered and date scheduled for review
3. **Ex-parte:** Agreed dismissal of FINS petition presented and case dismissed
4. **In Court:** If the parties agree to the FINS petition but do not agree to the family services plan a hearing is held in court, on the record, with all parties present
5. **In Court:** If parties do not agree on the family service plan/disposition plan then fact finding hearing is held in court, on the record, with all parties present

If the petition is granted, the case should be reviewed at least every three months until dismissed. If status of placement, services, and conduct are agreed at the time of the scheduled review, preferably by the MDT, an order on review can be entered without a formal court hearing.

Step 4 - Disposition

The Disposition order will reflect the conditions listed in the family services plan. The Disposition order can be presented ex-parte to a judicial officer either at the time of fact finding or no later than fourteen days after fact finding. If agreed, the Disposition order can be presented ex-parte. If the parties do not agree with the family services plan, the matter is scheduled for a Disposition hearing in front of a judicial officer.

Steps 5 and 6 - Review

The juvenile services case manager will re-convene the MDT if applicable to review status updates on placement, services and conduct. If there is agreement in the MDT on a continued family service

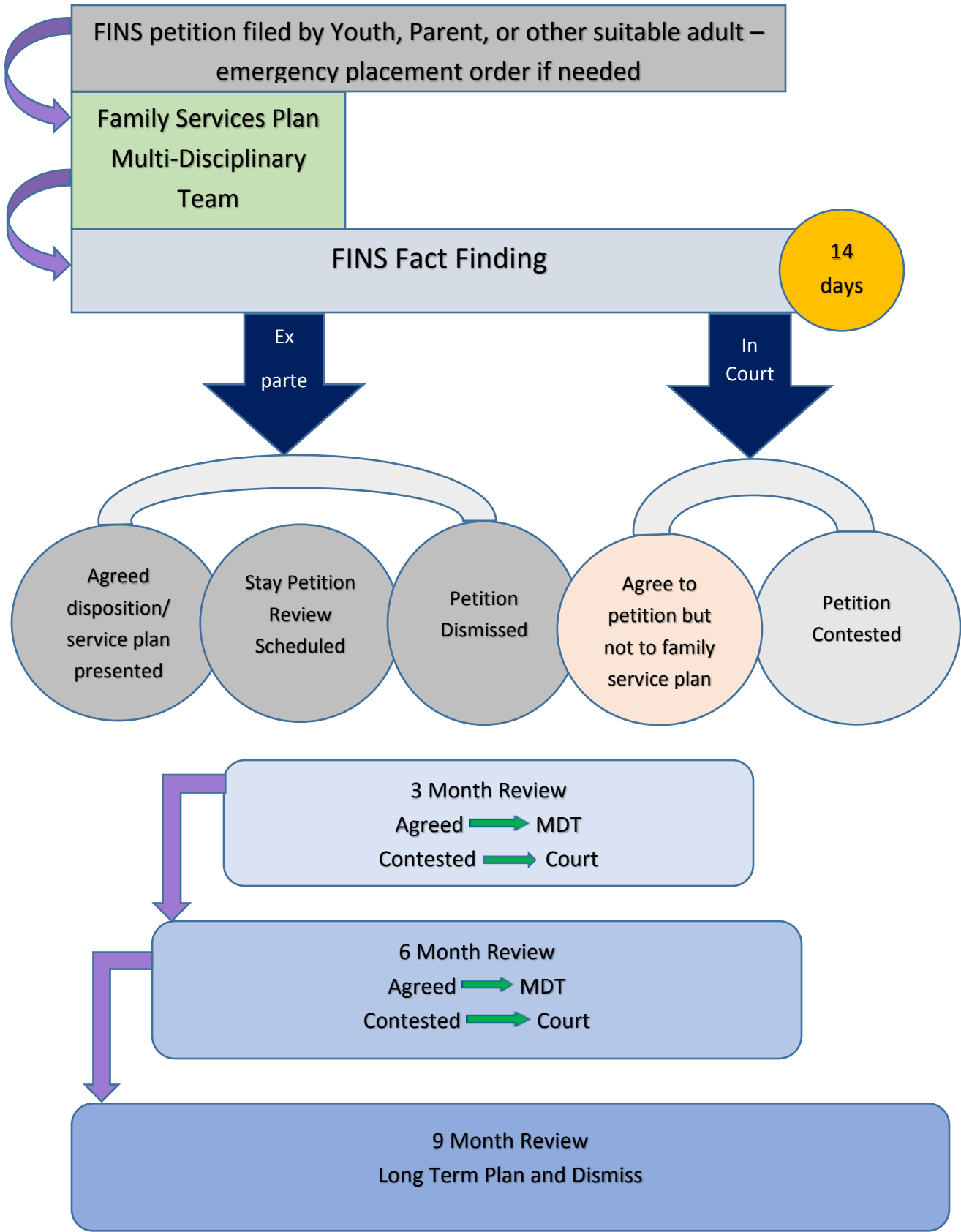
plan/disposition plan, an agreed order will be presented by the case manager ex-parte to a judicial officer. The MDT has the authority to modify the family service plan if agreed upon by the members.

If the placement, services, and/or conduct are not agreed to, the hearing will be held in court with status updates presented to a judicial officer.

Step 7 - Review and Dismiss

Nine months after an order on FINS petition was entered (aka fact finding) the case should be scheduled for review and dismissal. Again, the case manager reconvenes the MDT if applicable to review the progress and status of the family services plan, considering progress since the initial family disruption. The MDT should also consider the long-term plan for placement of the youth. If there is no agreement on long term support and placement, then a hearing in court should be scheduled. If there is agreement, the MDT has authority to negotiate and draft the agreement to be presented to a judicial officer to enter the order dismissing the FINS case.

The final order dismissing the FINS case will indicate the long-term placement plan for the youth: return home, 3rd party custody, guardianship, foster care, dependency, or other long term placement that may involve participation in the responsible living skills program (RLSP). If there is no agreement on placement, then the court may continue jurisdiction for up to 3 months to provide transitional support. At this point, all reviews will be scheduled in court, not the MDT.



FAMILY IN NEED OF SERVICES PETITION

Current	Future
2 petition types allowed under RCW 13.32A At Risk Youth and Child in Need of Services	Merge petition types to create a Family In Need of Services Petition (replacing 13.32A)
Petition filed in county where parent resides	Petition filed in county where petitioner physically resides
A case worker from Children’s Administration is assigned in Child in Need of Services cases only	A case manager from the juvenile court is assigned at the time of filing and provides support to the family throughout the duration of the case
Family Assessment is provided by Children’s Administration <i>before</i> petition filed in court (within 2 working days)	Replace Family Assessment with Family Services Plan , facilitated by case manager with preference given to Multi-Disciplinary Team *Family Services Plan: placement, services and conduct
Appointments and engagement between family and case worker or case manager scheduled primarily in office setting	Provides option and encourages appointments and engagement to happen in community setting when possible
All hearings in court and on the record – requires formal court infrastructure (judicial officer, bailiff, court clerk, court staff, etc)	Various options for agreed orders that can be presented to judicial officer ex-parte by case manager, encouraging options where no court appearance is needed *parties must go to court if no agreement reached
Little to no case management support to youth and/or family (ARY but not CHINS)	Youth and family have a case manager assigned to each FINS case
Little to no services offered to the youth and/or family	Youth and family have access to individual and family focused services , depending on needs identified in Family Services Plan
Length of stay in HOPE/CRC is limited via statute	Length of stay in HOPE/CRC, Host Home, or other approved placement is based on the needs of the youth under a FINS order and can be extended beyond current statutory limit
Juvenile confinement is available when a warrant is issued and can be used as a contempt sanction	Juvenile confinement is limited to be used as a result of a warrant (for safety) but not allowed as a contempt sanction (punitive)
Responsible Living Skills Program is for state dependent youth only	Responsible Living Skills Program beds available for youth under a FINS order
No research on system effectiveness	Research on outcome evaluation to determine system effectiveness ~ including specific measures on housing stability over time

eQuality Pilot Project

Overview and Timeline

The **eQuality Project** at the **Center for Children & Youth Justice (CCYJ)** began the pilot implementation of the **Protocol for Safe & Affirming Care** in 2017. The Protocol is a guide for the professionals, volunteers, and caregivers in Washington State's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. It builds the framework for providing safer and more affirming care to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning youth (LGBTQ+) in these systems and, in doing so, lays the foundation for improving the lives of not only LGBTQ+ youth, but all youth in these systems.

The pilot implementation of the Protocol—or **eQuality Pilot Project**--is a collaboration between CCYJ, King County Juvenile Court, Spokane County Juvenile Court, and Children's Administration. Together, these sites are the first to implement the Protocol and engage with a third party evaluator to assess the project's outcomes. The following are the key components of the Pilot Project.

Baseline Survey. In March/April 2017, pilot participants completed a baseline survey to measure their level of knowledge and skill with regard to LGBTQ+ youth.

Orientation. In April/May 2017, eQuality staff provided a short training on the Protocol, LGBTQ+ terminology, and the project's mission, vision, and principles.

Foundation Training. In May/June 2017, eQuality contracted with community based organizations that serve LGBTQ+ youth to provide a three-hour training to pilot participants. Both the orientations and trainings were followed by a survey to measure participants' perceived changes in knowledge and skill.

Core Team. Following the training, each site selected professionals to serve on a core team. The core team participates in monthly mini-trainings that build their capacity to serve as a resource to their colleagues, ensuring sustainability.

SOGIE Questionnaire. In November 2017, the pilot sites began administering a sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression (SOGIE) questionnaire to youth (*see reverse*). The primary purpose of the questionnaire is to ensure pilot participants can connect youth with services that meet youths' individual needs. The secondary purpose is to collect data on the SOGIE of youth in these sites.

Additional Training. In 2018, eQuality will provide follow-up training as needed to the pilot sites.

Focus Groups. In spring 2018, the Project's evaluator will conduct focus groups of pilot participants and, if possible, youth to collect qualitative data on the implementation of the Protocol.

Final Evaluation. In late spring 2018, the evaluator will complete its final evaluation report.

For more information, please visit <https://ccyj.org/our-work/supporting-lgbtq-youth/> or contact Nicholas Oakley, eQuality Project Manager, at noakley@ccyj.org or 206.696.7503 ext. 25.

Let's Talk About Who You Are

The following is a list of optional questions about who you are. While you may choose not to answer, your responses can help us make sure you and all other youth get the services you need. Please answer as many as you are comfortable with. It is okay to answer some questions and not others.

Your responses will be shared with an organization called the Center for Children & Youth Justice (CCYJ), but will not be connected to your name or identity. CCYJ will use the information to try to improve child welfare and juvenile justice for all youth. Otherwise, the person with whom you're completing this form will not share this information without your permission.

1. I am _____ years old.

2. I identify as: *(check all that apply)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> African American/Black | <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic, Latino or Spanish |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> Not listed above (please write in): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaska Native | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caucasian/White | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander | |

3. I consider myself to be: *(check all that apply)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Straight | <input type="checkbox"/> Not listed above (please write in): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gay or lesbian | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bisexual | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Questioning | |

4. I see myself as: *(check all that apply)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boy/Man | <input type="checkbox"/> Genderqueer/Gender non-conforming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Girl/Woman | <input type="checkbox"/> Not listed above (please write in): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trans male/Trans man | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Trans female/Trans woman | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer |

5. Others see me as (in terms of appearance, style, dress): *(check all that apply)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> More masculine | <input type="checkbox"/> Not listed above (please write in): _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Equally masculine and feminine | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More feminine | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to answer |

6. On my original birth certificate, I was assigned: *(check one)* Male Female

Additionally, please indicate if you identify/were identified as intersex: *(check one)* Yes No

7. Have you ever not had a stable place to live (couch surfing, in an unsafe place with a friend or family member, in a car or tent, etc) **or been homeless?** *(check all that apply)*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, with my family when I was a younger kid. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, on my own in the last few years. | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please describe briefly): _____ |

8. When thinking about your experience with juvenile justice and/or child welfare, how comfortable have you felt to be yourself? *(check one)*

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all comfortable | <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat comfortable | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly comfortable | <input type="checkbox"/> Very comfortable |
|---|---|---|---|

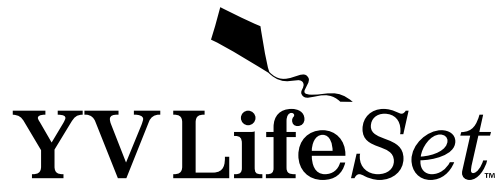
9. Are there any particular services or resources to which you would like to be connected?

To be completed by case worker or counselor

What is your job role?

Person ID: _____

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile Probation Counselor | <input type="checkbox"/> Child Welfare Case Worker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Detention Counselor | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |



A program of Youth Villages

YVLifeSet Program Model and Partnership Overview

Washington State Supreme Court Commission on
Children in Foster Care
December 11, 2017



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YVLifeSet History

- Mission: We help young people live successfully as independent adults
- Since 1999 we have served over 11,000 young adults
- Daily we serve over 1,100 young adults in the YVLifeSet program

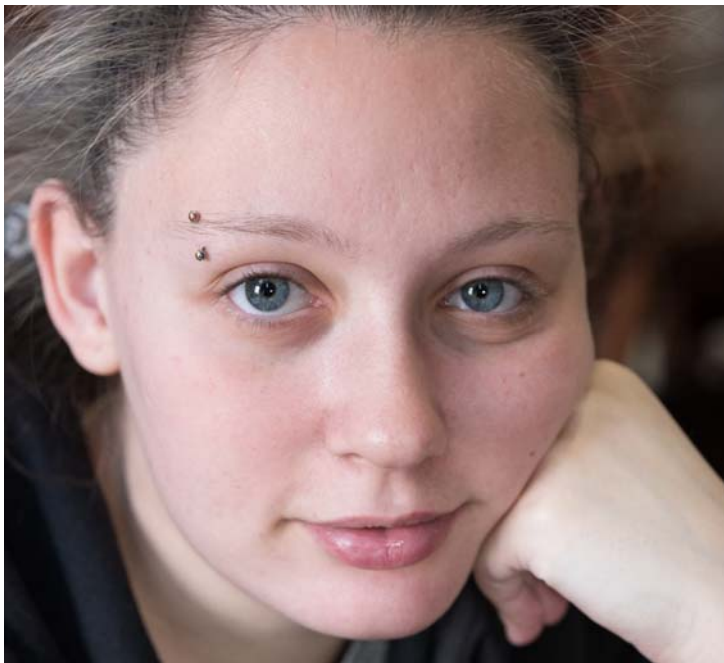
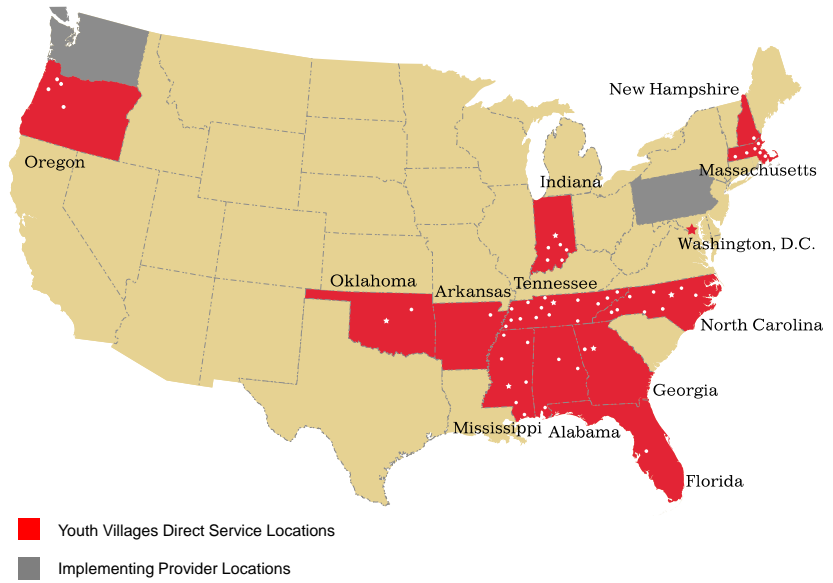


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Locations

YVLifeSet locations include:

- Georgia
- Massachusetts
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Tennessee
- Washington
- Pennsylvania



Program Overview

Intensive services
for transition-age youth

Participants are 17-22 years old

Systemic, community-based
approach

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Comprehensive Program Model

YVLifeSet specialists help young adults with:

- Education
- Housing
- Employment
- Life skills
- Physical and mental health
- Healthy relationships



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YVLifeSet Key Components

Low caseloads: specialists serve eight to 10 young adults

Minimum of one session per week: 24/7 on-call to young adults

Average length of service is seven to nine months

Formalized program model using best practice and EBP's to meet individual needs

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YVLifeSet Key Components

Highly structured weekly supervision and consultation process

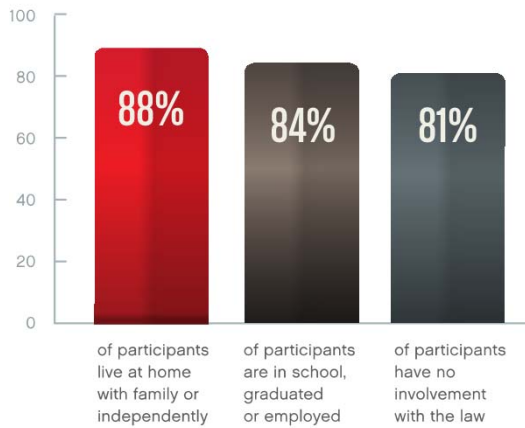
Comprehensive assessment and targeted service plans

Annual program model fidelity reviews

Outcome data collection at six-, 12- and 24-months post exit

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Success At One Year Post-Discharge



YVLifeSet follow-ups conducted at 12 months post-discharge through March 2017. Response rate: 42.0% (2,764 out of 6,586)



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Randomized Controlled Trial Methodology

A random assignment evaluation with a sample size of more than 1,300

84%
Response Rate



60%

received YVLifeSet services

40%

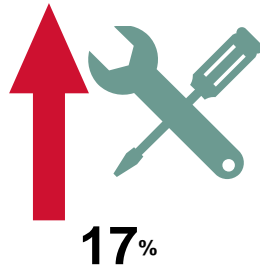
had access to usual community services

Data gathered at baseline and one year from participants and from administrative records (school enrollment and completion).

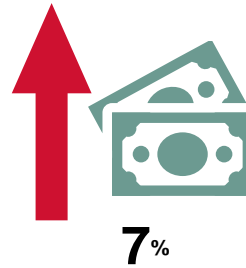
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Impact Study Results

Employment and Earnings



Employment



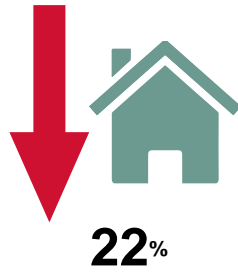
Earnings

Notable given that the program does not offer housing or substantial financial support

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Impact Study Results

Housing Stability and Economic Well-being



Homelessness



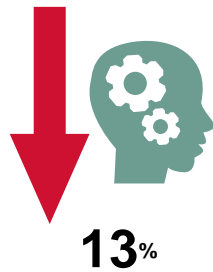
Hardship, lack of food, etc.

Notable given that the program does not offer housing or substantial financial support

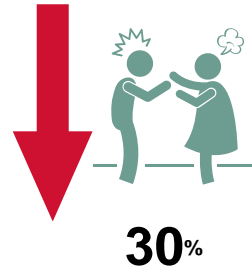
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Impact Study Results

Health and Safety



Mental health problems



Violent relationships

Notable given that the program does not offer housing or substantial financial support

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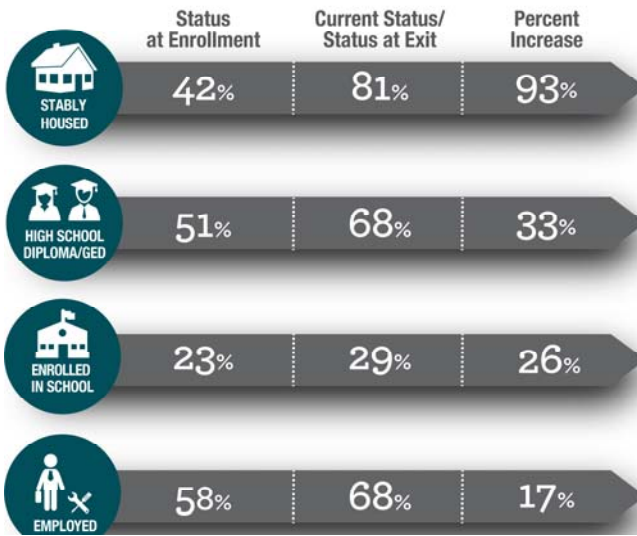
Accelerator YMCA in King County

- YVLifeSet program implemented by the YMCA with the support of Youth Villages
- Serving young people in YVLifeSet since June of 2016
- Target population includes young people ages 18-22 with a history of foster care experience and at high risk for homelessness



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N=45
Source: YMCA's EHR, June 2017



YMCA Program Results



Strong Model Fidelity and Positive Impacts in Key Areas of Wellbeing

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Next Steps for YVLifeSet in Washington State

- Sustain the current program being implemented by the YMCA in King County
- Build capacity to serve more young people in King County and in a new geography
- Continue to evaluate program model implementation fidelity and impacts



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Kate Cantrell

Regional Network Director, Strategic Partnerships
kate.cantrell@youthvillages.org

The YVLifeSet program serves young adults ages 17-22 who have been involved in the foster care, juvenile justice and mental health systems as young adults and who find themselves without the necessary skills and resources at this critical junction. To help them make a successful transition into independent adulthood, YVLifeSet provides young adults with the intensive community-based support and guidance they need. Program success is defined as maintaining stable and suitable housing, participating in an educational/vocational program, finding and sustaining a job, remaining free from legal involvement, developing healthy relationships, building a strong and ongoing support system, and developing the life skills necessary to become successful, productive citizens. YVLifeSet is voluntary and youth-driven; the program not only engages young adults in achieving their goals but also works with the young person's families and support systems to help ensure a more successful transition.



The largest program in the country showing positive impacts for this population across multiple areas

EVIDENCE YVLIFESET WORKS

In 2010, MDRC began recruiting more than 1,300 young people who had been in foster care or juvenile justice placements for a randomized controlled trial of YVLifeSet. The one-year impact findings, *Becoming Adults*, show that the program improved earnings, employment, housing stability and mental health, and reduced intimate partner violence. No other program for this highly vulnerable population has been shown to be effective in improving well-being across a wide range of outcomes in a large-scale, rigorous study. With evidence of what works for this vulnerable population, Youth Villages is committed to scaling this program nationally.

Our vision is for all 23,000 young adults aging out of foster care nationally to have access to comprehensive services that are proven to make a difference, as YVLifeSet is.

YVLIFESET EXPANSION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Youth Villages is expanding YVLifeSet not only as a direct-service provider but also through partnerships with local providers. There are many strong service providers across the country who are committed to transition-age youth and interested in delivering proven interventions to achieve the greatest impact. In select locations, we will train and support high-quality service providers to offer YVLifeSet. The network of providers will enable us to share best practices and collectively advocate for federal funding to support this vulnerable population.

In selecting partners, we look for strengths in the following areas:

- **High standards and quality**, as measured by implementation of evidence-based programs and rigorous tracking of outcomes.
- **Alignment on mission and values**, as measured by the organization's mission, leadership, commitment to transition-age young adults and services that are community-based.
- **Scale and capacity**, as measured by revenue, numbers of children and families served, geographic reach, and strength of relationships with state leaders, local foundations and referral sources.



Violent relationships



30%

Homelessness



22%

Mental health



13%

Economic hardship



13%

Earnings



17%

Employment



7%

“Youth Villages’ YVLifeSet program is the most effective of its kind in the country. We made this investment because of the organization’s proven track record of transforming the futures of America’s most vulnerable youth. By equipping these young adults with the tools they need to succeed, our entire community benefits.”

Elizabeth Phillips,
executive director of Phillips Foundation



PHILANTHROPIC SUPPORT

To support program growth, Youth Villages has raised philanthropic funding to offset program start-up costs in early years. Public payers (child welfare, probation/juvenile justice, mental health/managed care organizations) may request philanthropic matching funds with a commitment to achieving sustainable multiyear funding.* Philanthropic support is available for both Youth Villages-provided YVLifeSet services and Youth Villages-trained local partner-provided YVLifeSet services.

CAPACITY-BUILDING ASSISTANCE AND CONTINUED RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

With the goal of system reform, Youth Villages and its philanthropic partners offer additional supports for states and jurisdictions that enter into multiyear agreements for YVLifeSet services:

- Technical assistance on federal funding opportunities.
- Data analysis to support performance/outcome-based contracting.
- National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) survey administration.
- Participation in a gold-standard program evaluation.

INTEGRATING EXISTING SERVICES

Youth Villages believes that YVLifeSet can be used effectively to supplement and enhance existing services (e.g., case management, issuing independent living allowances and other financial assistance, partnering with housing providers, conducting intensive family searches, providing peer support, etc.) and is willing to discuss incorporating these services into the YVLifeSet service array.

**Please note that philanthropic support and capacity-building assistance are subject to negotiation at the time of entering into a contract and are contingent on a multiyear commitment for YVLifeSet at a reasonable scale, with the intent to expand the program.*

**For additional information, visit www.YVLifeSet.org or contact:
STRATEGIC.PARTNERSHIPS@YOUTHVILLAGES.ORG**



Founded in 1986, Youth Villages is a leading national nonprofit dedicated to providing the most effective local solutions to help emotionally and behaviorally troubled children and their families live successfully. We help more than 22,000 children and families each year from more than 20 states and Washington, D.C. Youth Villages’ Evidentiary Family Restoration® approach involves intensive work with the child and family, a focus on measuring outcomes, keeping children in the community whenever safely possible, and providing unprecedented accountability to families and funders.



Youth Villages is accredited
by the Joint Commission.

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DCYF Update

Secretary Ross Hunter
Department of Children, Youth, and Families

December 11, 2017

www.dcyf.wa.gov

1



Vision for Children

“Washington state’s children and youth grow up safe and healthy – thriving physically, emotionally, and academically, nurtured by family and community” (HB 1661, Sec 101).

www.dcyf.wa.gov

2



Vision for the Department

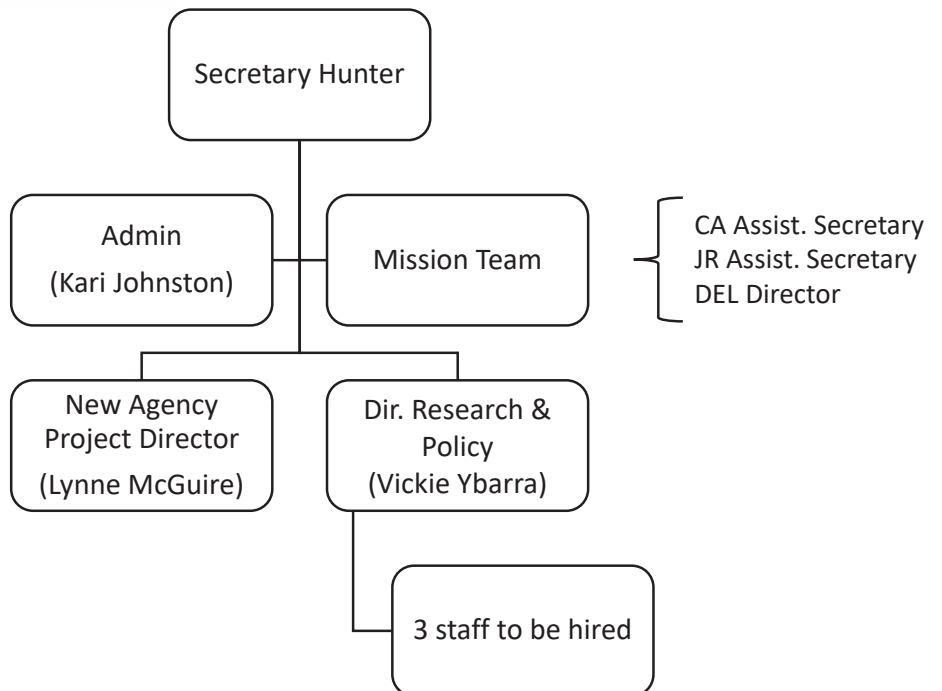
“...to improve service delivery and outcomes, existing services must be restructured into a comprehensive agency dedicated to the safety, development, and well-being of children that emphasizes prevention, early childhood development, and early intervention, and supporting parents to be their children’s first and most important teachers.” (HB 1661, Sec 1)

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DCYF Current Staffing Model

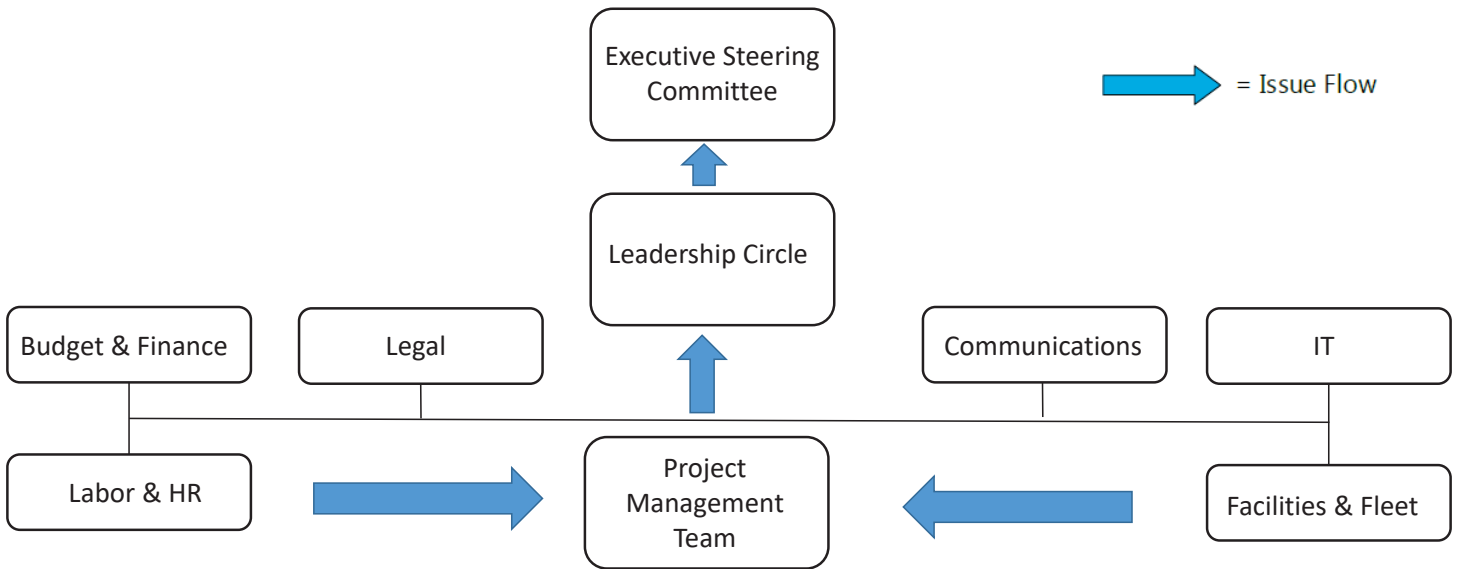


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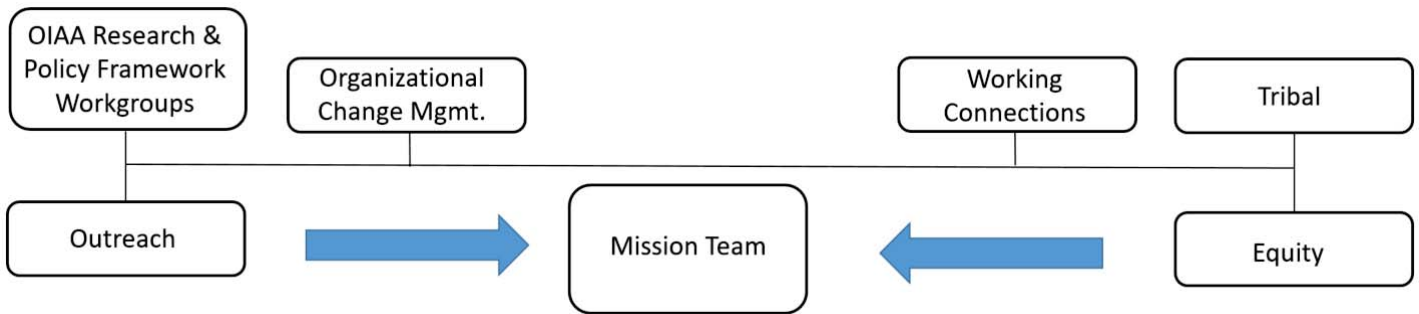
DCYF New Agency Project



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DCYF Mission Project



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Status Report Mission Project: OIAA/Research & Policy Framework

Work before 7/1/2018	Cross-Agency Workgroup	Staffing	External Assistance
1. Outcome Measures	Yes	Policy Analyst (1)	Convene Research Institutions (103(2))
2. Analytic Framework			
3. Assess Current Org Performance	Yes	Policy Analyst (2)	External Consultant
4. Integrated Services Approach	Yes	Foster America Fellow	
5. Government Coordination	Yes		Other state agencies, counties, school districts
6. Performance-Based Contracting	Yes	Policy Analyst (3)	External Consultant
7. Integrated Research Function	Yes		RDA, ERDC, WSIPP



Status Report Mission Project: Plan to Generate Outcome Measures

Education

Health

Resilience



Status Report Mission Project: Approach to Performance-Based Contracting Project

- Need to align client service contracts with desired agency outcomes
- Clarity on how the outcomes/outputs we're purchasing contribute to larger outcomes for children/families
- Leverage all our resources towards the outcomes we're trying to produce for children/families



Status Report Mission Project: Tribal Consultation

- Building on DSHS 7.01, 2017 Policy and Plans
- DCYF already engaged in process with tribes
- Meeting November 16th
- From that will produce a plan for how we develop consultation policy
- Update on that process in Dec 1, 2017 report



Status Report Mission Project: Outreach & Stakeholder Advisory

- Outreach –
 - Ross engaged in extensive outreach to staff and stakeholders
 - www.dcyf.wa.gov
 - Communications plan
- Stakeholder Advisory Function [Section 105(2)(e)]
 - Substantial efforts to design new advisory function for DCYF
- Detailed update on both in Dec 1, 2017 report

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Status Report Mission Project: Working Connections Child Care

- Goal: The CCSP will be integrated into the new DCYF structure and culture, while also maintaining a delivery system that continues to support families and provides consistent, accurate, and effective services.
- December 1st plan – recommendations for transferring responsibility of the Child Care Subsidy Program (CCSP) eligibility from DSHS to DCYF.
 - Transferring child care eligibility staff
 - Treatment of shared client data
 - IT systems
 - Phone systems
 - Staff training
 - Federal cost allocation

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Regionalization

- Right now in the thinking stage about regional service delivery
- Broad agreement from DCYF Mission Team we need regional alignment by July 1, 2018

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Oversight Board for Children, Youth, and Families

- **Section 101(9)**
 - General oversight over performance and policies of the Department
 - Provide advice and input to Department and the Governor
 - Initial report to Legislature and Governor due Dec 1, 2019
- **Phase 1** – OFCO identifies candidates for nomination to the board by the governor and convene the 1st meeting in July 2018*
- **Phase 2** – OFCO and Board establish: budget; location/office of the Board; structure of Board; hiring process for Executive Director and 1FTE

**If appointments made by ~May 1, 2018, DCYF will be able to do outreach and develop content to support July meeting*

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Oversight Board for Children, Youth, and Families – Membership

- 4 legislators
- 4 subject matter experts
- 2 tribal representatives
- 1 representative each from the following:
 - Governor’s office (non-voting)
 - Foster parent
 - An organization that represents the best interest of the child
 - Parent group
 - Law enforcement
 - Child welfare caseworker
 - Early childhood learning program implementation practitioner
 - Judicial

**Non-legislative members are nominated by Governor, approved by appointed legislators by majority vote, and serve 4-year terms*

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Oversight Board for Children, Youth, and Families – Powers

- Receiving Office of the Family and Children’s Ombuds (OFCO) reports
- Obtaining records from the OFCO
- Selecting its officers and adopting rules
- Requesting investigations by the OFCO
- Requesting and receiving information from the DCYF
- Determining whether the DCYF meets its performance measures
- Conducting and annual review of a sampling of provider contracts to ensure they are performance-based
- Conducting periodic surveys of providers, customers, parent groups, and external services
- Issuing an annual report

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How you can help...

- No major policy changes prior to Jan 2019
- Fund the Prevention DP
- Rumor management

www.dcyf.wa.gov

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Questions?

ross.hunter@dcyf.wa.gov
vickie.ybarra@dcyf.wa.gov
patrick.dowd@ofco.wa.gov

www.dcyf.wa.gov

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Governor

OIAA External Stakeholder Committee July 1, 2018

OIAA shall ensure that tribes, parents, families, kinship care providers, and foster parents are included in development of committee. Must also include ongoing consultation with tribes, families and a cross-cultural representation of communities of color.

Committee will advise on priorities for practice, policy, system reform, effective management polices, organizational culture, external partnerships, best practices, & on leveraging additional resources

Committee members shall include representatives from: Tribes, youth, communities of color, parents, foster parents, organization that represents best interest of the child, community-based providers, the business community, and from a philanthropic organization.

Office of Innovation, Alignment, & Accountability (OIAA) July 2017 through July 1, 2018.

Appointed Secretary, Ross Hunter, will oversee OIAA until July 1, 2018. The primary focus during this time is on developing and presenting a plan for the establishment of DCYF, including consulting with stakeholders in the development of this plan

Office of Innovation, Alignment, & Accountability (OIAA)

Secretary of DCYF to appoint director of OIAA July 1, 2018

Ombuds Oversight Board July 1, 2018

19 members (including Ombuds)—4 legislators, 1 non-voting member Governor's Office, 1 subject matter expert each from, EL, CW, JR; 1 current or former foster parent; 1 rep from advocate for child's best interest; 1 parent rep; 1 from LE; 1 CA caseworker; 1 EL practitioner; 1 expert in reducing disparities; 1 judicial representative (dependency), 2 Tribal representatives.

Senate & House to name legislators at the close of each odd-number session, all other members are to be appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the appointed legislators, and will serve 4 year terms.

Board has access to all relevant records from OFCO, can request investigations, etc. Will determine if DCYF is achieving performance measures, and annual review of provider contracts & grants to ensure they are performance-based, & assess measures in each contract, annual report to the Governor and the legislature on an annual basis beginning on December 1, 2019

Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF)

Children's Administration & Department of Early Learning to transfer July 1, 2018
Juvenile Rehabilitation to transfer to DCYF July 1, 2019

OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR CHILDREN YOUTH AND FAMILIES

Purpose (Sec. 101(9)(b))

Monitor and ensure that the DCYF achieves the stated outcomes and complies with laws, rules, policies and procedures pertaining to early learning, juvenile rehabilitation, juvenile justice, and children and family services.

Membership of Oversight Board (18 members) (Sec 101(10)(a))

- 4 Legislators- 2 senators and 2 representatives with one member from each major caucus
- 1 non-voting representative from the Governor's Office
- 4 Subject matter experts- Early Learning, Child Welfare; Juvenile Rehabilitation and Justice; Reducing Disparities in child outcomes by family income, race, and ethnicity
- 2 Tribal Representatives- One from western WA and one from eastern WA
- 1 Current or former foster parent
- 1 Representative from organization advocating for "Best Interest of the Child"
- 1 Representative from parent stakeholder group
- 1 Law Enforcement representative
- 1 child welfare caseworker representative
- 1 early childhood learning program implementation practitioner
- 1 Judicial representative presiding over juvenile/ child welfare proceedings

Oversight Board Appointment Process (Sec 101(10)(b) & (c))

- Senate members appointed by the leaders of the two major caucuses of the senate.
- House of representative members are appointed by the leaders of the two major caucuses of the house of representatives. Legislative appointments made before the end of the regular session during odd numbered years.
- Remaining members are nominated by the governor and approved by the appointed legislators by a majority vote and serve four year terms.

Oversight Board Administration (Sec 101(17)- (19))

- **Executive Director**- Selected by a majority vote of the oversight board. Serves as the chief administrative officer of the board and is responsible for carrying out the policies adopted by the board. Exempt from civil service law, and serves at the pleasure of the board.
- **Staff**- Not to exceed 1 FTE and appointed by the executive director.
- Board members receive no compensation but are reimbursed for travel expenses.

Powers of the Oversight Board (Sec 101(11) & (12))

Powers exercised by a majority vote of the Board include:

- Select officers and adopt rules for orderly procedure
- General oversight over the performance and policies of the DCYF and provide advice and input to the DCYF and governor
- Receives quarterly reports from the OIAA regarding the implementation of the DCYF (July 1, 2018 to July 1, 2019)
- Receive reports from OFCO
- Obtain access to all relevant records in OFCO's possession
- Request investigations by OFCO
- Request and receive information, outcome data, documents etc, from DCYF
- Determine whether the DCYF is achieving the performance measures
- Review DCYF decisions licensing compliance agreements that do not involve a violation of health and safety standards, with the authority to overturn, change, or uphold DCYF's decision
- Conduct annual reviews of a sample of DCYF contracts for services to ensure they are performance based and assess measures included in contracts

Duties and Responsibilities of the Oversight Board (Sec 101(9), (13)- (16), (20))

- First Meeting- On or after July 1, 2018.
- Immediately assumes the duties of the Legislative Children's Oversight Committee
- Assumes the full function of the LCOC by July 2019.
- Maintain confidentiality of information received from OFCO or DCYF
- Convene stakeholder meetings no less than twice a year to allow feedback regarding contracting with DCYF, the use of local, state, private and federal funds, and other matters related to DCYF's duties.
- Review existing surveys of providers, customers, parent groups, and external services to assess whether DCYF is effectively delivering services, and conduct additional surveys as necessary.
- Issue an annual report to the governor and the legislature reviewing DCYF's progress towards meeting performance measures and outcomes, and review DCYF's strategic plan, policies and rules. This report must be delivered by December 1st of each year, beginning December 1, 2019.
- work with the DCYF to develop the most effective and cost-efficient ways to make department data available to the public
- The Oversight board is subject to the open public meetings act (RCW 42.30)

OFCO's Duties and Responsibilities of OFCO related to the Oversight Board (Sec 101(9)(b))

- Establish the Oversight Board for Children Youth and Families
- Receive requests for investigation from the board
- Provide relevant information and records to the board
- Submit reports to the board

OFCO Plan to Establish Oversight Board

Phase I

- Decision Package submitted (Executive Director & FTE position, travel expenses)
- Contact stakeholder groups requesting 3 candidates for consideration of nomination and appointment to board (January 2018)
- Provide list of candidates to governor's office for nomination (Governor's selections by May 2018)
- Schedule first meeting of Oversight Board to be held in July 2018

Phase II

OFCO and Board establish:

- Budget
 - Location/office of the Board
 - Structure of the Board
 - Hiring process of the Executive Director and 1 FTE
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LEGISLATIVE CHILDREN'S OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE- RCW 44.04.220

Effective until July 1, 2018

Purpose

Monitor and ensure compliance with administrative acts, relevant statutes, rules, and policies pertaining to family and children services and the placement, supervision, and treatment of children in the state's care or in state-licensed facilities or residences.

Committee Membership

The committee consists of three senators and three representatives from the legislature. Not more than two members from each chamber shall be from the same political party. Members are appointed before the close of each regular session of the legislature during an odd-numbered year.

Powers

- Select officers and adopt rules for orderly procedure
- Request investigations by the ombuds
- Receive reports of the ombuds;
- Obtain access to all relevant records in the possession of the ombuds
- Make recommendations to all branches of government
- Request legislation
- Conduct hearings into such matters as it deems necessary