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Senate Fiscal Agency

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Senate Bill 109

Sponsor: Senator Jack Welborn

Committee: Criminal Justice and Urban Affairs

Date Completed: 3-1-89

SUMMARY OF SENATE BILL 109 as introduced 2-7-89:

Senate Bill 109 would create the "Children, Youth, and Family Services Act" to do all of the following:

- Create and specify the purpose of the "State Department of Children, Youth, and Family Services" (DCS).
- Specify the general duties and responsibilities of the DCS.
- Specify the funding responsibilities of the DCS.
- Create the "Office of Juvenile Justice" within the DCS.
- Create the "Human Services Cabinet Council".
- Require the establishment, by the DCS, of a "Local Office of Children, Youth, and Family Services" and a "Local Children, Youth, and Family Services Management Board" in each Michigan county.
- Create the "Office of Licensing and Regulation" within the DCS.
- Create the "Office of Recipient Rights" within the DCS's Office of Licensing and Regulation.
- Repeal and re-enact within the proposed Act several sections of the Social Welfare Act and the Mental Health Code.
- Make other provisions relating to: service delivery strategies,

children's rights, the transfer of employees, cooperation of other departments and executive agencies, and program transfers.

- Repeal certain acts and parts of acts.

The bill would take effect on January 1, 1990.

Creation and Purpose of DCS

The DCS Director would be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director would be exempt from classified civil service and receive compensation provided by the Legislature. He or she would be the Governor's special assistant on the problems of children, youth, and families and would serve as the chairperson of the proposed Human Services Cabinet Council.

The purpose of the DCS would be "to develop policies and provide services, in cooperation with other human services departments or agencies that contribute to the well-being of children, youth, and their families" based on the following principles:

- Services would have to strengthen families and family life, and be delivered in the context of a child's family "whenever consistent with the best

interests of the child".

- Services would have to be delivered within the "most normal" and "least restrictive" environment.
- A core of services would have to be uniformly available statewide on a voluntary basis whenever possible.
- Services would have to be based on a "family assessment and treatment plan designed to meet their particular needs and potential".
- Services would have to be based on need, not financial or categorical eligibility.

The DCS would be required to provide for the delivery of a core of services, including information and referral; central intake, initial assessment, and eligibility determination; family assessment and treatment planning; case management services; protective services investigation; crisis intervention; juvenile probation; emergency mental health services and advocacy services to other human services systems.

The core of services also would have to include all of the following types of treatment: individual, group, and family counseling; in-home detention; day care; parent aides; homemakers; juvenile detention; family and child shelters for behavioral and emotional crisis; adolescent parent services; respite care; day treatment; family foster care; group homes; secure and nonsecure residential treatment; independent living; adoption services; and community information and education.

The following core services would have to be provided by the DCS through its employees: informational and referral; protective services investigations; central intake, initial assessment, and eligibility determination; case facilitation; juvenile detention; training schools; children's psychiatric hospitals; and community information and education. The DCS would have to designate which other core services would be provided by DCS staff and which could be provided by contract. The DCS could not contract for service provision unless the service was available from a licensed community or residential treatment agency; the service provision was cost beneficial; and the

purchase of the service received DCS and local board approval.

General Duties and Responsibilities

The DCS would be Michigan's "primary entity...concerning matters of children, youth, and family services", and would have to do all of the following:

- Deliver the "high cost, low volume services" provided for in the bill, and coordinate with local boards and offices for the delivery of all other services provided for in the bill.
- Plan, develop, and evaluate services.
- Conduct, or cause to be conducted, necessary research to provide adequate and effective services and programs.
- Coordinate educational and informational programs to develop awareness of problems pertaining to children, youth, and families and encourage development of community programs to improve their status.
- Evaluate and recommend appropriate changes to statutes, court rules, and funding arrangements related to children, youth, and families, in order to ensure equity in the availability of services.
- Monitor and evaluate services and programs, make recommendations, and monitor necessary corrective action to improve services and programs.
- Consolidate research, policy, and program development and evaluation activities for services.
- Establish and interpret policy for services administered by the DCS.
- Develop and implement standard reporting methods on service recipients.
- Develop and operate an information system for children, youth, and family services. (The system would have to be operational by December 31, 1991, and submittal of information by local offices would be a legal basis for distribution of State and Federal funds.)
- Recommend to the Governor and the Legislature methods of improving the effectiveness of public and private services and programs.

- Cooperate with the Federal government and coordinate DCS activities with Federal programs.
- Enter into interstate or other agreements for the purpose of research and planning, if appropriate.
- Operate child and adolescent psychiatric hospitals in Michigan.
- Consult with the Office of Substance Abuse Services concerning children and youth in need of substance abuse services.
- Assist in the development of sound programs and standards for services and promote programs and policies that encourage the prevention of dependency, neglect, delinquency, mental disability, and other conditions that adversely affect the welfare of children, youth, and families.
- Encourage and assist in developing and coordinating new programs and coordinating existing programs with both public and private providers of care, training, or supervision for children and youth.
- Investigate, when requested by the Probate Court, matters pertaining to dependent, neglected, and delinquent children and wayward minors under the court's jurisdiction, and provide supervision and foster care as provided in court order.
- Gather and make available statistics and information about the operation of State, regional, and local components of services and present that information to the Legislature and the public through biennial reports.
- Cooperate with Office of Criminal Justice's programs in the development of the State plan required by the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.
- Develop a coordinated system of care for children and youth under the supervision of the Probate Court.
- Establish, with the Legislature's approval, training programs for delinquent youth by contract with public and private agencies.
- Operate training schools, the Children's

Institute, halfway houses, youth camps, diagnostic centers, regional detention facilities, regional short-term treatment centers, group homes, and other facilities and programs established with legislative approval to provide out-of-home care for children and youth placed in the DCS's care and custody by courts or, where provided by law, the voluntary action of parents or guardians.

- Devise and make available a system of supervision for juveniles on conditional release from the DCS.
- Undertake special studies regarding the development of intensive probation, new probation methods, and other services aimed at reducing detention and out-of-home care.
- Assist the Legislature in evaluating the plan developed under former Public Act 280 of 1975, the Juvenile Justice Services Act, which created a two-year temporary independent agency to coordinate juvenile justice services and recommend standards of uniform practice for those services.
- Administer and operate an adolescent sex offender program and teen health clinics.

In fulfilling its duties, the DCS could either create programs and services or contract with private or other public agencies for them.

In addition, the DCS would have to provide services authorized under Title IV of the Social Security Act, and:

- Identify and designate priorities to the training needs of DCS employees engaged in the provision of services, and participate in the development and implementation of appropriate training programs.
- Provide for the administration and supervision of employees of institutions operated by the DCS.
- Establish uniform statewide daily rates for the care of children.
- Administer the Children's Trust Fund pursuant to the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Act.

- If appropriate, request the Attorney General to bring an action to enforce the terms of an agreement or contract entered into by the DCS.
- Analyze the need for and report to the Legislature on the implementation of the comprehensive computer information service by January 1, 1992.
- Promulgate necessary rules to implement the bill.

Funding Responsibilities

The DCS would have to establish guidelines for the development of services, program plans, and budgets; develop and allocate; and the DCS budget and recommend to the Governor and the Legislature appropriate allocations of public funds for services and programs; and administer grants, incentive payments, subsidies, and other fiscal programs authorized by the Legislature, including:

- Subsidies and incentives that ensured adequate locally-based probation and other services for children under the juvenile court's jurisdiction.
- Cost-sharing programs between the State and counties.
- Allocation of funds budgeted to the DCS for public or private organizations that operated delinquency prevention programs in accordance with DCS standards.

The DCS also would have to establish a central fiscal management system for State and Federal funds, and serve as special advisor to the Governor on children, youth, and family services budgets and programs. The DCS would be responsible for managing and allocating of all public and private funds provided or collected for children, youth, and family services, and its fiscal management system would be responsible for payment for all authorized services. The DCS would have to charge back to counties their matching share of costs. All public and private funds provided or collected would have to be consolidated to eliminate categorical funding of services.

Unified Funding System. The DCS would have

to establish a unified funding system, designed to subordinate eligibility to need; maximize Federal funding sources and funding through health insurance; allocate funds to local offices based on formulas established by the DCS; establish statewide rates; pay for all services authorized by DCS employees according to Department policies and using established rate schedules; and collect fees for services.

After the bill's effective date, funds currently allocated by counties to their child care fund would have to be used to reimburse the State for the bill's required local match. A county could not allocate less for reimbursement to the State than was allocated to its child care fund during the year preceding the bill's effective date. Each county also would have to allocate an amount equal to the local share of children's mental health services allocated during the fiscal year before the bill's effective date. In subsequent years, a county's share would be 10% of the costs of core services provided to residents of the county. Disputes between counties and the DCS would have to be resolved by legislative action subject to the requirements of Article IX, Section 26 of the Michigan Constitution (the so-called "Headlee Amendment").

The DCS would have to pay for all authorized core services. On a monthly basis, following such payment, the DCS would have to bill counties for their share of authorized payments. The Legislature could establish penalties for delayed payments.

Rate System and Fee Schedule. The DCS would be required to establish a cost-based rate system of payment for service delivery that was "fair, just, and reasonable". A program to collect cost information on all core services provided by the DCS or other organizations would have to be developed. Established rates would have to be based on the previous year's audited costs, plus an economic increase equal to the Consumer Price Index for Detroit. Rates would have to be published, paid for all contracted services, and used by the DCS in allocating costs back to local offices for all of the office's authorized services. The rates also would have to be used when charging back to

counties the local share of State-reimbursed costs.

In cooperation with the State Supreme Court, the DCS would have to establish a standard parent guardian fee schedule, approved by the DCS Director, for all core services other than information and referral; intake, initial assessment, and eligibility determination; community information and education; and families provided services as provided in the Child Protection Law. Except for those services, parents and guardians of children and youth would have to be charged for their "fair share" of service cost based on ability to pay as provided by DCS policy. For children and youth who were wards of the court, the parent or guardian would have to pay the fee specified in the court order, which would have to be set according to the DCS fee schedule. All funds collected by the DCS from parents and guardians would have to be credited to the child's county of residence. Those funds could be used by the local office to enter into contracts to meet local needs for services not included in the required core services, or could be used to pay the county's 10% share of costs for locally authorized core services.

Prevention Services. The total funds allocated for prevention services could not be less than 20% of the DCS's total budget and would have to be allocated to local offices based on rules, policies, and procedures for such allocation established by the DCS with the Director's advice. "Prevention services" would mean "support or intervention services voluntarily offered to children, youth, and families to prevent family or individual dysfunction and to promote wellness".

Office of Juvenile Justice

The Office's budget development, procurement, and related management functions would have to be performed by the DCS. The Office Administrator would be appointed by the DCS Director, and could enter into contracts with a Federal agency and State, district and private parties pursuant to the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act. The Office would have to:

- Prepare plans or applications required by law based on an analysis of the State's juvenile justice needs and problems.
- Encourage and assist State agencies and county departments in the development of plans or applications.
- Cooperate with the "committee" in providing technical assistance to State agencies, local offices, or private agencies pertaining to juvenile justice services. (NOTE: the bill would not define "committee".)
- Apply for, contract for, receive, and spend appropriations or grants from the State, a political subdivision of the State, the Federal government, or any other public or private funding source.
- Request an audit by a Federal or State department or agency, or a local office, that was authorized to conduct a program or fiscal audit of the Office or one of its contractors or subgrantees.
- Enter into a contract with local office and a private agency officials for the performance of duties required by grants awarded under State or Federal law.
- Develop, propose, and implement policies, plans, applications, and programs for improving the coordination, administration, and effectiveness of the State's juvenile justice system.
- Request and receive assistance, information, and data from a State agency, a local office, a political subdivision of the State, or a public authority, to enable the Office to carry out its functions, duties, and powers.

The DCS would have to establish guidelines for the development of local juvenile justice service plans. A local office that received State funds for in-home or out-of-home care of children would have to report to the DCS at least quarterly or as otherwise required by the Department on the number of children receiving foster care services and the number of days of care provided.

Human Services Cabinet Council

The Council would be chaired by the DCS

Director and its purpose would be to advise the Governor on human services issues and concerns. The following officials, or their designees, would be Council members: the DCS Director, the Directors of the Departments of Mental Health (DMH), Social Services (DSS), Public Health (DPH), Education, Labor, State Police, Corrections, and Management and Budget; the President of the Michigan Probate Judges Association; the President of the Michigan Judges Association; the State Court Administrator; the Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court; the Director of the Office of Substance Abuse Services; and the Director of the Office of Services to the Aging. The Council would have to do all of the following:

- Review the State's human services needs and provide long-range planning, policy-making, and advocacy, for both human services and human resources.
- Advise the Governor regarding the allocation of funds for human services.
- Provide information on statewide cooperative efforts, competing, and overlapping human services.
- Promote coordinating efforts to avoid fragmentation and unplanned duplication of funds and human services.
- Analyze the human services mandates of State and local departments, agencies, or offices.
- Advise the Governor and Legislature of any needed reordering of human services to assure efficient operation of State and local programs.

Local Offices and Boards

The DCS would have to establish a local office of children, youth, and family services in each county. Local offices would have to provide the services described in the bill, or in rules promulgated under it, to persons in the county or region. Local offices could provide services directly or by contracting with private or public organizations or agencies. A local director would have to be appointed by the local children, youth, and family services management board (as described below), and would have to implement policies and perform

services as directed by the DCS and the local board. The local office and local director would operate under the direction of the local board.

Each county board of commissioners would have to establish a local children, youth, and family services management board, consisting of one Probate Court judge, one Circuit Court judge, the director of the county office of the DSS, the county director of community mental health, the superintendent of an intermediate school district, the county prosecutor or a law enforcement officer, one county commissioner, the director of the county office of the DPH, and two representatives of the public. A board member's term of office would be two years. Board members would be paid a per diem no larger than the highest rate for members of other county advisory boards and could be reimbursed for necessary travel expenses for meetings attended. The DCS would have to reimburse local offices for per diem payments. A local board would have to do all of the following:

- Annually examine and evaluate the needs of the county and public and private services necessary to meet those needs.
- Develop a two-year plan and budget for the local office. Each local two-year plan would have to be reviewed by the DCS and approved or disapproved in whole or in part.
- Submit the plan and budget to the DCS. Submission would constitute a local office's official application for State funds.
- Provide and advertise a public hearing on the plan and budget before submitting it to the county board of commissioners for approval.
- Take necessary and appropriate actions to secure private, Federal, and other public funds to support the local office's program.
- Approve and authorize all contracts for the provision of services.
- Review and evaluate the quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of services provided by the local office.
- Hire a local office director who met standards of training and experience

established by the DCS.

- Establish general policy guidelines within which the local director would have to execute the local office program.
- Manage the funds allocated to the local office by the DCS.
- Regularly review the expenditures of the State-allocated funds for consistency with the community plan for services.
- Approve budgets for all local public agencies and organizations that receive State funds for children, youth, and family services and programs.

A local office would have to provide any service that the DCS or its local board directed it to provide. Local offices also would have to provide all of the following services:

- Comprehensive compensatory education programs designed to improve the readiness and subsequent achievement of educationally disadvantaged children who were at least four, but less than five, years of age who had "extraordinary need of special assistance" pursuant to Title I of the Federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act.
- State-operated or -administered day-care programs.
- Prenatal programs for pregnant women and their families, and parent training programs.
- Latchkey programs and other after-school care programs.
- Day-care referral programs.
- Child care workers training programs.
- Mental health services for emotionally disturbed children.
- Domestic violence prevention and treatment programs.

A local office would have responsibility for all children placed in its care or custody by a court. The local office could provide institutional care, supervision in the community, boarding care, halfway house care, and other necessary children, youth, and family services and programs to meet the needs of such individuals, or could obtain appropriate services from other State agencies, local public agencies, other local offices, or private agencies.

If the program of another State agency or department were considered to best serve a child's needs, then that agency or department would have to give priority to the child.

A local office would have to study and act upon a request for services pertaining to neglect, exploitation, abuse, cruelty, or abandonment of a child, or a report concerning a child in need of protection. On the basis of the findings of such a study, the local office would have to assure, if necessary, the provision of appropriate services to the child, parent, guardian, custodian, or person serving in loco parentis, so that the behavior that caused the problem was corrected or the child was protected. In assuring and providing the services, a local office would have to encourage participation by other governmental units or licensed agencies, and could contract with them for the purchase of services. The local office would have to initiate court action if the conduct of the parent, guardian, or custodian required it.

Local offices would have to permit local citizen participation in establishing service programs "to assure local understanding, coordination, and cooperative action with other community resources". There would have to be maximum use of other public, private, and voluntary resources available in a community in the provision of services.

Office of Licensing and Regulation

The Office would be required to license and regulate programs operated by or under contract with the DCS, set forth standards for those programs, and review the programs regularly. The Office would have to exercise its powers and duties, including budgeting and procurement and management-related functions, as an autonomous entity independent of the DCS Director. The Governor would have to appoint a Director of the Office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Office Director would be exempt from classified civil service and receive compensation as provided by the Legislature.

The Office would have to do all of the

following:

- Inspect local infirmaries and places of detention for juveniles to obtain facts concerning their usefulness and proper management, and to promote their proper, humane, and efficient administration.
- Develop minimum standards for and license, monitor, and evaluate the local offices and providers.
- License and regulate child care organizations and programs described in Public Act 116 of 1973.
- Establish and implement standards of uniform practice for children, youth, and family services programs operated by the State, consistent with rules promulgated under Public Act 116 of 1973. (The DCS would have to recommend these standards for other public and private child care organizations.)
- Promulgate rules, and encourage the participation of local offices, the Supreme Court, private provider organizations, consumers, and child advocacy organizations in developing the rules.
- Biennially evaluate programs administered or contracted by the DCS.
- Find programs in compliance, conditional compliance, or unacceptable to deliver services, and issue reports of such findings for public review.
- Impose sanctions against programs.
- Establish policies and procedures necessary to implement, administer, and enforce its powers and duties.

Each local office, State-operated service, and private organization would have to be evaluated every two years by the Office. Compliance with rules would be the legal basis for distribution of funds. Rules promulgated by the Office would be restricted to the following:

- The operation and conduct of core services.
- The character, suitability, training, and qualifications of DCS and contractor staff directly responsible for the delivery of core services.
- The general financial ability and

competence of the DCS or contractor to provide the necessary service and to maintain prescribed rules.

- The numbers of individuals or staff members required to ensure adequate supervision and care of those receiving services.
- The appropriateness, safety, cleanliness, and general adequacy of the premises to provide for the physical comfort, care, and well-being of service recipients.
- Provisions to safeguard the legal rights of service recipients.
- Maintenance of records pertaining to admission, progress, health, and discharge of service recipients.
- Filing of reports with the Office.

Office of Recipient Rights

An Office Administrator would have to be appointed by the Director of the Office of Licensing and Regulation. The Office of Recipient Rights would have to protect the rights, benefits, and privileges of recipients of services guaranteed by the U.S. and Michigan Constitutions, the bill, and other provisions of law.

The bill would have to be construed "to protect and promote the basic human dignity to which a recipient of services is entitled". Service recipients, and minor recipients' parents or guardians, would have to be notified by service providers of the rights guaranteed by the bill. Notice would have to be provided by an accurate summary of the bill when the recipient was first accepted for services.

Repeal and Re-Enactment

The bill would repeal several provisions of the Social Welfare Act and re-enact them within the proposed Act. The re-enacted provisions do the following:

- Define "juvenile justice services" and specify some of the services that would apply (MCL 400.117a(1)).
- Require a reporting system to be developed to provide for billings and reimbursement based on care given to a

specific, individual child (MCL 400.117a(7)).

- Specify general powers and duties pertaining to juvenile justice services (MCL 400.117b).
- Regulate adoption practices and provide for adoption subsidies (MCL 400.115b(3) and 400.115f).
- Provide for the placement of children in family homes (MCL 400.115c).
- Provide for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of regional detention facilities and detention homes (MCL 400.115d and 400.115e).
- Provide for compensation, supplemental to workers' disability compensation, for employees at certain juvenile facilities who are injured during the course of employment due to an assault by a service recipient (MCL 400.1c).
- Provide for the operation of the Youth Parole and Review Board and specify its powers and duties, until June 1, 1991 (MCL 400.120 and 400.121).

The bill also would repeal several provisions of the Mental Health Code and re-enact them within the proposed Act. Those provisions generally regulate the mental health care and treatment of minors (MCL 330.1498b-330.1498g; 330.1498h (except for subsection (2)); 330.1498i-330.1498k(1); 330.1498l-330.1498p; and 330.1498r-330.1498s).

Other Provisions

Service Delivery Strategies. The DCS would have to identify new and innovative service delivery strategies. A special fund would have to be established by the DCS for the development and implementation of those strategies. Of the DCS's total budget, 2% would have to be placed in the special fund and be allocated solely for new and innovative service strategies. A project could not extend beyond three years, at or before which time a decision of whether to fund the innovation through the regular budget process would have to be reached.

Children's Rights. The Governor would have to designate an agency within the DCS to

implement a program for the protection and advocacy of children's and youths' rights. The designated agency would have the authority to pursue appropriate remedies to protect those rights and to investigate allegations of abuse and neglect. The agency would be independent of any State agency that provided treatment or services other than advocacy services to children and youth. In addition, the Governor would have to designate an appropriate State official to serve as liaison between the agency and the State departments and agencies that provide services to children and youth.

Transfer of Employees. The DCS would have to develop a plan to provide for the transfer of county juvenile court probation staff to a local office by the joint concurrence of the county board of commissioners and the presiding judge of the Probate Court. The plan would have to include procedures for negotiations between the State, as represented by the DCS, and the affected county board of commissioners, the local office, and the presiding judge. The plan would have to afford persons employed as juvenile court probation staff who would be transferred, the opportunity to be employed in the State classified civil service. The plan also would have to enable the court to maintain sufficient staff to enforce court orders and to perform preliminary inquiries and the monitoring of court wards required by the juvenile code. The plan would have to be submitted to the Legislature by April 1, 1992.

The bill also provides that, on its effective date or the effective date of a program transfer, all current State and Probate Court employees performing duties or providing services set forth in the bill would have to be given the opportunity for employment with the DCS in the State classified civil service.

Cooperation of Other Departments and Agencies. Departments and agencies of the executive branch of government would have to cooperate with the DCS in the development of plans, budgets, programs, and evaluations pertaining to children, youth, and family services. Those entities also would have to provide the DCS Director with information and reports required in the administration of the

DCS, and conform to any directives or orders of the Governor pertaining to children, youth, and family services and programs.

Program Transfers. The bill specifies that current law would remain in effect until the transfer of a specific program from another Department, agency, local unit of government, or other entity to the DCS. Juvenile detention facilities and probation services operated or contracted for by the Probate Court or county would have to be transferred by September 30, 1991. Children's mental health services operated or contracted for by the DMH or community mental health boards would have to be transferred by September 30, 1992.

Repealers

The bill would repeal provisions of the Social Welfare Act that allow county departments of social welfare to operate emergency receiving facilities for temporary care pending foster care availability (MCL 400.18d); and provide for the establishment and operation of an Office of Children and Youth Services within the DSS (MCL 400.113-400.115b, except for 400.115b(3), 400.116, 400.117a(2)-400.117a(6) and 400.117c-400.119b).

The bill would repeal Public Act 181 of 1956 (MCL 803.211-803.215), which provides for a boys' vocational school; Public Act 229 of 1962 (MCL 803.317) and Public Act 145 of 1963 (MCL 803.321-803.323), which provide for a conservation rehabilitation camp for male delinquent youth committed to the DSS; and Public Act 145 of 1965 (MCL 803.331-803.333), which transferred Camp LaVictoire from the Department of Corrections to the DSS.

Finally, the bill would repeal provisions of the Mental Health Code that provide for emergency admission of a minor to a mental health care facility not operated by or under contract to the DMH by the request of a parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis (MCL 330.1498h(2)); specify procedures for the return of a minor to a mental health care facility if he or she has left without permission or refuses to return after an authorized absence (MCL 330.1498k(2) and 330.1498k(3)); and govern the transporting

of a minor to a mental health care facility by a peace officer, upon a request by a parent, guardian, or person in loco parentis who is unable to transport the minor (MCL 330.1498t).

Legislative Analyst: P. Affholter

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposed legislation could increase State expenditures for the delivery of children, youth, and family services. Senate Bill 109 would require that those services currently being provided for children and youth in existing departments be transferred to a new Department of Children, Youth, and Family Services. This would require additional administrative (central office) staff. Personnel in the original departments who had responsibility for more than children's services (i.e, children and adults) would have to be replaced. There are currently no available estimates on the number of central office staff members who would be affected. Likewise, if county departments of children and youth services were established, a similar situation would occur. Currently, personnel at the local level perform tasks across service delivery areas. Additional administrative services, and support staff would need to be hired. Again, the cost estimates are unknown.

There also would be additional, although small, costs associated with the creation of separate boards for the local offices. These costs would be limited to the reimbursement of travel expenses and per diems for board members.

A unified funding system and the change in the local match could result in savings to the General Fund and local units of government.

Fiscal Analyst: W. Griffith

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This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.