1			
1			
ı			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12	UNITED STAT	TES D	DISTRICT COURT
13	CENTRAL DIS	TRIC	T OF CALIFORNIA
14	EMILY Q. et al.,)	CASE NO. CV 98-4181 AHM (AJWx)
15	Plaintiffs,	}	
16		}	SPECIAL MASTER'S RESPONSE TO THE COURT'S QUESTIONS AND PROPOSED MASTER'S
17	v.	}	DUTIES
18	DIANIA DONES	}	Honorable A. Howard Matz Courtroom 14
19	DIANA BONTÁ,	}	
20	Defendant.	}	
21			
22 23			
24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
_			

Special Macter's Response to Court's Opertions

SPECIAL MASTER'S RESPONSE TO THE COURT'S QUESTIONS AND PROPOSED MASTER'S DUTIES

This report is written in response to the Court's Minute Order of December 28, 2005, requesting the special master to answer a set of questions regarding his role as special master and the Court's Minute Order of December 16, 2005 requesting a response to the proposed order amending special master duties and appointment for the special master.

(1) Key Objectives and Strategies

I was appointed in December 2004 with a set of specific duties and a clear mandate to "facilitate" the parties reaching agreement and resolving issues. Specifically the Court stated that the master's role was to reduce and ideally avoid contentiousness, adversarial interactions and delay and enable both sides to cooperate to the maximum extent possible to achieve the purposes of the Judgment. Transcript of Hearing, December 15, 2004, page 5. The Court further emphasized that the special master's role was to act as a facilitator (page 17 and 18) and the Court would decide any disputes that the master could not resolve.

In agreeing to serve as special master it was clearly understood that the master's role was to facilitate the parties working together to achieve the purposes of the Judgment and subsequent orders of the Court and to make recommendations regarding the strategies that would result in higher TBS utilization. It was clear to me that the Court expected TBS utilization to increase. The purpose of the May 11, 2001 Judgment is to ensure that members of the certified class have access to Therapeutic Behavioral Services (TBS) within the class member's Mental Health Plan (MHP). It also required the Defendant to take corrective action regarding MHPs that had "disproportionately low TBS utilization." Subsequently, the Court found that TBS was underutilized leaving thousands of class members without access and that the Defendant had failed to demonstrate what constitutes an adequate TBS approval rate and had failed to take effective corrective actions

against MHPs with no or low utilization (Interim Judgment Clarifying Order filed January 29, 2004). In July 2004, a "Plan to Increase Utilization and Joint Stipulation In Support Thereof" was ordered. The plan contained a set of activities that the Defendants agreed to do to address the under utilization of TBS. Another objective that I had was to reduce the volume of information and issues that were being brought to the Court, since it was also clear that the Court's time was very limited.

Initially the master made the assumption that the parties were working toward the same goal – increase TBS utilization- but were not in agreement over what the most effective strategies would be to achieve increased TBS utilization. It was also assumed that the parties were in agreement on implementing a version of qualitative individual child reviews that could be used to evaluate whether children were receiving appropriate services in the "focused review" process and that could be used as an organizational development and teaching tool. The master took as a working hypothesis that if the Defendants were working diligently to increase utilization and steps were being taken that would result in an ongoing trajectory of improved utilization and appropriate services to class members then it was likely that I would recommend that the Court's jurisdiction be terminated in November 2005. The special master informed the parties of this basic view early on in our initial discussions.

During the first visit to meet with the parties in Sacramento in January 2005, I was informed by the Defendants that their position was that TBS was not underutilized and class members were receiving other appropriate services in lieu of TBS and that clinician Judgment was determining who got TBS. The master was also informed that the Defendants were opposed to a TBS utilization benchmark because it would not be clinically appropriate to impose a quota on clinicians and a benchmark might constrain their clinical Judgment.

I accepted that the Defendant's position might be correct and proceeded to address three issues. My first objective was to develop a more in-depth

1 | un 2 | an 3 | an 4 | id 5 | cc 6 | th 7 | an 8 | E

understanding about how EPSDT and TBS services for children actually worked and were implemented in MHPs through visits to MHPs and interviews with staff and providers. It also included document and data review. I focused on the identification of class members, the planning of services for class members and the consistency and quality of services that were delivered to class members based on the planned services. My objective was to become familiar with availability, scope and accuracy of existing quantitative data regarding the delivery and outcomes of EPSDT, TBS and residential services and the organizational context and culture in which the services were delivered.

The second objective was to facilitate the parties working on resolving the list of issues that had been identified as disputed by the parties. The goal was to enable the parties to preferably, achieve agreement and resolution of the issue and if not then to clarify what the issue in dispute really is and the dimensions of the disagreement and the options the parties offered for resolution. The master is strongly committed to collaboration and team effort and clearly heard the Court's commitment to collaborative problem solving. I was very committed to working jointly and collaboratively with the parties to develop a team approach that thoughtfully and responsively proceeded to problem solve issues and barriers to achieving the purposes of the Judgment.

The third objective was to work with the parties to develop the focused review process and to participate in the implementation of the five agreed on focused reviews. It was also to assess whether the process and the results were likely to have a positive impact on TBS utilization.

The fourth objective was to develop sufficient understanding of the context and situation of DMH and the delivery of TBS to class members to make an informed recommendation regarding the need for a minimum utilization benchmark for Therapeutic Behavioral Services. It was also to assess whether the Defendants were in fact working diligently and in good faith to achieve the purposes of the

4 ||

Special Master's Response to Court's Operations

Judgment and conversely whether the Plaintiffs were being unreasonable in their demands and expectations or proposed solutions or working in good faith toward achieving the purposes of the Judgment.

(2) What did the Special Master accomplish in the past year?

As Special Master, I accomplished several objectives. I developed an understanding of the EPSDT and TBS programs and of how well the programs were implemented by a sample of MHPs representing low TBS utilization, higher TBS utilization, large MHP and small MHP. There was a very wide range of access, quality, consistency, interagency collaboration, and accountability across the counties. The results of interviews with providers and MHP staff have been reported in prior special master reports. The master also received a range of data reports and worked with the parties to define the range of quantitative measures that might be used to create management of TBS service delivery and results that can be tracked and evaluated for adequacy of utilization and quality.

The list of disputed issues was refined and narrowed and the parties did hold discussions about options to resolve the disputed issues. Very little agreement was reached on substantive matters and briefing papers outlining the parties' respective positions were developed. The special master made recommendations to the Court in the October 12, 2005 special master's report regarding four of the disputed issues.

The five focused reviews were a positive accomplishment. These reviews have shown that there are significant systemic barriers to class members accessing and receiving TBS on a timely basis. My final report to the Court presents the findings of my participation in the focused reviews. These findings and conclusions documented significant systemic problems at the MHP level. October 12, 2005 report, pages 12-17, paragraph 18, 19, 20. I strongly recommend that the process be refined to create a more structured process. A structured process is necessary to make comparisons over time, to improve consistency of the review results and to clarify performance expectations operationally. The quality review makes explicit

how specific components of practice i.e. assessment, planning, teaming, collaboration and delivery of services will be judged for quality and effectiveness. The staff who participated in the process reported that they had found the qualitative child review process to be highly informative and that it did reveal how services were or were not actually provided to children and provide some data about whether positive outcomes were being achieved for children. Refinements in the process would capture and report this information much more clearly.

The master did obtain and assess sufficient information to develop an understanding of the context and issues that were relevant to the need for a TBS utilization benchmark and made recommendations regarding this matter in the October 12, 2005 special master's report. I was able to confirm that TBS utilization has not increased since the Court's order in January 2004. I could not find evidence that class members are consistently being identified and receiving services appropriate to their needs in lieu of TBS. To the contrary, I found considerable evidence that the state and counties lack the systemic accountability necessary to ensure that class members are receiving appropriate services, including TBS when appropriate.

I was also able to assess the willingness of the parties to compromise and the extent to which they were working on achieving the purposes of the Judgment and subsequent orders of the Court.

(3) What Barriers to accomplishing his objectives and strategies did the Special Master encounter? Which of these barriers remain(s) unresolved and what are his current recommendations for overcoming them.

Unresolved Barriers

As master, I gave great deference to the Defendant's prerogatives and decisions regarding the approach to dispute resolution and the development and content of the focused review process. For example, the Plaintiffs argued that the parties should develop a collaborative briefing paper on each disputed issue and the

Defendants argued that each party should develop a separate briefing paper. I agreed with Defendants although in retrospect, that was not the best strategy because it emphasized the differences between the parties and did not create sufficient forum to develop meaningful problem solving. That option was still clearly available to the parties, however, and the process did clarify the respective positions of the parties. Another example is the master's offer to provide a qualitative review protocol to use or to modify to use in the focused reviews to assess the appropriateness of services provided to children who were class members. The Defendants decided not to use the process even though the staff who were going to conduct the reviews indicated it would be helpful to have the structured framework and improve consistency. I deferred to the Defendants' decision on this point. However, over time it became clear that the Defendants were not in fact engaging in a meaningful and thoughtful collaborative process to determine strategies and actions that would significantly increase TBS utilization as ordered by the Court; essentially they took advantage of the deference I accorded them to protect the status quo.

The barrier is essentially that the Defendants were not willing to agree to significant activities that would likely lead to a change in the status quo. During the course of participating in the development of the focused reviews and in meeting with the parties to discuss the resolution of disputed issues, it became clear that the Defendants were only willing to do the five focused reviews as jointly agreed and ordered by the Court. Their position is TBS utilization is adequate and that the law suit should end in November 2005 because they have established TBS as a service, minimally completed five focused reviews, provided some data on a web site, and contracted for training and technical assistance through the California Institute for Mental health (CIMH). In July 2005 at a meeting of the parties in Los Angeles it was acknowledged that CIMH had actually provided little technical assistance or training on TBS since the jointly agreed on and ordered plan to increase TBS utilization. The Defendants were willing to make some procedural clarifications and

send out positive statements regarding TBS but it was very clear that these activities were not having a significant impact on access, delivery and utilization of TBS services

Another barrier is the absence of data and outcomes necessary to manage and assess quality and effectiveness of TBS and the context within which it is delivered which is EPSDT. Neither DMH nor the counties have consistent systems in place to identify class members, track the mental health services they receive and what outcomes or progress is achieved. Defendants also argue that the data measures set up in the Judgment are unreliable and so discount the evidence that TBS utilization is not increasing or declining.

In August 2005, TBS utilization had not changed significantly since the Court had determined it was under utilized. The master was not able to find evidence that class members were consistently being identified and receiving services appropriate to their needs in lieu of TBS. To the contrary there was considerable evidence that there was not systemic accountability that would create the management capacity and tools necessary to ensure that class members were achieving appropriate services including when appropriate TBS.

By late July 2005, based on my experience as an administrator of mental health systems, as a Court monitor of systemic mental health and child welfare reform and the experience of working with the parties including review of the disputed issues briefing papers, I concluded that the Defendants were not taking effective action to increase the utilization of TBS and were unwillingly to take any actions that would significantly increase the probability of TBS utilization increasing. The focused review process was a positive accomplishment but the volume of reviews as proposed by the Defendants will only address a small number of counties in the next 18 months and there is not yet any evidence that this process, as implemented by Defendants, will in fact increase TBS utilization or the appropriateness of services to TBS class members. At that point the special master

concluded that the Defendants' minimalist position regarding TBS utilization and resistance to developing and implementing strategies that would increase TBS utilization precluded his ability to facilitate meaningful compromise and resolution of the disputed issues that would result in the increased utilization of TBS and ensure the achievement of the purposes of the Judgment.

Beginning in August 2005, the special master told the Defendants in meetings of the parties and discussion of disputed issues including potential data measures of accountability that the Defendants had not increased utilization and that there needed to be additional actions taken to achieve the purposes of the Judgment. They were also told that it was highly unlikely that the Court would terminate jurisdiction in November.

Recommendations to Overcome Unresolved Barriers

Based on the preceding experiences and facts, the duties of the special master as currently ordered are not adequate to achieve the purposes of the Judgment. The purposes of the Judgment require that the Defendant ensure that class members have access to TBS services within their MHP and MHPs are obligated under EPSDT to provide either TBS if needed consistently regardless of the county in which the child resides (*statewideness*) or other appropriate services depending on the needs of the child in a *timely* and *appropriate manner*. Given the Defendants' position that TBS utilization is adequate and there is not a problem to be fixed, the special master is in a weak position to effectuate collaborative working and problem resolution that will result in increased TBS utilization and achieve the purposes of the Judgment.

In order to achieve the purposes of the Judgment in the foreseeable future, a successor special master will require additional, necessary authority and should closely work with the Court to oversee a system change process. It will be more efficient if the special master has direct communication with the Court to ensure that clear and timely communication occurs necessary to achieve the purposes of the Judgment. In addition, the special master will likely need to be able to obtain

1

4

5

7 8

9

11

1213

14

15

16

17

18

1920

21

2223

2425

26

27

28

independent monitoring until the Defendants develop a robust and effective capacity to evaluate and monitor performance, detect and correct service delivery deficiencies and inadequate quality of performance and demonstrate effective outcomes for *Emily Q*. class members.

The Emily Q. lawsuit, the Katie A. lawsuit and the Mental Health Services Act have all documented the systemic weaknesses that exist in children's services and particularly children's mental health and EPSDT services. There are in fact serious performance problems. In addition, each of these reform initiatives seek to obtain services in the community that are accountable, have documented outcomes and involve the children and families in a meaningful process of planning and delivering services. There is a strong opportunity at this time to make significant systemic improvements if these efforts are developed through a participatory process at the local level and designed to reduce the barriers that limit access and timely delivery of services to *Emily Q*. class members, *Katie A*. class members and ensure that all EPSDT children are appropriately served. It will be necessary for the Court to ensure that there is sufficient independent oversight and performance benchmarks until such time as the Defendants demonstrate that they are committed to make the necessary improvements and to link the efforts across the reform initiatives so that the cost efficiencies are achieved and empirical data can demonstrate that progress is being made in eliminating the many barriers to services that have been identified.

At a minimum, MHPs need to be able to identify *Emily Q*. class members on a systemic and ongoing basis and have the capacity to show that class members have been diligently considered for both TBS and other service needs dependent on their particular needs and context. The most direct measure of these efforts will be through a random sample of class members who are reviewed to determine whether they have had appropriate access, diligent consideration of need and delivery of the most appropriate services based on the need, the preferences of the service

recipients and whether progress toward agreed on outcomes is being achieved.

There are no standardized instruments to assess service delivery fidelity/diligence. The approach that has proven most useful over the past fifteen years is the qualitative review process of a sample of children. Quantitative indicators such as timeliness measures, frequency counts are indirect indicators of quality and diligence and can be met without necessarily ensuring quality and effectiveness. For example, in child welfare the expectation is that caseworkers will see their children face to face at least once a month. The data may show that children are being seen but that may be a momentary "drive by" contact or a thoughtful interaction. The qualitative child review process is the most direct measure of diligence, quality and whether progress is being made. It shows in depth how systems work or don't work for the individuals receiving services and the barriers that staff encounter in attempting to deliver appropriate services. This process is used widely across child serving systems in many states and by the federal government to assess the diligence, quality and near term results of services. This process would be useful to assess progress not only in *Emily Q.*, but also in *Katie A.* and the implementation of the Mental Health Services Act.

Contrary to the declaration of Ms. McCabe, which Defendants submitted regarding proposed amendments to the order of appointment, I am not trying to impose a proprietary protocol on the Defendants when I recommend the use of qualitative case reviews. I have stated that the focused review protocol needs to be more structured and have ratings. It is true that one of my areas of expertise is the development of qualitative review protocols and I have offered on multiple occasions to work with the Defendants to develop an appropriate protocol to be used in this context. It is also possible to develop a protocol specifically to evaluate the fidelity of TBS services *per se* but that would not answer whether a sample of class members were receiving appropriate services in lieu of TBS. I also dispute the allegations that I apply standards inconsistently; the submission referenced by the

Defendants took information grossly out of context and compared apples and oranges. If the Court desires, I can provide further information regarding these matters but at this time it is probably not worth the Court's time given that I am no longer available to serve as master.

(4) Transition and Follow-up

The special master apologizes to the Court for having to withdraw at this point in time. It is clear that to make progress toward achieving the purposes of the Judgment it is going to take considerable time of a special master and whoever serves will likely need additional assistance. My long standing working relationship and monitoring role with *R.C. v Walley* case pending in federal district court in Alabama before the Honorable Ira Dement will require my full time attention for the next three months. I did not think it was appropriate to request that the Court wait until I was available to continue the work of the special master. I will be glad to provide *pro bono* telephonic consultation over the next several months to the new special master if the Court determines a new special master is necessary and of course all the special master's reports are available. In April, my schedule should provide for some level of participation in the focused review process if the Court or the new special master determines that is appropriate.

(5) Billing and Current Outstanding Invoice

See attachment for final billing and invoicing information.

22 Dated: January 6, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

tvor D. Groves, PhD

Special Master

PROOF OF SERVICE

ı				
1	STATE OF FLORIDA) ss. COUNTY OF LEON)			
2	I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to	the within action. I am Special Master		
3	appointed by the United States District Court, Central District of California. My business address is 2107 Delta Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32303.			
4	On January 6, 2006 I served the foregoing document(s) described as:			
5	Spcl Master's Response to the Court's Questions and Proposed Master's Duties			
6	on the interested party(ies) in this action by /placing the true copies thereof enclosed in sealed			
7	envelopes addressed as stated on the attached mailing list /placing the original XX/placing a true copy thereof, enclosed in sealed envelope(s) addressed as follows:			
8	Mateo Muñoz			
9	Deputy Attorney General State of California Department of Justice	Nancy Shea Mental Health Advocacy Services		
10	Office of the Attorney General	3255 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 902		
11	1300 I Street P.O. Box 944255	Los Angeles, CA 90010		
12	Sacramento, CA 94244-2550	Bob Newman Western Center on Law and Poverty		
13	Melinda Bird Protection & Advocacy, Inc.	3701 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 208 Los Angeles, CA 90010-2809		
14	3580 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 902 Los Angeles, CA 90010	Los Inigolos, CII 70010 2007		
15				
16	XX BY MAIL) I deposited such envelope(s) in the mail at Tallahassee, Florida. The envelope(s) was mailed with postage thereon fully prepaid. I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of			
17	collection and processing correspondence for mailing. It is deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same date in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of			
18	deposit for mailing in affidavit.			
19	(BY PERSONAL SERVICE) I caused such enve as addressed above.	elope(s) to be delivered by hand to the addressee		
20		of the magazine the charge autitled decomment to		
21	BY ELECTRONIC TRANSFER) I caused all of the pages of the above-entitled document to be sent to the recipient(s) /noted above, /on the attached service list, via electronic transfer (FAX) at			
22	the respective FAX number(s) /indicated above, /on t			
23	Executed on this 6th of January, 2006, at Tallahassee, Florida. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Florida and the United States that the above is true and correct.			
24		Ω		
25		Jun Mm		
26		Ivor Groves, DECLARANT		