

**Testimony of Beth White
Maine Service Employees Association, SEIU Local 1989**

On LD 210, An Act Making Unified Appropriations and Allocations from the General Fund and Other Funds for the Expenditures of State Government and Changing Certain Provisions of the Law Necessary to the Proper Operations of State Government for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2025, June 30, 2026, and June 30, 2027 (Emergency) (Governor's Bill) Sponsored by Representative Drew Gattine

**Before the Joint Standing Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs and
the Joint Standing Committee on Health and Human Services
10am Monday, February 24, 2024, State House Room 228 and Electronically**

Senator Rotundo, Representative Gattine and members of the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, Senator Ingwersen, Representative Meyer, and members of the Committee on Health and Human Services, I'm Beth White, Director of Politics & Legislation of the Maine Service Employees Association, Local 1989 of the Service Employees International Union. We are a labor union representing over 13,000 Maine workers, including workers in the Maine Department of Health and Human Services.

We are pleased to see a number of investments in the Governor's proposed budget that would help address some of the significant challenges that our members at the Office of Child and Family Services have been raising for years. There are initiatives that we hope will help begin to address the issue of children being placed in hotels and emergency departments, sometimes for extended stays, due to lack of placements for them. However, we do feel that additional investments are necessary to address the immediate need to move children out of hotel rooms and emergency departments. The health and safety of all Maine people, young and old, is paramount to our members who work for Maine DHHS, including those who work for the Office of Child and Family Services (OCFS). As you all are aware, the jobs done by OCFS workers are incredibly difficult, stressful, and high stakes. Recruitment and retention of trained, qualified, and compassionate staff is essential to making the goal of supporting and protecting Maine's children and families possible. As these committees and the Legislature as a whole seek to address the ongoing issues at OCFS, we respectfully ask you to continue to engage workers and seek their input wherever possible. At the end of my testimony, I have included a "Vision for Child and Family Services" which was created by workers and updated in 2023. If you haven't already, please take the time to read their valuable input and experience.

We support the initiatives to invest \$1.5 million in fiscal years 2026 and 2027 to provide funding for final rates for Therapeutic Foster Care and the new Therapeutic Intensive Homes. Our members in child protective services have raised the need to invest in therapeutic placements for children as one piece of the strategy to address the hoteling and emergency department issue. Additionally, we support the initiative to invest \$33,000 in fiscal year 2026 and \$1.8 million in fiscal year 2027 to fully fund rates related to Maine's first high-intensity residential treatment facility for youth with acute emotional and behavioral health diagnosis. Investing in a facility of this type will not only help reduce the number of children waiting for an initial placement, but it will also reduce the need to send children to out-of-state psychiatric residential treatment

facilities. Lastly, we support the investment of \$17.1 million in fiscal year 2026 and \$17.2 million in fiscal year 2027 to support the increased number of children in state custody, and appreciate that this initiative would transition the funding from a one-time basis to ongoing, stable funding.

We are in opposition to the proposed cuts to child care worker stipends. While our union does not represent any child care workers, childcare is consistently one of the top issues our members raise in bargaining surveys. The lack of available childcare slots and the high cost of childcare are challenges that our workers face across all departments and employers. Additionally, having affordable childcare available to families is a key component to their financial stability and success; when we support parents and families upstream, they are less likely to need to access social services down the line. Investing in quality child care helps our whole community, even those without children. This is also true of the proposed cuts to Head Start, another key program that serves children and families and helps them reach their full potential. Rather than cutting essential services that working families rely on, we ask you to look at options to generate revenue by taxing the wealthy and corporations who are not paying their fair share. There are a number of bills that will be coming before the Taxation Committee that would generate revenue and prevent the need to cut programs that working families depend on.

Thank you and I would be happy to answer any questions.

Our vision for Child and Family Services, updated 2023

All children deserve safe childhoods. We do this work because we care deeply about Maine children. We are determined to protect them, support them and build families that also can protect and support them. We believe that to do this effectively, serious changes need to be made to Maine DHHS policies, practices and programs. We must recruit and retain staff to stabilize quality public services for Maine children and families. The people who do the front-line work must be empowered to shape the policies and program they implement each day.

Recommendations from frontline workers on how we get there

Provide the necessary resources for support programming, including public health nurses and housing, mental health and addiction resources. Caseworkers need these types of services fully resourced and staffed so Maine families can get the support they need.

OCFS caseworkers and support staff are first responders, similar to firefighters and police personnel. Resources have been focused on assessing the immediate evidence of abuse and neglect versus the promotion of healthy family dynamics. The focus needs to be on prevention, including economic factors, housing, physical and mental health services, education and other community supports.

In simplistic terms, a call to intake regarding neglect because a family is living in a shanty or car, is not poor parenting; it is an economic and affordable housing issue. There also is a lack of awareness by the public of the devastating impact of a government investigation on a family. This is evident by the predictability of the cycle of increased reports of abuse and neglect to the intake units just prior to school breaks – time periods where children are perceived as potentially at risk because schools and other similar providers are not in a position to have a consistent “eyes on the situation.” During those time periods, mandated reporters or others may believe they are providing a safeguard but there is no corresponding increase in OCFS staffing for that vacation week or summer break.

Reduce caseloads to manageable caseloads that match the national standard of no more than 12 cases per caseworker in the field. This will provide the necessary time with every child and capacity for family plans.

Every child should be counted as one case. While Governor Mills has added 70 new staff positions, a significant number of those positions remain unfilled. With an ever-revolving door for the hiring of caseworkers, the question becomes: Why is the OCFS unable to keep child protective caseworkers?

In discussion with child protective workers in the field (intake is a separate unit), individual caseloads consistently average over 20 cases and sometimes as high as 30 or more.

Hire more administrative support staff, allowing caseworkers to have the time they need to focus on casework.

Customer Service Representative IIs are considered support staff. When an average person thinks of administrative support staff, the visualization probably is of a person handling the phone calls, filing of paperwork, updating information in databases, etc., not someone who is in direct contact with parents and children. OCFS utilizes Customer Service Representatives to transport children, monitor children during parental visitations and sit with children in hotels and emergency rooms. Community Care Workers' workloads and responsibilities have increased commensurate with the child protective caseworkers' inability to keep up with their increased caseloads. With the decrease in services normally provided by community agencies, OCFS would not function without the Community Care Workers and Customer Services Representatives.

End forced overtime, taking work home and missing work breaks and lunch breaks, all of which are leading to burnout and stress.

Despite the implementation of the overnight CES unit, A majority of OCFS employees (CRA-IIs, Community Care workers, Child Protective Caseworkers and Supervisors) are still facing mandatory overtime, missed lunch breaks, etc. Documentation remains an issue, resulting in missed breaks and working after hours.

Ensure the safety of staff as they work in the field.

Similar to other first responders such as police and fire personnel, always being ready to deal with a crisis is hard on an individual's mental and physical health.

OCFS caseworkers and other staff are often in potentially violent situations with no law enforcement backup.

Due to the lack of therapeutic setting for children with severe mental illness, OCFS staff often are in hotel situations with limited support. Multiple OCFS staff have been treated for assault by children.

Provide the technology that truly functions to meet the needs of the Maine Office of Child and Family Services workers and efficiently integrates into their work. This means investing in the right technology and the right training, not just the least expensive.

While caseworkers applaud the development of a new system, and caseworkers appreciate there was to be a learning curve, Katahdin has not lived up to expectations and in many ways has created more barriers than those experienced with the old system, MacWIS. The Katahdin system does not provide a smooth narrative of a case, a major obstacle for anyone "picking up" a case as there is no simplified method to access a chronological linear narrative. There is no search function. Instead of reducing the information needed, there are too many screens requiring a check box and, in all honesty, not enough lines in the screen to complete the information required. Basically, Katahdin has clunkier hyperlinks and is less efficient than the old system. As a caseworker is only allowed to read three lines at a time and cannot make the window bigger, the overall result is Katahdin has made it difficult to make timely and accurate decisions. Documentation is difficult in Katahdin as the system is more compartmentalized with more walls. Often depending on the circumstances, accessing one window to pull

information for a second window often deletes the information entered. Another issue is the algorithm known as single decision making. The algorithm determines the weight of a reported statement; human experience and knowledge is excluded.

There has been no open and honest review of Katahdin by a panel of caseworkers, supervisors and others who were not a part of the original design. As with any project, those involved with the original development can be biased if changes are suggested by others. Policies and practices continue to be top-down driven, with little to no acceptance of feedback from supervisors or frontline caseworkers.

Reduce unneeded or duplicative paperwork, including making case plans more accessible and usable for families. (See difficulties with Katahdin.)

Give front-line workers a voice in policies, practices and programs so they can meaningfully participate in developing and implementing them.

Policies continue to be top-down driven, with little to no acceptance of feedback from supervisors or frontline caseworkers.

The use of algorithms such as single decision making have multiple drawbacks. Despite the implementation of SDM, the number of tragedies in the past five years has not decreased. Algorithms create more investigations, which delay the documentation of caseworkers' current caseloads, creating a spirally effect: there's not enough time in eight hours to do the investigation, so documentation is frequently done after hours to meet deadlines. A review of deadlines for documentation is needed to determine if a deadline is valid and consistent with national social work ethics and standards ensuring the well-being of the child.

Establish a night shift for coverage across Maine DHHS districts.

Due to hiring delays, the complete rollout of the Children's Emergency Services (CES) Unit is too early for an assessment. Currently many districts are still experiencing having to cover overnights and holidays. There is a concern regarding funding for the CES Unit. Is there enough staff? Similar to a firehouse situation, there needs to be a recognition that a CES Unit is mainly there for a crisis call.

Intake Unit – This unit experiences a large volume of calls; it's essential to always have the staffing levels necessary to handle a large volume of calls.

Reassess the foster parent certification process, training and support to better build and support Maine's network of foster parents.

Improvements continue to be needed in this area, more so for residential care of children diagnosed with severe autism, trauma syndrome or brain injury. Too often children are languishing in hotels or emergency rooms due to lack of therapeutic placements.