

**JOINT
PRESENTATION
BEFORE
THE LITTLE HOOVER
COMMISSION
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COMMISSION ON
CALIFORNIA STATE
GOVERNMENT
ORGANIZATION &
ECONOMY**

January 22, 1992

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&

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Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission:

Thank you for giving us this opportunity to appear before the Commission and share some of the problems that poor families have with the Child Welfare Services System in California.

CCWRO has been hearing complaints from poor women whose children have been taken from them by social workers even though the child was not in any imminent danger. For example, one of our clients, Debra R., had her three children taken from her by Santa Clara County. When she informed the County that her son had an illness which required specialized care that only she could provide, her son was promptly returned to her, but her two daughters remained in the custody of the "social engineers" of Santa Clara County because they needed to be protected. She was later told by an advocate from CASA that the social worker told the CASA advocate the children were kept in foster care because Debra was a welfare rights activist.

Child Protective Services (CPS) is a very powerful secret institution. They have carte blanche to take any of our kids. We are all in danger of having our kids removed.

A mere suggestion of an allegation to CPS and your kids are gone for months, years and very likely until the children reach the age of majority. The parents have no real representation. They are represented by the Public Defender, or private counsel who urge not to fight and admit to the allegations even though the parent states emphatically that the allegations are false. The public defender or the appointed attorney tells parents that if they admit to the allegations the children would be returned within six to twelve months. This is how the majority of the kids fall into the CPS trap.

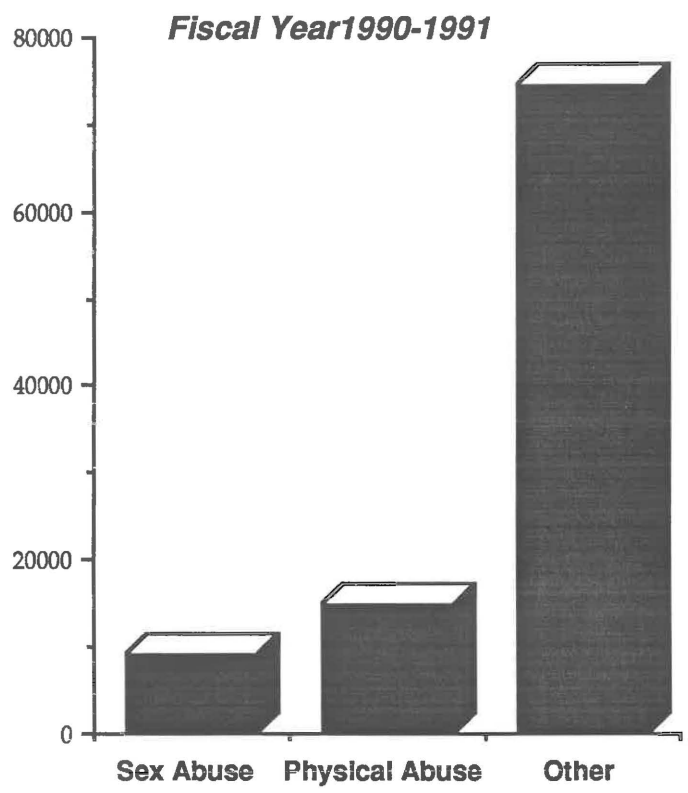
The State Department of Social Services maintains information on children in foster care. This information reveals a lot about the CPS system. The data reveals that only 22% of the children in foster care were removed for alleged sexual or physical abuse. It is evident that most kids are removed because of their economic status and not because they lack "good" parents.

Graph # 1 through #3 reveals the reasons that children currently in foster care were removed from their homes.

Now we will answer the questions that have been submitted to us:

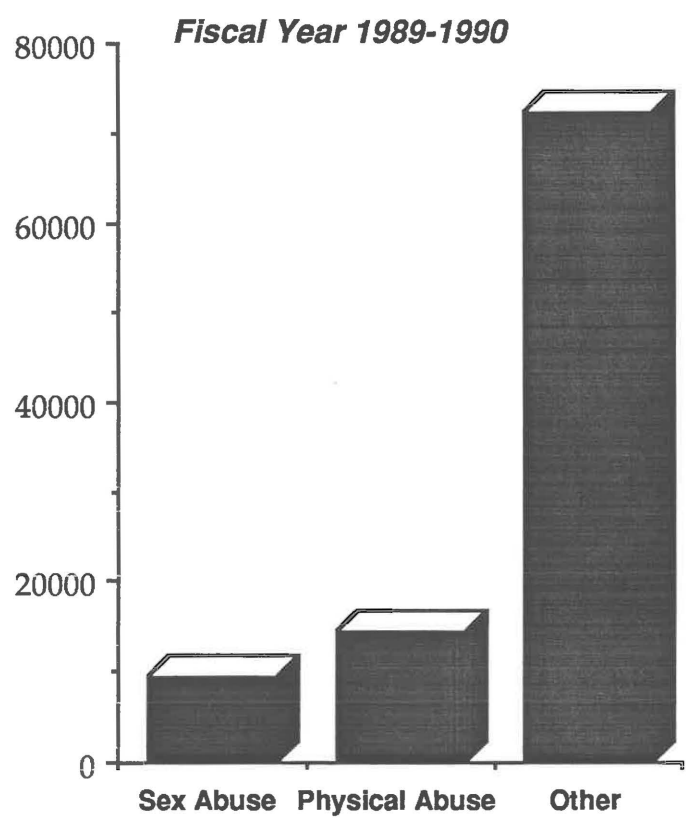
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#1**



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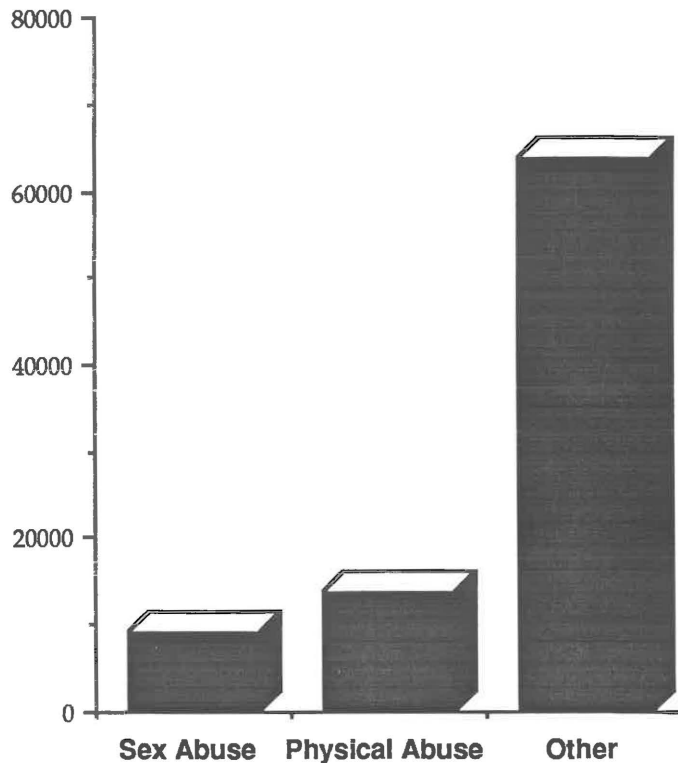
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Fiscal Year 1988-1989

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#3



QUESTION #1. The concept of changing the role of a foster provider to one of being a paraprofessional by requiring more training and providing better pay.

ANSWER: We oppose "better pay." If any one should be better paid it should be the families who are trying to "family" their children. In fact, the foster custody industry is already quite "fat." They receive far more than AFDC families receive to "family" their own children. Taxpayers spend on the average over \$25,000 per child in foster custody, while less than \$4,000 is spent each year for a child in their own family. We do support "better pay" for families who are trying to "family their own natural kids. This would not only be good for the children, but it may also "jump start" the economy.

Rather than putting emphasis on more money to the foster care industry and more training of the foster custody industry, we recommend that more attention be given to the "family" of the children. Statewide for California, only 30% of the children placed with relatives. **Table # 1** shows the percentage of children placed with relatives during 1989, 1990 and 1991. This information reveals that Imperial County lead the State in placing children with relatives.

During 1990 there were 32.1% of the children placed with relatives, while during 1991 this number went down to 31.5%.

We believe that rather than spending millions of dollars on foster custody providers and making them paraprofessionals, the CPS system should put its emphasis on locating and placing children with relatives or friends designated by the custodial parent(s) at the earliest possible time-at the time of removal.

Under the current system, social workers generally do not ask parents about relatives. If the parents say they want the child to stay with a relative, or a relative comes forward and says "I want the child to stay with me," such relative would be subject to a high level clearance by the social worker even though there is no evidence that there is anything wrong with the relative.

Social workers have been known to come into the homes of relatives, looking under the couch, testing the hot water with their fingers to see if it is hot enough or too hot, measuring the space between two beds, etc. and otherwise invading privacy and looking to create irrelevant issues with regard to the relative's fitness.

We propose that relative placement be the rule, rather than the exception. Under our proposal, before the child is removed from the home, the police officer or social worker will give the parent a "relative designation form to be completed by the custodial parent. The relative or friend that the custodial parent designate is where the child shall be placed immediately, without ever placing the child in a "receiving home", unless such person has been convicted of a child related felony or has had his or her children removed by reasons of Section 300 et. seq. of Welfare and Institutions Code. The same procedure should be followed during each six month review to assure that the maximum number of children are placed with a relative/friend of the custodial person to whom the child belongs to- not the State of California, not the social worker, not the Juvenile Court Judge.

This system would make it unnecessary to train additional foster custody providers, because the system would need fewer of them. The State should be able to close down many of the group homes that warehouse children for profit.

The following is the proposed language to implement our proposed relative placement proposal:

Section 300.2 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

“300.2. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the trauma that children suffer when they are removed from their home should be minimized. The Legislature also finds and declares that anytime prior to the final adoption all efforts shall be made to place all children in a single home of any relative of the children. Placing children in a foster home shall be the last alternative suggested. For the purposes of this section, relative means any blood relative, legally recognized relative, including step-parent, de facto parent, or friend designated by the custodial parent of the child notwithstanding any other legal definition of relative.

In any case in which a child is removed from the physical custody of his or her parents, de facto parent(s) or guardian(s) pursuant to Section 361, prior to placing the child in a home or facility, including, but not limited to, a foster home, a licensed community care facility, a foster family agency, or a home or facility in accordance with the federal Indian Child Welfare Act, all persons charged with the administration of child welfare services shall do everything feasible to place all of the children of a family with a relative designated by a custodial parent, de facto parents or guardian(s) pursuant to subdivision (b).

(b) In any case in which a child is removed from the physical custody of his or her parents, de facto parents or guardian(s) pursuant to Section 361, notwithstanding any other provision of law, prior to placing any child in a home or facility, including, but not limited to, a foster home, a licensed community care facility, a foster family agency, or a home or facility in accordance with the federal Indian Child Welfare Act, the probation officer or the person who places the child shall provide to a custodial parent, de facto parent or guardian(s) or where only one parent is entitled to the child's custody and that parent is absent, the noncustodial parent, with a form developed by the Judicial Council entitled "Relative Designation for Placement" in consultation with the Coalition of California Welfare Rights Organizations, Capitol Resource Institute and California Welfare Directors Association. The parent shall designate the three possible alternatives who shall be priori-

tized by the custodial parent, with whom the parent wants the child or children to be placed. The administration of child welfare services shall immediately begin to investigate in the order in which the relative was designated and if the child/ (children) is/ (are) not placed with that relative the administration of child welfare services shall immediately investigate the next name on the list. The child shall be placed with the relative designated by the parent if that relative consents thereto. All of the children shall be placed with the same relative. If the parent is unable to designate a relative who will accept all of the children, then the parent shall designate which child shall be placed with which relative.

(c) In any case where the member, employee or agent of the administration of child welfare services fails to place a child with a relative designated by a custodial, de facto parent or guardian(s) , the representative of the child welfare services must document each step which was taken in the attempt to place the child or children with the relative designated. This documentation must be served on the custodial parent, de facto parent or guardian(s) within 48 hours of rendering the decision not to place the child or children with the designated relative. In addition, a petition pursuant to Welf. & Inst. Code §§ 300 (a)-(d) is filed in juvenile court, the representative shall include in the petition the steps taken to place the child(ren) with the designated relative and the specific reason(s) that the child(ren) were not so placed. If the child(ren) is not placed with any of the designated relatives, the administration of child welfare services shall request the custodial parent, de facto parent or guardian(s) to designate another relative for possible placement.

(e) If a person designated by the parent has been convicted of sexual assault as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 11165.1 of the Penal Code against a minor, has been convicted of an offense specified in Section 273 (a) (1) or 273(d) of the Penal Code, or such person has children in who are in the custody of the Court in accordance with Section 300 et. seq., the child or children shall not be placed with that person. In that case, the parent shall designate another person pursuant to paragraph

(c).

(f) The provisions of subsection (a) through (e) shall be followed by any member, employee or agent of the administration of child welfare services before any six month review as required by Section 366 or at the request of a custodial parent prior to the six month review for any child who is still in the custody of the Court and has not been placed with a relative and has not been subject to a final adoption.

(f) Within six months of the enactment of this section, the Judicial Council shall develop a form entitled "Relative Designation for Placement" for the purposes of this section."

We have also designed a relative placement form which is attached hereto and marked " ATTACHMENT # 1".

QUESTION #2. The lack of support services available to foster providers, biological parents and children.

ANSWER: So-called "Support services" are often used by social workers to justify keeping children from their parents. For example, parents who have raised a number of children without having their hand held by government are forced to attend "parenting classes". There may be no evidence that the parent needs to be in a parenting class, but they are forced to go anyhow.

Most parents are forced to find their own parenting classes without any assistance from the social worker. Often parents go to parenting classes, only to discover after completion that they went to the wrong one according to their social worker. Often parents are not able to attend parenting classes due to lack of money for transportation, being homeless and hunger. Cases exist where parents are forced to do drug testing when there is no evidence of drug/alcohol abuse.

Parents are rarely allowed to select their own providers of services, rather they are forced to go to service providers recommended by the person who took their kid away from them-the social worker- and if they go to this service provider, anything the service provider is told by the parent can and will be used against them to keep their kids away from them for a longer time, and often, forever. **WE ADVISE CLIENTS NOT TO ACCEPT ANY SERVICES FROM A PROVIDER RECOMMENDED BY THE SOCIAL WORKER/ PROSECUTOR.**

We believe there is a lack of services to biological parents but we oppose any additional money to be expended for increased services unless the parents are given the RIGHT to select their own confidential

service provider without any interference from the social workers/ prosecutors.

So-called "support services" forced upon families by duress or menace are not by definition, "services". True "support services" necessarily means the receiver has the choice as to whether or not to engage the "service"-- without negative consequences- and the choice as to whom shall deliver the "service" without being subject to the approval of any government agent. True "support services" are not delivered by social service decree or dictate.

QUESTION #3. The apparent paucity of ethnic minority foster parents in a system in which minority children comprise a disproportionate share of the population of foster children.

ANSWER: In order to be a foster custody provider one has to meet the middle class mentality of the social worker, who

is often white and living in a good neighborhood. Thus, it is very unlikely that social workers would approve of minority foster parents.

In fact, there is a disproportionate share of minority children being held hostage by the State of California CPS system.

The reason for this is very simple: poor minority parents do not have ability to fight the system. It is apparent that poverty is one primary reason why kids are taken away from their parents by CPS, given the fact that about 78% of the children are in the California Foster Custody system for reasons other than sexual or physical abuse. Another reason for removal is discrimination on the basis of cultural and traditional ideas of parenting which conflicts with traditional "white" middle-class concept of parenting.

Table #2 reveals the percentage of minority children in each county compared to the minority population of that county.

QUESTION #4. The need at the county level for more interagency screening of children coming into the foster care system.

ANSWER: In the foster care system government assumes the role of

78% of the children are in the California Foster Care system for reasons other than sexual or physical abuse

the parent. We must assume that government would be a responsible parent and would not place children at risk. Unlike natural parents, who can be prosecuted for harming children, government and its agents cannot be prosecuted for harming children in their custody. Children have died in the custody of government and the guilty parties are still freely walking in our community. The Children's Defense Fund reports that children in foster care are 10 times more likely to be abused or neglected than in their own homes.

In the case of Ms. Crenshaw, who was a member of the United States Armed Services, she voluntarily placed her child in respite care. That was the most tragic mistake of her life. Once the child ended up in foster custody, it was no different than Terry Anderson being held hostage by certain parties in the Middle East. Ms. Crenshaw's daughter ended up in a group home. One day she was informed that her child died in the group home. At least Terry Anderson came back to his family. Ms. Crenshaw's daughter will never come back.

This question is why some counties have complained that they are not able to access services for foster custody children. If the county cannot access services for foster custody children, then they should not be placing children in imminent danger by taking on a responsibility that they cannot meet. Often the reason that the child ends up in a foster custody situation is because parents cannot access services.

If there is any action on making services accessible, it should be for the natural parents and not government.

QUESTION #5. The inability of the State to adequately monitor group homes and counties' administration of the foster care system, and the inability of the counties to adequately monitor foster family homes.

ANSWER: This problem is not a problem of inability, it is a problem of unwillingness and corruption. The scandal of horrible conditions and often abusive and neglectful treatment is California's foster custody system--a decade's old problem--is directly a consequence of corruption and profiteering at both the state and count levels.

In far too many cases, public officials have a direct financial interest in the facilities they are supposed to regulate. For example, the husband of Linda McMahon, the former Director of the State Department of Social Services, was a lobbyist for several major "group home chains" during his wife's term of appointment. It is indicative of the pervasiveness and commonality of such conflicts of interests in the foster custody industry that, while many officials around the State

Capitol knew about this corrupt connection, most Capitol insiders considered this business as usual.

On the local level another corruption case in point is that of Camp O'Neil, a group facility for juvenile offenders once located in Mono County. Even though the state had known of serious chronic problems there for over two years, the facility was not closed until after three teenagers died. But, the real scandal was discovered by investigators employed by the Los Angeles Times. They found that the probation department employee in charge of monitoring the facility was married to the vice-chairman of the facility and was also the secretary of the facility. **Camp O'Neil and its "school" received over \$60,000 per year for each of its wards.** (Reported in the L.A. Time 2/23/90, p.1)

We believe that such corruption is rampant and chronic throughout the state. This corrupt profiteering occurs at every level and every phase of the foster custody business and involves state and county officials, judges, social workers, regulators, etc.

As a final example, consider the case of the Golden Oaks group facility project. This was a proposed 400 bed project to be constructed near La Grange, California. We possess documentation which proves that the project was given final approval by a license evaluator employed by the state Community Care Licensing agency. The very day after approving the project, the agency employee, Alice Herta, submitted documentation identifying herself as an employer of the Golden Oaks project.

When concerned citizens questioned officials at Community Care Licensing about this obviously corrupt activity they denied an knowledge of it. Furthermore, they stated that Ms. Herta had resigned shortly after we began our inquiries, and that they had no inclination to try to locate her. Interestingly, the Golden Oaks project was subsequently cancelled.

Where state and county bureaucrats are themselves vested and profiting from the foster custody industry and other so-called "services", the problem of inadequate "monitoring" derives from corruption and the unwillingness of agents to challenge the status quo. There is no disincentive to corrupt profiteering in the \$1.5 billion foster custody industry.

The implementation of our "relative placement" proposal should close many group facilities and only the good group facilities should survive. One of the best monitors of the group facilities should be the parents

and relatives of the kids in group homes. Unfortunately, the only one who has a say about which group facility the child is placed is the social worker. Parents have no say. The cheapest way to monitor group homes and foster care facilities is to authorize the parent to select the group facility or foster care facility that they want their child placed, if the parent is unable to designate a relative/friend where the child care be placed.

QUESTION #6. The lack of clear goals established for counties and sufficient flexibility for counties to achieve goals once set.

ANSWER: We oppose giving counties "flexibility". The current crisis in foster custody is the product of giving counties "flexibility". The counties have a proven record-they are not able to reunify families and meet the goals of the Child Welfare Services Program. With the immense "flexibility" counties have achieved the contrary results-more kids in the foster care system for a longer period of time. Why? Because if there are more kids in the foster custody system, that means the county will need more social workers. Eventually, the current social workers become supervisors, become bureau chiefs and bureau chiefs become division chiefs. In fact, some assistant directors for CPS are now department heads.

QUESTION #7. The role of foster family agencies (FFA) in the foster care system.

ANSWER: The role of the foster family agencies in the foster care system is very clear-**to make money.**

FFA's make more money than the individuals who are actually providing the care for the children are making. The FFA's are actually brokers. They are given somebody else's child who most likely was on AFDC, most likely was removed from the house due to neglect, which means the custodial parent did not have the economic means to meet the child's' needs and therefore was removed from the family.

FFA receives from \$930 to \$1,015 each month while the foster care parent receives between 329 and \$461, depending on the age of the child a month. This means California is spending from \$1,259 a month to \$1,476 per child, while the family was receiving \$535 a month from AFDC, which is about 200 to 300 percent less than what FFA's and the foster care parents receive each month.

Table #3 shows the amount of money the Foster Family agency receives each month for a child and how much the individual who is actually providing the care receives each month.

We believe that with the implementation of our relative placement proposal there would be no need for these types of agencies who make more money than the individuals who actually provide the care.

QUESTION #8 : The results of the work done by the Department of Social Services' Commission on Strategic Planning.

ANSWER: This report of over 184 pages fails to make any real substantial recommendations that would create any real helpful changes in the current foster custody system of California.

And, in addition to being largely glib and utopian in tenor, the D.S.S. Commission's report entitled, The Vision for the Children of California, suggests an ideology which is blatantly totalitarian. To illustrate, at page 30 of the report, the Commission recommends that:

"2. The target population of children needing prevention services be defined as: a. Endangered children, including [and here lists eleven types of children, eg., runaways]; and b. All children" (emphasis added).

Plainly, the Commission advocates a bureaucratic vision of control over all children regardless of their objective condition(s).

Likewise, this report consistently fails to recognize the Constitutional implications of their recommendations. The fanciful enchantment with "at risk" children, etc., demonstrates an unwillingness to admit or support traditional American conceptions concerning due process of law, that is, that before an individual loses ones liberty and is required to submit to governmental authority, the individual must first commit a forbidden act and be proven guilty in a court of law. The D.S.S. Commission proposes to subject all parents and children to state control by declaring everyone to be "at risk" of being guilty.

A statement in the report with which we do agree is that:

Government does have a role; to provide direct assistance or initiate measures to ensure basic levels of food, clothing, housing, medical care and education.

Governor Pete Wilson's initiative would deprive AFDC families of direct assistance to ensure basic levels of food, clothing and housing.

If the Wilson initiative becomes law, it can significantly increase the number of foster care children in California, including the amount of expenditures on AFDC.

During 1991-1992 the cost of providing direct assistance to:

- **an AFDC person is** **\$2,925 a year**
- **an AFDC child is** **\$3,939 a year**
- **a foster care child is** **\$25, 229 a year**

The Pete Wilson welfare initiative would reduce AFDC grants by 25%. This would mean that payments to a family of two would be reduced from **\$535 to \$401**, for a family of three from **\$663 to \$497**. These two categories of the AFDC caseload represent about 60% of the 1.6 million children on AFDC, or 98,000 children who would not have enough money to meet their basic levels of food, clothing and housing needs. Assuming only one half of these children end up in foster homes, the cost would increase by over \$1.2 billion a year. There are other aspects of the Wilson initiative which has the potential of increasing the AFDC-FC caseload, such as the proposal of paying families at the level of payments they received in the state they come from. For example, a family of three receives \$148 a month from Alabama. Many of these children would end up in the California foster care caseload at \$25,229 a year in lieu of the regular AFDC caseload at an average of \$3,939 a year.

It is interesting to note that the Wilson Welfare Initiative failed to address the fastest growing welfare program in the budget-the foster care system. While poor families trying to "family" their children are proposed to have a 25% decrease in their grants, Wilson's proposition fails to impose similar reduction to the foster care industry.

The report restates many of the problems that have been identified in the past, but fails to set forth "real" solutions. The report is full of goals and ideas, which are commendable, but does not address the real problems in the Foster Care System, not only in California, but throughout the United States.

Some of the real problems that have not been addressed are:

- It is easier to remove a child from the family than it is to repossess a car from the family;

- Children are placed in the system without ever having their day in Court and having the Government prove alleged abuse. Over 90% of the cases parents are "conned" by the system to admit to allegations that they disagree with because they feel powerless to confront big government and its immense resources. How can anyone even think of confronting Big Brother Government when Government has flexed it's muscles--they raided the house and took the kids as easy as taking candy from a baby.
- Social workers do not have to present any written statements under penalty of perjury. Social workers are also immune from any wrong-doing.
- There is no objective reunification process. Once the child is held hostage by Government, parents become literal "slaves" of the social worker hoping the "God-like" social worker would have pity on them and let them have their children back.
- There are no penalties for social workers who fail to act, even though the report had a number of pages on so-called "accountability."
- Parents are not allowed to select their own confidential service providers;
- Parents are not Mirandized before being forced to talk to the social worker. The social worker uses anything the parent says to continue to hold the child hostage under the law and unfortunately it is common that the information given to the social worker is often distorted by the social worker.
- Although the law contains a number of procedural protections for parents, there is no remedy for the parents to enforce these protections. For example, it is not unusual for social workers not to have their reports on time. Many social workers will not even give a copy of the report to the parents before the hearing.

QUESTION #9: The effects of realignment, including a possible perpetuation of an existing inequitable structure of funding.

ANSWER: Realignment revised the costs sharing for various programs that counties must fund. Realignment was a product of a bargain struck with the counties.

As in all bargains, some win, some lose. For example, counties have been able to reduce General Assistance benefits to the neediest of the needy people in our society. All of the AFDC costs will be met by the State while the county will have increased costs in the GAIN program and the Foster Custody program. It should also be noted that increasing the counties share of foster custody was an idea that come from the counties in that they concluded that they could control the cost of foster custody, because in the final analysis the counties decide whether or not a child should be placed in foster custody. With higher county share it is possible that we would see lesser number of children being "snatched" by CPS.

This table shows the old and new share of costs under the realignment legislation of 1991.

1990-1991 Pre-realignment		1991-1992 Post-realignment	
		Social Worker Costs	
Federal	50%	Federal	50%
State-	37.5%	State	35%
County	12.5% *	County	15%*
		Non Federal AFDC-FC	
State	95%	State	40%
County	5%	County	60%
		Federal AFDC-FC	
Federal	50%	Federal	50%
State	47.5%	State	20%
County	2.5%	County	30%

* Prior to realignment counties did not have to meet to entire 25% of the social worker costs. Under postalignment, counties have to meet the full 25% of the social worker costs.

ATTACHMENT # 1

***RELATIVE
PLACEMENT
FORM***

RELATIVE OR FRIEND DESIGNATION FORM

We have decided that your child is in immediate danger and in need of protection. Your child is being removed from your house. You have a right to designate three relatives/friends where we would have to place your child/ren if they have no criminal convictions of child related felony offenses. If you do not designate a relative or friend, we will place your child in a children's shelter until we can find a foster home for your child.

TO BE COMPLETED ONLY BY THE PARENT OF THE CHILD

PLEASE DESIGNATE THE YOUR FIRST OPTION- It should be within a 100 mile radius, if possible)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ PHONE _____

NATURE OR RELATION _____

PLEASE DESIGNATE THE YOUR SECOND OPTION- It should be within a 100 mile radius, if possible)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ PHONE _____

NATURE OR RELATION _____

PLEASE DESIGNATE THE YOUR THIRD OPTION- It should be within a 100 mile radius, if possible)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ PHONE _____

NATURE OR RELATION _____

ATTENTION- READ CAREFULLY-IF YOU CANNOT DESIGNATE A PERSON TODAY, YOU MAY USE THIS FORM TO DESIGNATE A PERSON ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE. JUST COMPLETE AND PRESENT THIS FORM TO YOUR SOCIAL WORKER. IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR YOUR SOCIAL WORKER REJECT YOUR DESIGNATED PERSON UNLESS THAT PERSON HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A CHILD RELATED CRIME.

TABLE # 1

***RELATIVE
PLACEMENT
COUNTY-BY-COUNTY
DURING FISCAL
YEARS***

***1988-1989
1989-1990 &
1990-1991***

	Jun-89		Jun-90		Jun-91
Imperial	52.60%	Imperial	56.60%	Alpine	76.90%
Contra Costa	35.80%	Los Angeles	43.60%	Imperial	47.90%
Kern	34.60%	Kern	37.30%	Los Angeles	44.30%
Los Angeles	33.80%	Contra Costa	35.10%	Kern	33.10%
Santa Clara	33%	Santa Clara	32.80%	Fresno	30.30%
San Joaquin	32%	Orange	31.10%	Contra Costa	30%
San Diego	31.90%	Kings	31%	Madera	29%
Orange	31.20%	San Diego	28.70%	Santa Clara	28.30%
San Francisco	31.10%	Sacramento	28.50%	Orange	27.60%
Sacramento	30%	San Joaquin	28.40%	San Bernardino	27%
Madera	29.20%	Fresno	28.10%	Alameda	26.60%
Alameda	28.20%	Glenn	27.80%	San Diego	26.10%
Fresno	26.60%	San Francisco	27.30%	Riverside	25.50%
Lassen	25.80%	Riverside	26%	San Francisco	25.20%
San Mateo	25.30%	Alameda	25.80%	Sacramento	24.80%
Humboldt	25.10%	Stanislaus	25.80%	San Joaquin	24.60%
Riverside	24.50%	San Bernardino	25.60%	San Luis Obispo	24.20%
Ventura	24.50%	Humboldt	24.50%	Kings	23.70%
Glenn	23.90%	Madera	23.70%	Stanislaus	23.40%
San Bernardino	23.80%	San Mateo	23.30%	Calaveras	23.20%
Kings	23.70%	Inyo	21.40%	Lassen	21.40%
Santa Barbara	21.40%	Del Norte	21.20%	Santa Barbara	20.50%
Trinity	18.80%	Lassen	21.20%	Ventura	19.90%
Butte	18.70%	Mono	21.10%	San Mateo	19.60%
San Luis Obispo	18.50%	Santa Barbara	20.80%	Yolo	18.60%
Amador	17.90%	Ventura	19.80%	Humboldt	18.10%
Mendocino	17.50%	San Luis Obispo	19.50%	Tulare	17.50%
Stanislaus	17.50%	Yolo	18.90%	Inyo	17.40%
Del Norte	16.10%	Tulare	18.50%	Marin	16.80%
San Benito	15.80%	San Benito	18.20%	Mendocino	16.60%
Sonoma	15.80%	Merced	16.70%	Merced	16.60%
Alpine	14.30%	Mendocino	16.40%	Santa Cruz	16.40%
Lake	14.10%	Santa Cruz	15.80%	Lake	16.20%
Monterey	13.90%	Colusa	15%	San Benito	15.80%
Yolo	13.50%	Marin	14.90%	Monterey	15.70%
Marin	12.90%	Monterey	13.20%	Butte	14.30%
Tulare	12.90%	Sonoma	12.10%	El Dorado	13.70%
Shasta	12.30%	Amador	11.80%	Yuba	13.60%
Inyo	11.90%	Shasta	10.80%	Del Norte	12.20%
Solano	11.70%	Solano	10.50%	Siskiyou	12%
Mono	11.10%	Tuolumne	10.50%	Sonoma	11.90%
Merced	10.80%	Butte	10.30%	Tuolumne	10.80%
Tehema	10.60%	Trinity	10%	Solano	10.70%
Placer	9.50%	Mariposa	8.30%	Placer	9.90%
El Dorado	8.70%	Placer	7.90%	Mono	9.10%
Mariposa	8%	Tehema	7.70%	Glenn	7.60%
Santa Cruz	7.70%	Sierra	7.10%	Napa	7.20%
Sutter	6%	Sutter	6.30%	Colusa	7.10%
Siskiyou	5.30%	Calaveras	5.80%	Nevada	6.30%
Yuba	5.20%	Siskiyou	5.60%	Shasta	6.30%
Colusa	4%	Yuba	5.60%	Plumas	4.30%
Plumas	3.60%	Plumas	4%	Trinity	4%
Calaveras	1.60%	El Dorado	3.80%	Mariposa	3.80%
Modoc	0%	Napa	2.70%	Tehema	3.50%
Napa	0%	Nevada	2.60%	Amador	0%
Nevada	0%	Lake	1.50%	Modoc	0%
Sierra	0%	Alpine	0%	Sierra	0%
Tuolumne	0%	Modoc	0%	Sutter	0%
TOTAL	28.90%	TOTAL	32.10%	TOTAL	31.50%

TABLE # 2

**COUNTY-BY-COUNTY
ETHNIC
BREAKDOWN
OF CHILDREN
IN
FOSTER
CARE
DURING
1990-1991**

CPS Race differentials

County	General Black	AFDC-FC % of Black	Difference	County	General Hispanic	AFDC-FC % of Hisp.	Difference
San Francisco	10.92%	70.68%	59.76%	Santa Clara	21.00%	42.69%	21.69%
Alameda	17.92%	68.57%	50.65%	Kern	9.57%	24.53%	14.97%
San Mateo	5.43%	45.14%	39.71%	Santa Barbara	26.57%	37.44%	10.87%
Contra Costa	9.28%	46.00%	36.72%	Ventura	26.45%	34.42%	7.98%
Los Angeles	11.20%	46.96%	35.76%	Santa Cruz	20.37%	28.12%	7.75%
Marin	3.55%	37.14%	33.59%	San Benito	45.78%	53.33%	7.55%
Sacramento	9.33%	33.93%	24.60%	Monterey	33.62%	40.95%	7.33%
San Joaquin	5.64%	30.10%	24.46%	Orange	23.43%	28.65%	5.22%
Solano	13.47%	37.73%	24.27%	Sierra	5.55%	10.34%	4.80%
Fresno	5.01%	28.02%	23.01%	Tulare	38.76%	43.29%	4.54%
San Diego	6.38%	26.50%	20.12%	Sonoma	10.62%	14.84%	4.22%
Kern	5.54%	21.85%	16.30%	Kings	34.05%	37.37%	3.32%
Santa Barbara	2.81%	18.13%	15.32%	Fresno	35.45%	38.28%	2.83%
Merced	4.78%	19.55%	14.77%	San Luis Obispo	13.32%	16.09%	2.77%
San Bernardino	8.10%	22.34%	14.23%	San Joaquin	23.44%	25.13%	1.69%
Monterey	6.42%	19.25%	12.83%	Nevada	4.16%	5.38%	1.22%
Santa Clara	3.75%	16.48%	12.72%	Siskiyou	5.86%	6.87%	1.01%
Ventura	2.34%	14.68%	12.35%	Shasta	3.84%	4.79%	0.95%
Madera	2.83%	13.13%	10.30%	Trinity	3.30%	3.92%	0.62%
Kings	8.12%	16.49%	8.37%	Sacramento	11.67%	11.93%	0.26%
Sonoma	1.43%	9.35%	7.93%	Napa	14.39%	14.44%	0.05%
Riverside	5.43%	13.29%	7.86%	Madera	34.51%	34.34%	-0.17%
Yolo	2.25%	9.91%	7.66%	Marin	7.79%	7.30%	-0.49%
Imperial	2.40%	9.48%	7.08%	Calaveras	5.36%	4.85%	-0.50%
Stanislaus	1.74%	8.24%	6.49%	Mariposa	4.87%	4.00%	-0.87%
Tulare	1.48%	7.81%	6.33%	Merced	32.57%	31.41%	-1.16%
Orange	1.77%	7.24%	5.47%	Mendocino	10.27%	8.70%	-1.57%
Butte	1.30%	6.71%	5.41%	Tehema	10.33%	8.54%	-1.78%
Lake	1.84%	7.22%	5.38%	San Mateo	17.65%	15.82%	-1.82%
Colusa	0.59%	5.88%	5.29%	Plumas	4.59%	2.65%	-1.94%
Shasta	0.74%	5.84%	5.10%	Butte	7.47%	5.51%	-1.97%
Yuba	4.19%	7.82%	3.63%	Stanislaus	21.83%	19.83%	-2.00%
Calaveras	0.58%	3.88%	3.31%	San Diego	20.45%	18.31%	-2.13%
Santa Cruz	1.15%	4.10%	2.95%	Lake	7.18%	4.44%	-2.73%
San Benito	0.56%	3.33%	2.78%	Tuolumne	7.69%	4.85%	-2.84%
Plumas	0.77%	3.54%	2.77%	San Francisco	13.91%	10.78%	-3.13%
Tehema	0.52%	3.16%	2.65%	Humboldt	4.19%	1.00%	-3.19%
El Dorado	0.48%	2.96%	2.47%	Placer	8.03%	4.83%	-3.19%
Mendocino	0.63%	2.99%	2.36%	Riverside	26.27%	22.76%	-3.51%
Siskiyou	1.59%	3.86%	2.28%	Contra Costa	11.36%	7.83%	-3.53%
Nevada	0.23%	2.31%	2.08%	San Bernardino	26.69%	23.15%	-3.54%
Sutter	1.62%	3.25%	1.64%	Yolo	19.97%	16.22%	-3.76%
San Luis Obispo	2.64%	3.81%	1.18%	El Dorado	6.97%	2.96%	-4.01%
Napa	1.09%	2.22%	1.14%	Solano	13.37%	8.68%	-4.69%
Humboldt	0.81%	1.60%	0.80%	Inyo	8.40%	3.70%	-4.70%
Placer	0.60%	0.91%	0.31%	Glenn	19.99%	14.81%	-5.18%
Sierra	0.18%	0.00%	-0.18%	Mono	11.31%	5.56%	-5.75%
Trinity	0.41%	0.00%	-0.41%	Sutter	16.44%	10.57%	-5.87%
Mono	0.43%	0.00%	-0.43%	Alpine	6.65%	0.00%	-6.65%
Inyo	0.43%	0.00%	-0.43%	Alameda	14.21%	7.44%	-6.77%
Alpine	0.54%	0.00%	-0.54%	Yuba	11.55%	4.56%	-6.99%
Glenn	0.55%	0.00%	-0.55%	Modoc	7.24%	0.00%	-7.24%
Modoc	0.81%	0.00%	-0.81%	Amador	8.39%	0.00%	-8.39%
Mariposa	0.85%	0.00%	-0.85%	Del Norte	10.29%	0.83%	-9.46%
Lassen	6.23%	4.58%	-1.65%	Lassen	10.45%	0.76%	-9.68%
Tuolumne	3.20%	0.97%	-2.23%	Colusa	33.33%	21.57%	-11.76%
Del Norte	3.66%	0.83%	-2.82%	Los Angeles	37.81%	24.75%	-13.06%
Amador	5.60%	2.44%	-3.16%	Imperial	65.81%	52.61%	-13.21%
			0.00%				0.00%
TOTAL	7.42%	35.02%	27.60%	TOTAL	25.50%	22.05%	-3.45%

TABLE # 3

***PAYMENTS TO
FOSTER
FAMILY
AGENCIES***

Foster Family Agencies

Age of Child	Payments Foster Care Provider	Profit For Foster Home Agencies
0-4 yrs	\$329	\$930
5-8 yrs	\$357	\$946
9-11 yrs	\$381	\$962
12-14 yrs	\$423	\$990
15-18 yrs	\$461	\$1015