

2015
Juvenile Justice Committee
Complete Minutes

Juvenile Justice Committee Meeting
January 8, 2015
Kensington Banquet Room

Persons Present: Karin Sonneman, Rena' Patterson, Kalene Engel, Teri Henderson, Drew Althoff, Marci Hitz, Kris Sather, Mary Leahy, Nelson Rhodus

Minutes by: Kalene Engel

Juvenile Stays of Adjudication: A new law effective August 1st extends the period of a juvenile stay of adjudication to 180 days, with a possible extension of another 180 days (subject to the consent of the prosecutor). Previously, the stay period was 90 days, with a possibility of another 90 days. The extended period under the new law will allow the juvenile more time to pay restitution and follow through on the terms of the adjudication. However, if the first review period was also extended to the 180 days (instead of 90 days), it would eliminate the ability to get the juvenile back on track earlier if they had fallen off track. Because the parties can agree to an earlier review (i.e. 90 days), and the County Attorney's Office was supportive of an earlier review period despite the 180 stay, it appears as though the new law will not eliminate the earlier review hearings.

Family Preservation Meetings: Carmaine Sturino has requested that the child's attorney be informed of and invited to the Family Preservation Meetings. It was suggested that Carmaine contact Sharon Summers to find out how to be included on the invite list for the meetings.

Distribution of Juvenile Reports: Issues still remain regarding the timely receipt of and distribution of reports on juveniles. The reports in issue include GAL reports; Community Services reports and reports from placement facilities. At present, Scott Ingalls is giving his reports to the County Attorney's Office for distribution, but they are often not received in time file them with the Court within the required 48 hours prior to the court hearing. Nelson has been providing copies of the Community Services report to the other parties and it is unknown whether Court Administration is also providing copies. GAL Cathy Schofield has been e-mailing her reports to the Court and parties without apparent issues. According to the November Juvenile Justice Minutes, DOC receives the placement facility reports and then provides them to Court Administration. Court Administration then distributes the reports to defense and prosecuting attorneys. The goal would be to get these reports to the parties who need them in advance of the hearing so that the hearing is productive.

Court Minutes: With the move to eCourt MN and the need to do in-court updating on MNCIS, the court clerks no longer keep detailed minutes of hearings. This is problematic for many stakeholders, and especially those who are not in attendance at the hearings. This issue and others relating to eCourts MN are being discussed in the Courts Committee.

Truancy Update: Drew distributed statistics and research on truancy (attached). Not surprisingly, truancy is incredibly costly and has an adverse effect on the future of kids who are truant. Research has shown that the patterns of behavior and attitudes that lead to school failure start before a child enters elementary school. In recognition of the importance of preventing

truancy, Restorative Justice has devoted considerable effort over the last year to revising and streamlining the truancy procedure. There is no longer a Truancy Liaison, nor “diversion following Restorative Justice” intervention. Since Restorative Justice is the only truancy diversion, it has more clout when dealing with the kids because if attendance doesn’t improve, the case will be referred to court. By working closely with the schools, RJ has been able to get earlier referrals. By eliminating other diversions, the time from referral to court intervention (when necessary) has dramatically reduced. Of the 56 truancy referrals, 17 were referred on for court intervention. Of those 17, only four had gone through Restorative Justice first. This means that the Restorative Justice interventions are working. Additional ideas being discussed include having the schools e-mail the truancy petitions, more actively pursuing educational neglect cases for truant under 12 and having parents sit up at the bench with the children in court.

Co-Occurring Disorders in Juveniles: The [Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Collaborative for Change](#) recently released a new resource on [Co-occurring Disorders Among Youth in Juvenile Justice](#). This new resource discusses the prevalence, identification, and treatment of co-occurring disorders among youth in the juvenile justice system and provides easy access to key websites, critical resources, and examples from the field. The resource can be found at: <http://cfc.ncmhjj.com/resources/co-occurring-disorders-among-youth-in-juvenile-justice/>

Meeting adjourned: 12:57 p.m.

Next Meeting: February 11, 2015 at noon at Kensington Banquet Room.

The Hard Facts

- Individuals who fail to complete high school have higher death rates, poor mental health and increased risk of personal injury than individuals who complete a high school degree. (Bridgeland et al, 2006).
- A high school graduate lives 9.2 years longer than a high school dropout. (Wong et al, 2002).
- Students with low academic achievement, a risk factor for dropout, are twice as likely to become a parent by their senior year of high school, compared to students with high academic achievement. (Alliance for Excellent Education, 2003b)
- High school drop outs tend to marry early and divorce frequently. (Jones & Lovrich, 2011).
- Approximately 75% of state inmates, 59% of federal inmates and 69% of local jail inmates are high school dropouts. (Harlow, 2003).
- The average annual cost to educate a student is \$9,644, compared with \$22,600 to house an inmate. (Alliance for Excellent Education, 2008).
- The average annual income for a high school dropout is \$19,540, compared to \$27,380 for a high school graduate. (Snyder & Dillow, 2011).
- Over the course of his or her lifetime, a high school dropout earns, on average, about \$260,000 less than a high school graduate. (Rouse, 2005).
- Over the course of a lifetime, high school dropouts earn almost \$1 million less than college graduates. (Doland, 2001).
- Increasing high school dropouts' education to the level of a high school degree would save:
 - \$17 billion per year in Medicaid and expenditures.
 - \$1.5 billion to \$3.5 billion in TANF costs per year,
 - \$353 million per year in food stamp costs, and
 - 18 million per year in housing assistance (Garfinkel, 2005; Alliance for Excellent Education, 2006).
- An increase in the graduation rate for boys of just 5% could save the \$4.9 billion annually in crime-related costs. (Alliance for Excellent Education, 2006).
- The United States could save more than \$17 billion in Medicaid and expenditures for health care for the uninsured by graduating all students. (Alliance for Excellent Education, 2006).

The Economic Benefits of Reducing the Dropout Rate for Students of Color in the Seattle Metropolitan Area
http://www.all4ed.org/files/SeattleWA_lebsoc.pdf

What does the research show on approaches to Truancy and dropout prevention?

- Chronic truancy is not only associated with declining academic performance and dropping out; it is also a *significant* risk factor for substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy and violence
 - o many students with chronic attendance problems report low self-esteem and lack of confidence
- A Washington State Center for Court Research (WSCCR) study attempted to evaluate the impact of a truancy petition on youth - found no evidence that court-petitioned youth fared differently on any of the assessed variables (attendance, GPA, graduation, juvenile crime)
- A WSCCR study also found that in Washington, two-thirds of students who receive a truancy petition in the 9th grade will not graduate with their cohort.
- Zero tolerance policies on attendance, which automatically withdraw students from school after disruptive behavior, do nothing to improve school climate, school safety, student behavior or school learning environment
- Suspension, expulsion and law enforcement presence in schools are risk factors for negative educational outcomes and life outcomes - also a high degree of racial disparity when it comes to suspension and expulsion
- Truancy is incredibly costly... It costs businesses, which must pay to train uneducated workers. It costs taxpayers, who end up paying higher taxes for law enforcement, and welfare costs for dropouts who end up on welfare rolls or underemployed
- Patterns of behavior and attitudes that lead to school failure often start before a child enters elementary school. Students are particularly vulnerable to dropout and disengagement at critical junctures in their education - transitions from elementary to middle school + middle to high school
- The National Dropout Prevention Center at Clemson University has identified eleven school-related factors that put a student at increased risk of dropping out:
 - o Conflict between home culture and school culture
 - o Ineffective school discipline systems
 - o Lack of adequate academic counseling
 - o Negative school climate
 - o Lack of relevant school curriculum
 - o Use of passive instructional strategies
 - o Inappropriate use of technology
 - o Disregard of diverse student learning styles
 - o Grade retentions and suspensions/expulsions
 - o Low expectations of students
 - o Lack of language instruction
- Components of Effective Truancy Reduction Programs:
 - o Community Collaboration: helps prevent *SILOS* → isolated efforts of key stakeholders
 - o Family Involvement
 - o Incentives and Sanctions
 - o Comprehensive Approach: Prevention, Intervention and Retrieval
 - o Supportive Context throughout the community
 - o Program evaluation

The Need for Reviewing School and Community Policy:

- As found by the National Dropout Prevention Center, areas of particular interest are:
 - o Automatic withdrawal after a period of nonattendance
 - o Automatic grade reduction or credit denial after a period of nonattendance
 - o Zero tolerance policies focused on suspension and expulsion
 - o Policies on bullying
 - o Safety concerns at school, on the bus or at the bus stop
 - o Lack of affordable health care or child care in the community
 - o Lack of alternative education or service-learning opportunities
 - o Standardized testing and disproportionate emphasis on scores
 - o School start times, especially in adolescents
 - o Open versus closed campuses
 - o Law enforcement policy on contacting school age youth during school hours
 - o Juvenile court and child welfare responses to truant behavior and/or legal petitions

_____ - specific to District #861

SOME THINGS TO NOTE ABOUT WAPS AND WINONA COUNTY SCHOOLS

- There is not a unified attendance policy that is accepted district-wide
 - o Attendance policy should be universally accepted and transparent – current attendance policies are wordy and difficult to find
- The ALC does not have a full-time principal and counselor – it should have devoted personnel being it's the school with the greatest need for those positions
- I feel as though SILOS exist in this community when it comes to the effort to curb truancy – SILOS occur when stakeholders undertake multiple efforts in isolation of one another to address a problem instead of committing as a community to work together towards a common goal.

** All research was taken from the Center for Children and Youth Justice's workbook: "Truancy Reduction: Research, Policy and Practice" http://www.ccyj.org/uploads/PPO/TRUANCY_Updated_July2012.pdf

Juvenile Justice Committee Meeting
February 11, 2015
Kensington Banquet Room

Persons Present: Rena' Patterson, Kalene Engel, Teri Henderson, Kris Sather, Mary Leahy, Carmaine Sturino, Sharon Summers

Minutes by: Kalene Engel

Meeting Time/Date/Location: The Juvenile Justice Committee is the only CJCC Committee without a standing meeting date. The flexible meeting date was done to accommodate the co-chairs' work schedules, but presents problems for others. After discussion, it was agreed that the committee will have a standing meeting date on the second Wednesday of the month at noon. Frequency of meetings was also discussed and it was agreed that in-person meetings would be held every other month, with the next meeting in April. Kalene will collect agenda items in advance of the meetings and distribute an agenda in advance of the meeting. If topics come up that need to be discussed during a month when a meeting is not scheduled, a meeting will be held. If the co-chairs are not available to chair, Kris or Teri will chair. Meeting locations were also discussed. No one expressed dissatisfaction with the current meeting location, but Kalene will look into whether a meeting room in the County Office Building is available for use on the 2nd Wednesday of every other month.

Strategic Planning Goals Review: Kalene reviewed the list of goals for the committee from the October 2014 Strategic Planning Session:

- Truancies: process has been streamlined and is working well.
- Mental Health Training: committee has received several training sessions during meetings.
- Out-of-Home Placement Options: discussions continue; FCC is looking at foster care recruitment.
- Juvenile Pretrial Process: process has been mapped; continuing discussions occur regarding issues such as report distribution.
- Cases Transferred for Disposition-see below.
- Family Preservation Issues-see below.

Cases Transferred for Disposition (PDRs): Things are improving in this area; however, not everyone includes the need to "cooperate with a predisposition report (PDR) into their plea petition. DOC sometimes does not learn of the need for a PDR or learns of the need too late to finish the report in time for disposition.

Family Preservation Meetings: Carmaine Sturino stated that she has been invited to a Family Preservation Meeting, which is a positive step. Sharon stated that the Family Preservation Meeting guidelines were modified approximately 6 months ago and they are now evaluating the impact of the changes. More people are being invited to the meetings (doubling the size of attendees), but they want to make sure that there is added value, as it is challenging to assemble a large group of people. The purpose of the meeting is to do some brainstorming regarding the child and does not necessarily result in out-of-home placement. Sharon wants the team to be

able to see and speak with the child at the meeting. Carmaine asked about how and where the notes from the meeting are distributed. Sharon stated that the notes are provided to the family and to the person who requested the meeting.

Community Services Staffing: Adequate staffing has been a concern in Children & Family Services for some time. Sharon recently received permission to fill the vacant child protection position. Currently, the ongoing child protection workers have approximately double the caseload that they should. As a result, Sharon has reassigned some files to Sherri Brekke. Sharon also requested additional staffing for intake, ongoing social work and licensing. Currently, the licensing social worker has a caseload of 250 (including daycare and adult/child foster care). This caseload makes it difficult to recruit/train additional foster care providers. Sharon has spoken to Family and Children's Center about recruiting more foster care homes and is working with them on training opportunities. County administration recently approved one additional position, which will be allocated to ongoing child protection. The Citizen Review Panel will be addressing this issue at the board meeting on February 24th.

CJI & Court Reports: Community Services will be modifying its report format to include a trauma section. Sharon requested a workgroup to discuss what should be included in this section. Teri and Kris will meet with Sharon to discuss.

Meeting adjourned: 1:03 p.m.

Next Meeting: April 8, 2015 at noon at County Office Building, Room B.

Winona County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Juvenile Justice Committee
March 2015

The Juvenile Justice Committee did not meet in March of 2015. The next meeting is on April 8, 2015 at noon at County Office Building Room B.

Juvenile Justice Committee Meeting
April 8, 2015
County Office Building, Conf. Room B

Persons Present: Kalene Engel, Susan Cooper, Rebecca Church, Carmaine Sturino, Megan Gosse, Judy Gilow, Drew Althoff, Mary Leahy, Matt Brickl, Jeremy Marks, Kris Sather, Marci Hitz, Phil Huerta, Teri Hendersen

Minutes by: Kalene Engel

Youth ACT Program (Family and Children's Center): Marci Hitz and Phil Heurta gave a Prezi presentation and provided handouts on the new Youth ACT Program being offered by FCC. FCC is one of four providers in the state launching such a program and, if successful, may lead to the creation of an adult ACT program in the area. The program uses an integrated approach to help adolescents transition into adulthood and remain in the community. The services are delivered in a team treatment model which includes, at a minimum, a psychiatrist or nurse practitioner, licensed mental health professional, licensed alcohol and drug counselor and peer specialist. Others can be added to the treatment team depending upon the client's needs. The team will meet frequently (twice a week) and members of the team will be in contact with the client as well—about 3 times per week--by phone, at home visits or office visits and in community settings (such as school). If a client already has an established treatment provider, that person can become a part of the team. The team approach eliminates triangulation between providers and has been provide to be a successful model. Services are individualized based upon the client's needs, but can include psychotherapy, skills training, crisis assistance, medication management, mental health case management, care coordination, transition services, housing access support, employment assistance and other, related services. The program is open to youths between the ages of 16 or 20, though waivers can be granted for younger children. The youth must be on Medical Assistance and carry a diagnosis of serious mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and a substance abuse addiction. Referrals are accepted from anywhere. Since this is a voluntary program, they do want the client to give permission for a referral. Following referral, FCC would complete a Diagnostic Assessment to assist in the development of a treatment plan. The program has a capacity of 40 clients. There is no minimum or maximum time for the program length, but youth at the upper end of the age bracket would likely transition into adult services. A question was raised as to whether this services duplicates the services provided by Hiawatha Valley Mental Health Center with its child mental health case management. Ms. Hitz noted that, although HVMHC may be providing some of the same services, those are atypical of case managers in general. The Prezi presentation can be found at [Youth ACT Prezi \(https://prezi.com/kk90qp4i4p0w/youth-act/?utm_campaign=share&utm_medium=copy\)](https://prezi.com/kk90qp4i4p0w/youth-act/?utm_campaign=share&utm_medium=copy). Copies of the Youth ACT Brochure and referral forms are attached to these minutes.

Restorative Justice Truancy Rewards/Sanctions Proposal: Drew Althoff and Megan Gosse requested feedback on a proposal to add a reward/sanction component to the truancy program. At present, Restorative Justice handles all truancy diversions. Failed diversions or direct referrals from schools to court are handled by Sherri Brekke of Community Services. Restorative Justice then supervises Community Work Service (CWS) for those truants who have

gone through court and been sentenced to CWS. While it is a punishment, the CWS doesn't directly address the problem that gave rise to the penalty—failure to attend school. Restorative Justice would like to more closely align the sanction with the “offense” by imposing a reward or credit system for those students who improve their attendance while on supervision. For example, by attending school for a certain time period with no unexcused absences, a student can earn credit for a certain number of hours off of their CWS. Most in attendance agreed that the proposal made sense. Other ideas discussed included having a truancy court at the school and requiring schools to go through the diversion process before filing anything with the court. Drew and Megan will come up with more specifics regarding number of credit hours earned per day or week in school and bring that back to the committee for consideration.

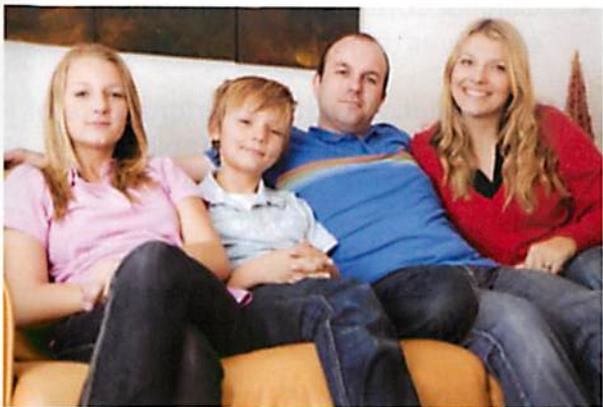
Meeting adjourned: 1:03 p.m.

Next Meeting: June 10, 2015 at noon at County Office Building, Room B.

To make a referral or find out more information about this program, please contact:

Youth ACT Team

Family & Children's Center
Phone: 507-453-9563 ext. 1140
Fax: 507-453-9562
601 Franklin St
Winona, MN 55987



ifc
Family & Children's Center

Family & Children's Center
601 Franklin Street
Winona, MN
Phone: (507) 453-9563
Fax: (507) 453-9562

Youth ACT

Assertive Community Treatment



Family & Children's Center

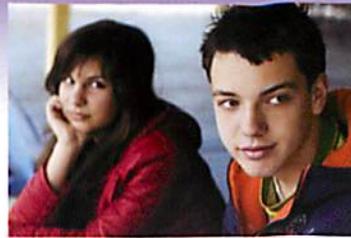
Better Tomorrows Start With Us

Youth ACT is an intensive rehabilitative mental health service for youth and young adults ages 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 who are suffering from severe mental illness and/or co-occurring disorder. The program helps the youth navigate the transition from children's mental health services to adult services. The program is an inclusive team model that works on coordinating multiple services in the area of mental health, school/employment, housing, family, and physical health services.



To be eligible, youth must meet the following criteria:

- Be between ages 16-20
- Be on Medical Assistance
- Carry a diagnosis of serious mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and a substance abuse addiction.



Once referred, a Youth ACT clinician will determine if the client meets the following additional criteria:

- has a level of care determination for "intensive integrated intervention without 24-hour medical monitoring" and a need for extensive collaboration among multiple partners
- has a functional impairment and a history of difficulty functioning safely and successfully in the community, school, home, or job or likely to need services from the adult mental health system within the next two years
- has a recent diagnostic assessment that documents the medical necessity of Youth ACT

Services are delivered in a team treatment model. The team includes, at a minimum: psychiatrist or nurse practitioner, licensed mental health professional, licensed alcohol and drug counselor, peer specialist.

Services provided by the treatment team will include:

- Individual family and group psychotherapy
- Individual, family, and group skills training
- Crisis assistance
- Medication management
- Mental health case management
- Medication education
- Care coordination
- Psycho-education of, and consultation and coordination with, the client's support network
- Clinical consultation to the client's employer or school
- Coordination with, or performance of, crisis intervention and stabilization services
- Assessment of client's treatment progress and effectiveness of services
- Transition services
- Integrated dual disorders treatment
- Housing access support



Family & Children's Center

Better Tomorrows Start With Us

**Family & Children's Center Youth Assertive Community Treatment
Referral & Screening Form**

Name of Recipient: _____

County of Residence: _____ Date of Referral: _____

County of Financial Responsibility _____ Date of Birth: _____

Legal Address: _____ Phone Number: _____

Social Security #: _____ MA?: Yes _____ No _____

MA #: _____ MA Type: _____

Insurance Name: _____ GRP#: _____

Policy #: _____

Person Making Referral: _____ Referent's Phone #: _____

If under 18, Name of Parents: _____

Contact number for Parents: _____

Reason for Referral: _____

Is client aware and in support of this referral: Yes No

Most recent DA Date: _____ Completed by: _____

Diagnosis on most recent DA: DSM V Diagnosis _____

Axis I
Axis II
Axis III
Axis IV <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Support Group <input type="checkbox"/> Social Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Occupation <input type="checkbox"/> Housing <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Problems <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Health Care <input type="checkbox"/> Interaction with legal system <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Axis V Current GAF _____ Highest Past Year _____ SED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No SPMI <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date _____

Current Living Situation:

Funding: GRH CADI Other (Specify):

Current Sources of Income:

Under Civil Commitment? No Yes

Please include the following information that is applicable with the referral:

- Release of Information
- Documentation of serious mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse addiction
- Current assessments
- Other treatment information (i.e. mental health treatment, medical treatment, education, housing)
- Crisis Plan
- Information regarding criminal history
- Guardian/Conservatorship

To be eligible for Youth ACT services, individuals must meet all of the following:

- Be 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 years old
And
- Diagnosed with a serious mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse addiction requiring intensive nonresidential rehabilitative mental health services
And
- Has received a level of care determination using the CASII that indicates need for intensive intervention without 24 hour medical monitoring.
And
- Has a functional impairment and a history of difficulty in functioning safely and successfully in the community, school, home or job; or who is likely to need services from the adult mental health system within the next two years.
And

-Has had a recent diagnostic assessment, as provided in Minnesota Rules, part 9505.0372, subpart 1, by a mental health professional who is qualified under Minnesota Rules, part 9505.0371, subpart 5, item A, that documents that intensive nonresidential rehabilitative mental health services are medically necessary.

Checklist of required documentation:

- _____ Release of information signed
- _____ Most recent Diagnostic Assessment
- _____ List of current medications, including dosages, and administration times
- _____ Recent notes, summaries, discharge papers from doctors, therapist, hospitals

Please send referral form and other information to:

Family & Children's Center
ATTN: Youth ACT Team
601 Franklin St.
Winona, MN 55987

Phone: 507-453-9563 ext. 1140
Fax: 507-453-9562

To be completed by Youth ACT team

- Client will be opened with Youth ACT services
- Client will not be opened with Youth ACT services, Reason _____

Mental Health Professional's Signature: _____ Date: _____



Truancy Rewards/Sanctions Proposal

An effective truancy intervention program involves the use of rewards and sanctions. We have sanctions in place but there are limited rewards. It would also be beneficial to take a deeper look at the sanctions in place to determine if there is a better course of action. Restorative Justice would like to implement a rewards and sanctions system for truant students who appear in court and receive Community Work Service (CWS) hours.

What we propose is court-ordering students to complete the CWS hours AND if they have zero unexcused absences over a period of time they will be rewarded with a credit on the balance of their hours. There would also be sanctions issued as a part of the court-order, potentially adding hours if no improvement is made. This proposal is specifically for truancy probation and not to be used in cases where a student is already on probation for other delinquency matters. *AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE WOULD PICK UP THE SLACK ON ANY EXTRA WORK THAT WOULD BE INVOLVED WITH TRACKING THESE MATTERS.*

- **REWARD** → *Depending on the number of hours ordered, truant students would be given the chance to show they want to make improvements to their attendance. If they have zero unexcused absences over the first month of supervision and they continue that trend moving forward, they will earn a stay on their hours, potentially for the total number of hours ordered.*
- **SANCTION** → *If they have one unexcused absence after court interaction, truant students will be required to be scheduled for CWS as soon as an opening is available with Restorative Justice. If more than one unexcused absence occurs after court interaction, additional hours will be required based on the number of unexcused absences they accrue until their file is closed.*

EXAMPLE:

A first-time truant student appears in court and is court-ordered to complete 10 hours CWS. The court-ordered hours would be issued with options in place to either reward the student for good attendance or place further sanctions if no improvement is shown.

- ❖ Instead of scheduling on the CWS crew right away, that student is given the chance to show he wants to make improvements on his attendance (the referrals would still be made to Restorative Justice CWS so we know who to keep track of and what the deadlines are for completion).
- ❖ If he has ZERO unexcused absences over the course of the first month, he will receive a 5 hour credit on his hours. He will also be given the chance to continue that process over the second month. Two months of ZERO unexcused = a 10 hour credit.
- ❖ If that student fails to get through the two months without an unexcused absence, he will be scheduled as soon as there is an opening with the Restorative Justice CWS crew and will be required to complete the full amount of hours that were court-ordered.
- ❖ If he has more than one unexcused absence he will receive additional CWS hours. Each unexcused absence could equal something along the lines of 2 additional CWS hours.
- ❖ **WHAT IF HE DOESN'T FOLLOW THROUGH ON THE CWS REQUIREMENT?** *If that student does not show up for a scheduled CWS event and it is unexcused, could he be found in contempt and ordered to be sent to an out-of-home placement facility or potentially sit in jail (depending on age)? Just a thought... Not sure how that works from the perspective of the court.*

Winona County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Juvenile Justice Committee
May 2015

The Juvenile Justice Committee did not meet in May of 2015. The next meeting is on June 10, 2015 at noon at County Office Building Room B.

Juvenile Justice Committee Meeting
June 10, 2015
County Office Building, Conf. Room B

Persons Present: Kalene Engel, Drew Althoff, Megan Gosse, Rebecca Church, Carmaine Sturino, Teri Henderson, Sharon Summers, Matt Brickl, Josh Hassler, Shelley McBride

Minutes by: Kalene Engel

Truancy Rewards: Drew distributed the finalized version of the Truancy Rewards proposal. Students who have no other delinquency matters who are placed on Community Work Service (CWS) for truancy may earn credit on their CWS through regular school attendance. All present were in favor of the proposal, which will be presented to the judges. At present, truanies are handled by Restorative Justice up until the time they are filed with the Court, then they revert to Community Services for supervision. After a truancy has been proven, Restorative Justice gets involved again to supervise work service. Rebecca Church suggested that Restorative Justice handle truanies from start to finish. After discussion, it was agreed that a workgroup would be formed to discuss truancy handling.

Workforce Investment Opportunity Act: Josh Hassler of the Workforce Center discussed a new program for youth ages 14-24 that he is administering. The programs funding has changed, so details are still being worked out. However, in general, the program provides assistance to youth who are in the juvenile system by providing help with resumes, job seeking and work experience pay. Seventy-five percent of his budget is dedicated to youth who are out of school, so the program could tie in nicely with the truancy program. In order to qualify for services, “out of school” youth need to get back into school. For more information, see <http://mn.gov/deed/job-seekers/find-a-job/targeted-services/youth-employment/wia-youth-program.jsp>.

PAGES: Sharon Summers provided an update on the PAGES (Provide, Aspire, Graduate, Education, Support) Program. PAGES is a program designed to support young parents (age 21 and under) and their children. PAGES has been in existence two years and provides a team of support people who work with teen parents. The program provides incentives for positive behaviors and accomplishments. There have been 30 participants since 2013, with 10 current enrollees. Survey responses from participants indicate that they are making connections for services and are benefitting from the program. Parent Support Outreach grant funding and existing funding was used for the program.

Olmsted County Juvenile Corrections: Shelley McBride, who is the current Olmsted County Justice Council Coordinator and formerly served as the Director of Adult and Juvenile Corrections in Olmsted County was present to discuss the Olmsted County Juvenile Corrections System. She stated that, over time, Olmsted County identified and dealt with various challenges that prevented them from serving children and families as effectively as they could. She noted that breaking down the “silo” mentality and getting everyone to understand that the kids were “our kids” instead of one agencies or one worker’s kids was important. They made an effort to identify crossover youth (those involved in both human services and corrections) and to coordinate their services. In 2005, they switched to a system of one probation officer for one

family, which allowed that probation officer to better understand the family context and needs. They also instituted rapid arrest response. They focused on collaborative case planning to determine what is the right thing for the right kid at the right time. They also separated their placement budget into an entirely separate budget, which eased the tension between Corrections (who wanted placement) and Human Services (who managed the funds for placements). They also made a commitment to keep their juvenile probation officer caseloads at 20. Currently, there is a Human Services Mental Health Worker based in the Corrections Department, who offices at least half time with Corrections.

Other: Youth Night Campus has openings.

Meeting adjourned: 1:30 p.m.

Next Meeting: August 12, 2015 at noon at County Office Building, Room B.



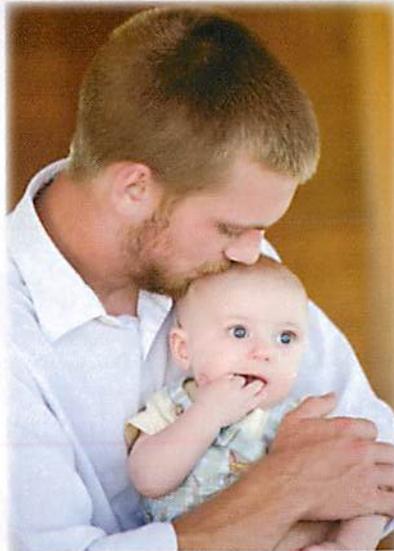
Being a parent is rewarding, but hard work. When you're trying to finish school or find employment, it can be even more difficult. Winona County Community Services has partnered with Winona Area Public Schools Community Education to provide a circle of support for parents age 21 and under.

This program is called **PAGES**: Provide for you and your child, Aspire to be the best parent for your child, Graduate, as your future will be what you make of it, Education is important for you and the future of your child, Support is available to help you and your family to be successful.

PAGES is a program designed to help support young parents and their children. PAGES is available to parents age 21 and under, both mothers and fathers.

How Does it Work?

A team made up of a home visitor, maternal/child health nurse, parent educator, and a Baby Connections facilitator will work together to provide support for you and your child.



How Do I Sign Up?

You can find out more about the program by contacting Baby Connections at (507) 494-0812 or Maternal Child Health at (507) 457-6500 - option 4.

This service is free.

What can PAGES do for you?

PAGES is designed to help you as a young parent. PAGES can help you continue your education in order to graduate with a high school diploma or a GED. It will support your decision to engage in other post-secondary education opportunities after graduation. Parents who enroll in the **PAGES** program are eligible for various incentives that encourage school attendance, good grades and meeting with home visitors along the way. These incentives can include retail gift cards, electronic equipment, opportunities for family portraits, etc.

Assistance will be available to connect you with support programs, including housing, financial assistance, mental health and substance abuse counseling, child care assistance, health care and parent education and support. If you need transportation to appointments, this can also be provided.

PAGES can provide a home visitor who will offer information on parent education and support. A maternal health nurse can be available to check on your child's health and help you become familiar with child development, nutrition and immunizations.

Is participation voluntary?

The program is voluntary and your participation makes you eligible for the incentives program.



Take your first steps towards being a successful parent.

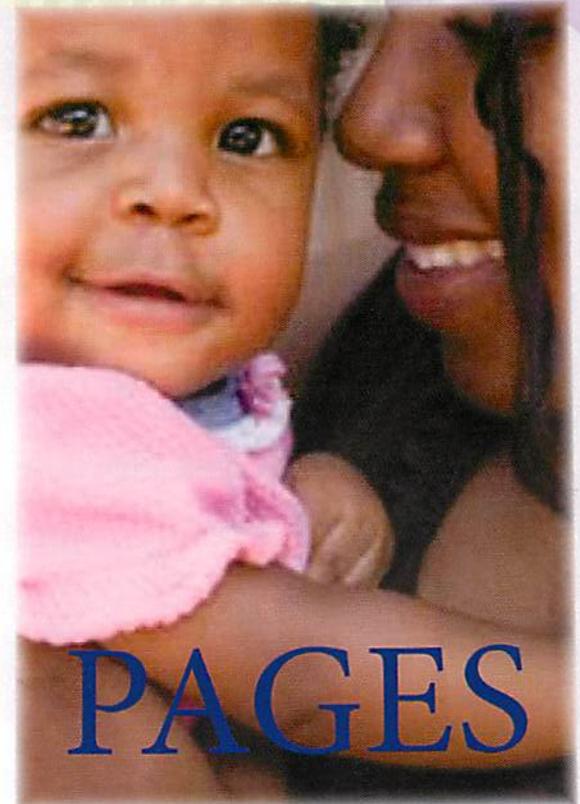
PAGES is waiting to assist you in any way that we can.

For more information, contact:

Winona County Community Services
(507) 457-6500 - Option 4 or
Baby Connections
(507) 494-0812



This program is a partnership between Winona County Community Services and Winona Area Public Schools Community Education



Are you a parent age 21 and under looking for help?

Do you need to:

- Finish high school?**
- Find employment?**
- Increase your parenting skills?**
- Find housing or transportation?**
- Find help paying for childcare?**

If you answered yes to any of these, PAGES might be a program for you.



Truancy Rewards Proposal June 2015

There is a need for an incentive-based program for students who go through truancy court and are ordered to complete Community Work Service hours. The goal of work service hours is to assist in producing lasting change in adolescents with attendance issues. The Truancy Rewards program could help instill greater motivation for students to make a positive impact on improving their school attendance.

REWARD PROGRAM: Youth who are placed on truancy supervision and ordered to complete Community Work Service (CWS) hours will be given a chance to show they want to make improvements on attendance. After being placed on supervision, if no unexcused absences occur, students will earn a credit on their hours in the amount of five hours per month of no unexcused absences. If an unexcused absence occurs, they will be transferred over to the regular CWS crew to begin hours as soon as possible.

Instead of being referred to the normal CWS program operated by Restorative Justice, they will be referred to a similar program called Community Work Service to Improve Truancy (CWS-IT). To qualify for this program, there must not be other delinquency matters involved. It will be overseen by Restorative Justice and attendance will be tracked by Restorative Justice to make sure students are compliant with terms set forth for completing CWS-IT hours.

A release form will need to be signed to include Restorative Justice so attendance records can be regularly obtained from schools. The hope is that the release will be signed when Sherri Brekke meets with the family to sign other paperwork. Winona County Community Services will refer youth to Restorative Justice as normal, but will do so on a form indicating the CWS-IT program. Depending on number of hours ordered, students could be in this program for several months. Again, a five hour credit will be issued for each month with no unexcused absences.

Paperwork for this program will be created to reflect the difference between the CWS program and the CWS-IT program. A new referral form and expectations sheet will be necessary.

Also, credits on hours will not be rescinded after they are earned.

**** ONE STRIKE AND YOU'RE OUT – NO SECOND CHANCES WILL BE OFFERED AFTER AN UNEXCUSED ABSENCE OCCURS ****

Winona County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Juvenile Justice Committee
July 2015

The Juvenile Justice Committee did not meet in July of 2015. The next meeting is on August 26, 2015 at noon at County Office Building Room B.

Winona County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Juvenile Justice Committee Meeting
Minutes
August 26, 2015 at noon at County Office Building, Room B

Present: Rena Patterson, Teri Henderson, Drew Althoff, Carmaine Sturino, Rebecca Church, Susan Cooper, Kris Sather, Judge Leahy, Matt Brickl, Kalene Engel

Change in Truancy & Runaway Filings (Rebecca Church): Rebecca attended a Minnesota County Attorneys Conference recently and was surprised to learn that most other counties file CHIPS petitions for their truancies and runaway cases. Currently, in Winona County, runaways receive a citation and the schools fill out a form detailing the facts giving rise to the truancy action, including the dates of absence from school. As the Courts move to e-filing and on-line access of records (including CHIPS cases) for the general public, it is very important to make sure that confidential information is kept confidential—and not accessible to the general public. As a school record, the dates of absence would be considered confidential information. Starting immediately, Rebecca intends to file petitions for truancy and runaway cases and include any confidential information (such as dates of absences) via a Confidential Cover Sheet (Form 11.3). She will also make the child a party to the action. This practice will not affect the way the school or police do things. With respect to probation violations, the filing party will need to ensure that the dates of absence are kept confidential. It may or may not change the way Community Services does business, as a representative of Community Services will need to sign the petition. This means that Community Services would have earlier notice of the case, which may present additional opportunities for earlier interventions.

Report on National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges Annual Conference (Judge Leahy): Judge Leahy attended the NCJFCJ Conference at the end of July in Austin, Texas. Along with suffering through the heat and a “tour of bats,” she was able to attend some of the breakout sessions in the juvenile justice field. One of the breakout sessions addressed how to improve results for dual status youth—youth who are involved both in the delinquency system and the human services system. The main presenters were from the Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice (<http://rfknrcjj.org/our-work/dual-status-youth-reform/>). The RFKNRC provides guidance for state and local jurisdictions in their endeavor to improve the outcomes for dual status youth and families and to enhance system performance among the critical youth- and family-serving agency partners. There is apparently funding available to assist with this effort. Beltrami County recently implemented a program, following a significant planning effort. When Kalene attended a juvenile justice conference last May, the work of the RFKNRC was also discussed. Kalene provided committee members with a Powerpoint from the conference, noting the several references mentioned in the Powerpoint. She suggested that this issue might be an appropriate one for the group to work during the upcoming year.

Committee members then engaged in a discussion of how crossover youth are currently handled in our system. Everyone agreed that it would be helpful to know what services a child has had or what involvement they have had in either system. They also agreed that engaging the entire

family, and not just the youth, would lead to better results. Sharing of information between and among appears to be a challenge, possibly due to HIPAA or other privacy concerns. We currently do not have a standard system in place to identify crossover youth. Children are not necessarily good historians about the services they have received or providers they have seen. Parents sometimes don't feel that certain information is relevant to a case. However, DOC is often aware of significant familial history, as they may deal with multiple siblings within one family or even multiple generations. DOC is often able to share information and reports with Community Services, either as a mandatory reporter or via a signed release of information. However, information sharing concerns limit the reciprocal sharing of information. Although DOC can impose requirements and consequences on the involved youth, they have little ability to require the parents to do anything.

Kalene distributed a summary of the notes she made on the 2014 NACo Models for Change Conference on Juvenile Justice Reform and asked committee members to review both those notes and the dual status youth information and be prepared to make recommendations regarding the direction the committee should take for the next year.

Truancy Update (Drew Althoff): Drew provided updated truancy guidelines (attached) to school administrators, the key takeaway from which was to make the referrals early. He is waiting to find out whether he will be granted permission to access attendance information.

Meeting adjourned: 1:00 p.m.

Minutes by Kalene Engel

**Report on the
National Association of Counties (NACo) Models for Change
Juvenile Justice Reform: Implementing Change and Improving Outcomes Seminar
Held May 7-9, 2014 in Chicago, IL**

About Smart Justice: NACo's launched the Smart Justice Initiative in 2013 to build knowledge and capacity for successful evidence-based justice policies and practices among the nation's counties. The initiative enhances partnerships among public, private and philanthropic leaders to promote safer communities and utilize taxpayer money more effectively and efficiently. Juvenile Justice reform is one of the Smart Justice Initiative focus areas. (Other focus areas include pretrial services, housing, workforce development and similar issues that we have also identified as justice system issues in Winona County).
For more information see: <http://www.naco.org/programs/csd/Pages/Smart-Justice.aspx>

About the Models for Change Initiative: NACo has partnered with the MacArthur Foundation on the Models for Change. Launched in 2004, Models for Change is a multi-state initiative working to guide and accelerate advances to make juvenile justice systems more fair, effective, rational and developmentally appropriate. The initiative promotes a broader movement of reform based in research and evidence of what works to improve outcomes for kids and communities, while holding young people accountable for their behavior. Reform areas include the following: aftercare, community-based alternatives, dual status youth, evidence based practices, juvenile indigent defense, mental health, racial and ethnic fairness, and status offense reform.
For more information see <http://www.naco.org/programs/csd/Pages/Models-for-Change.aspx> and <http://www.modelsforchange.net/index.html>.

About the Seminar: The seminar brought together county leaders, staff and experts from across the country to discuss juvenile justice reforms that are working, how these reforms have made juvenile justice more fair, effective and developmentally appropriate, and how the Models for Change juvenile justice reform initiative can help counties improve public safety and support kids, even when faced with tight budgets. **See materials at:** <http://www.naco.org/programs/csd/Pages/2014-Juvenile-Justice-Forum.aspx> (Click on the tabs for each day's sessions).

Significant Takeaways from the Seminar:

- An excellent resource describing the history of the juvenile justice system and where it is at today can be found in The Fourth Wave, available at <http://www.publicinterestprojects.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/JJ-Whitepaper-Design-Full-Final.pdf>. This is a 42 page "must read" for anyone involved in the juvenile justice system.
- Collection and analysis of data is a HUGE, HUGE component of juvenile justice system reform.

- Someone in your jurisdiction has to be the leader, supporter and CHAMPION of juvenile justice reform efforts.
- Help is only a click away and you DO NOT have to re-invent the wheel! The Models for Change initiative has produced the Resource Center Partnership, which provides practitioners and policy makers with technical assistance, training and proven tools and resources to help advance juvenile justice reform. The centerpiece of the Resource Center Partnership is four Resource Centers that focus on separate, but related areas. The Resource Centers work in collaboration with one another and are as follows:
 - **Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Collaborative for Change:** <http://cfc.ncmhjj.com>. The Collaborative provides a wide array of information, technical assistance and support services on key mental health and juvenile justice topics. **Target: Better Response to Mental Health Needs.**
 - **National Juvenile Defender Center:** <http://www.njdc.info>. The NJDC offers integrated services to juvenile defenders, including training, technical assistance, advocacy, networking, collaboration, capacity building and coordination. **Target: Stronger Public Defense for Indigent Youth.**
 - **Status Offense Reform Center.** <http://www.statusoffensereform.org/>. Located at the Vera Institute of Justice, the Status Offense Reform Center contains a clearinghouse of information and assistance for policymakers and practitioners regarding status offenses, showcasing strategies to effectively divert non-delinquent youth (i.e. disobedient due to status offense, but not delinquent) from the formal justice system. **Target: Appropriate Interventions for Youth Charged With Status Offenses.**
 - **Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice.** <http://www.rfknrcjj.org>. The RFK National Resource Center focuses primarily on youth involved in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems and advances juvenile justice reform by using tools and models to integrate often disjointed child-serving systems. **Target: Improved Coordinated Systems of Care for Dual Status Youth.**
- **Adolescent Development and Neurosciences: Children are different and must be treated differently:** Science has proven that children’s brains are different than adults and that placements can exacerbate underlying mental health conditions. In children, the frontal lobe (which is responsible for anticipating consequences, planning, controlling impulses) develops last—not until the child is in his/her early 20s. With kids, the reward seeking system is fully engaged, while the control system is not. Kids are more likely to engage in risky behaviors than worry about consequences. Case law over the last several years has recognized this difference.

Powerpoint from Presentation:

http://www.naco.org/programs/csd/Documents/Juvenile%20Justice%20Forum/Adolescent_Development.pdf

- **Strategies/Future Direction:**
 - Raise the Age Campaign: Raise the age in criminal matters from age 17 to 18 (and eventually 21)
 - Remove youth from sex offender registries
 - Sentencing youth discounts
 - Changing accountability laws for youth
 - Educate lawyers, judges, social workers, etc. re: differences
- **Coordinated Systems Integration:** Many youth are involved in both child welfare and delinquency systems. General delinquency research shows that childhood abuse (physical and sexual) is often associated with delinquency and that the early onset of maltreatment may increase the variety, seriousness, and duration of problems. The RFK Foundation has both a Guidebook and Workbook and a Toolkit to help jurisdictions gain greater coordination between the two systems which leads to better outcomes: <http://www.rfknrcjj.org/resources/>. Outagamie County, WI has experienced success in this area (Mark Mertens, Supervisor).

Powerpoint from presentation:

http://www.naco.org/programs/csd/Documents/Juvenile%20Justice%20Forum/Dual_Stat_Youth.pdf

- **Handling Kids With Behavioral Health Disorders:** A significantly higher percentage (60-70%) of justice involved youth have mental health disorders than “normal” kids (20%). At least 75% of youth in the juvenile justice system have experienced traumatic victimization. One-fourth of juvenile justice involved youth have disorders severe enough to require immediate and significant treatment. <http://cfc.ncmhjj.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Whitepaper-Mental-Health-FINAL.pdf> The Collaborative may be able to provide expert on-site training.
 - **Strategies/Solutions:**
 - **Mental Health Screenings:** Early mental health screenings to detect MH issues.
 - **Diversion:** create more opportunities for youth to be appropriately diverted at earlier stages, i.e. probation intake; school based; law enforcement
 - **Family Involvement:** provide more support and direction to support family involvement in juvenile justice system (resources to help youth and families better understand the system; Illinois made a comic magazine for kids to describe the system)
 - **Workforce Development:** improve staff response to youth with mental health needs—mental health training
 - **Specialized dockets for youth with mental health and CD issues:** Summit County, Ohio has developed a Crossroads Program to deal

specifically with youth with co-occurring disorders. <https://juvenilecourt.summitoh.net/index.php/court-services/crossroads-program>. (Note: the bottom of the web page also includes a video for youth on their rights, responsibilities, etc. in juvenile court—which is something we have discussed).

- **Community Based Services:** Community Alternatives to Detention Services to provide community-based services to prevent the child from being placed in detention <http://www.yos.org/>.

- **Status Offense Reform:** The goal of this reform is to divert those charged with status offenses into community based diversion and alternatives to incarceration that are less costly and more effective. This is also tied to JDAI (Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative) and DMC (disproportionate minority contact). A data template for collection of juvenile placement data can be found at <http://www.cclp.org/DMC.php>
Powerpoint from presentation:
http://www.naco.org/programs/csd/Documents/Juvenile%20Justice%20Forum/Diversion_RED.pdf.

- **Post- Release Supports:** Post-release supervision, services and supports are critical to making sure that youth make safe and successful transitions out of residential placements and back to their home communities. Aftercare begins at disposition and should be tailored to the individual needs and capacities of each youth. Judges should inquire about aftercare plans and probation officers should receive training in aftercare. Minimizing collateral consequences is also part of post release support. Juvenile Law Center has resources and information on its website: <http://www.jlc.org/current-initiatives>
Powerpoint from presentation:
<http://www.naco.org/programs/csd/Documents/Juvenile%20Justice%20Forum/Aftercare.pdf>



PARTNERSHIP ON TRUANCY INTERVENTION

Restorative Justice Truancy Intervention Program is a voluntary process but it is preferred that we attempt intervention before further county interaction occurs. Our hope is to have students referred to us at the 4th unexcused absence but we can be utilized at any point prior.

1 – Student is referred to Restorative Justice by the time the 4th unexcused absence occurs.

Informal contact with family will be made to explain the expectation of school attendance. It will be made clear at this point in contact that further county interaction will occur if student gets to 7 unexcused absences.

2 – If improvement is not seen, a formal meeting can be held with key members of the school present.

A formal contract will be signed at this meeting and will include ways to help the student get back on track. Restorative Justice will provide the contract for these meetings.

3 –It is important to file a child protection report for educational neglect with Winona County Community Services immediately after the 7th unexcused absence.

Winona County Community Services – (507) 457-6500

***** Mention you need to file a report for educational neglect and they will transfer you to the screening team *****

IMPORTANT NOTES:

The idea of swift and uniform consequences for attendance problems is very important this year. As soon as a student reaches the 7th unexcused absence, file a child protection report for educational neglect.

If improvement is not made after filing the child protection report, you can continue to file these reports as more unexcused absences accrue. This should make it more likely a family assessment is opened through Community Services.

Restorative Justice will coordinate formal contract meetings if necessary.

I AM HAPPY TO HELP AT ANY POINT IN TIME WITH ANY SITUATIONS THAT ARISE. THIS PROTOCOL SHEET IS MEANT TO ACT AS A GUIDE ON SOME OF THE PRESSING MATTERS THAT HAVE COME UP OVER THE YEARS WITH TRUANCY.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS IN REGARD TO A PARTICULAR SITUATION, I AM A PHONE CALL OR EMAIL AWAY AND ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR A DISCUSSION. IT'S BETTER TO HAVE A COMMUNITY WORKING TOGETHER ON THIS.

I WILL BE TRACKING ALL STUDENTS REFERRED THROUGH WEEKLY ATTENDANCE REPORTS. I AM ALSO STILL WORKING ON GETTING ACCESS TO ATTENDANCE RECORDS.

ALL REFERRALS FOR RESTORATIVE JUSTICE EARLY INTERVENTION CAN BE MADE VIA THE WINONA COUNTY WEBSITE UNDER THE ATTORNEY TAB. CHILD PROTECTION REPORTS MUST BE MADE VIA PHONE.

<http://www.co.winona.mn.us/page/3265>



Drew Althoff, Program Coordinator
Dept. of Corrections – Courthouse Unit
171 W. 3rd Street, Winona
(507) 457-6478 (office)
(507) 454-9391 (fax)
dalthoff@co.winona.mn.us



PARTNERSHIP ON TRUANCY INTERVENTION

Restorative Justice Truancy Intervention Program is a voluntary process but it is preferred that we attempt intervention before a court petition is filed. Our hope is to have students referred to us at the 4th unexcused absence but we can be utilized at any point prior and are happy to help.

1 – Student is referred to Restorative Justice by the time the 4th unexcused absence occurs.

Informal contact with family will be made to explain the expectation of school attendance. It will be made clear at this point in contact that legal action will occur if student gets to 7 unexcused absences.

2 – If improvement is not seen, a formal meeting will be held with key members of the school present. As much as possible, these meetings will occur at the Dept. of Corrections after school.

A formal contract will be signed at this meeting and will include ways to help the student get back on track. Restorative Justice will provide the contract for these meetings

3 – It is important to file the petition with the courts immediately after the 7th unexcused absence.

IMPORTANT NOTES:

The idea of swift and uniform consequences for attendance problems is very important this year. The courts want to see kids being petitioned to court as soon as they hit 7 unexcused absences.

The courts do not want to receive an influx of referrals at the end of the school year unless absolutely necessary. No filing petitions after May 1st unless that student accrues the 7th unexcused absence after May 1st.

Students who are 17 years old should not be filed on unless extreme circumstances are at play. Typically, these students are at a point where truancy court will not benefit them and once they turn 18, it is beyond our control. ***These situations can be discussed on a case-by-case basis.***

Restorative Justice will coordinate formal contract meetings. If needed, we can still hold them at the schools but it is preferred we meet at the Dept. of Corrections when possible.

I AM HAPPY TO HELP AT ANY POINT IN TIME WITH ANY SITUATIONS THAT ARISE. THIS PROTOCOL SHEET IS MEANT TO ACT AS A GUIDE ON SOME OF THE PRESSING MATTERS THAT HAVE COME UP OVER THE YEARS WITH TRUANCY.

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS IN REGARD TO A SITUATION, I AM A PHONE CALL OR EMAIL AWAY AND ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR A DISCUSSION. IT'S BETTER TO HAVE A COMMUNITY WORKING TOGETHER ON THIS.

I WILL BE TRACKING ALL STUDENTS REFERRED THROUGH SEMI-REGULAR CHECK-INS WITH THE STUDENTS AT SCHOOL AND ALSO WEEKLY ATTENDANCE REPORTS. I AM ALSO STILL WORKING ON GETTING ACCESS TO ATTENDANCE RECORDS.

WE HAVE MADE IT A POINT TO PROVIDE MORE INFORMATION TO THE SCHOOLS WHEN STUDENTS ARE PETITIONED TO COURT. WE HAVE WORKED DILIGENTLY ON OUR END TO ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY STEPS IN THE PROCESS TO GET KIDS INTO COURT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THIS IS A WORK IN PROGRESS – I FULLY EXPECT IT TO GET BETTER EVERY YEAR.

ALL REFERRALS FOR RESTORATIVE JUSTICE EARLY INTERVENTION AND COURT PETITION REFERRALS CAN BE MADE VIA THE WINONA COUNTY WEBSITE UNDER THE ATTORNEY TAB.

<http://www.co.winona.mn.us/page/3265>



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Winona County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Juvenile Justice Committee Meeting Minutes
September 23, 2015 at noon at Kensington Banquet Room

Present: Rená Patterson, Teri Henderson, Drew Althoff, Rebecca Church, Susan Cooper, Kris Sather, Judge Leahy, Matt Brickl, Kalene Engel, Preston Selleck, Judy Gilow, Jolene Danca

2015 Wisconsin Teen Court Association State Conference: Buffalo and Pepin County Teen Court is hosting the 2015 WTCA State Conference in Menomonie on October 23, 2015. Although intended for teen court officers and advisors, the organizers welcome and encourage other jurisdictions to attend and learn more about teen courts. The cost of the conference, including lunch, is \$15. Kalene is attending the conference and is willing to transport others, if they would like to go. Get in touch with Kalene if interested. Drew Althoff will provide Kalene with a recently compiled list of Restorative Justice/Mediation services in Minnesota so she can forward that to the conference organizers to issue invitations to those programs.

Meeting Time and Chairperson(s): All other committees of the CJCC have a regular meeting date for monthly meetings. However, because current co-chairs of the committee (Rená and Judge Leahy) have inconsistent schedules, the meeting times/dates have traditionally been scheduled around their availability. At the February meeting, committee members agreed to have a standing meeting date on the second Wednesday of the month at noon. The meeting location was also changed to the County Office Building, Conference Room B, to make it more convenient for Community Services committee members to attend. All agreed that it is critical for Community Services to be present at the meetings, particularly if the committee decides to pursue the crossover/dual status youth initiative for the ensuing year. After significant discussion, the committee agreed that it would be preferable to have a standing meeting day of the month and time as opposed to working around the schedules of the current co-chairs. An informal poll of those present indicated that Wednesday or Thursday at either 8 or noon would work best. Kalene will reach out to Sherri Brekke to find out her availability and Judge Leahy will speak with Beth Wilms regarding a supervisor presence. Having decided to go with a standing meeting day/time, the committee then addressed the issue of who would/could chair the committee. The current CJCC bylaws provide that a CJCC Council Member must serve as chairperson of CJCC Committees. Of those present, only Judy Gilow and Rená would meet that criteria. Kalene noted that the annual CJCC Strategic Planning Meeting was coming up in two weeks and that the council could decide to amend the bylaws to allow for a non-council member to chair. Preston Selleck, a newly hired Assistant Public Defender based in Winona, would be willing to chair the meeting if the bylaws were amended, such that he could do so. Committee members agreed to request for an amended of the bylaws to allow a non-council member to chair a committee.

Dual Status/Crossover Youth: Committee members continued their discussion on the topic of dual status/crossover youth, which are youth who are involved in both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems. In advance of the meeting, Kalene had distributed a copy of the research article, From Conversation to Collaboration: How Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Agencies

Can Work Together to Improve Outcomes for Dual Status Youth. Rená noted that Beltrami County had recently tackled the issue and provided her with a copy of the Project Manual. Concern was expressed about the need to have Community Services representation at the table if such a project was undertaken; otherwise, the committee would need to change direction. After discussion, the committee agreed that a dual status/crossover youth initiative would be an appropriate project for the committee for the upcoming year.

Truancy Update (Drew Althoff): Restorative Justice is continuing to work on getting the word out regarding the need to make early referrals for truancy intervention. He has not been granted access to attendance information, but there are staff at both the high school and middle school who are monitoring attendance.

FCC and Athletes (Matt Brickl): FCC is working with the WSU athletic department to have the student-athletes come into the program during their recreation portion to talk about their sport, inform clients about college life, and show some drills related to their sport. FCC is hoping to have most of the sports programs send student athletes as representatives for their sport. This will likely happen once or twice a week, and FCC is hoping that this partnership can be a positive experience for their clients to interact with college athletes, learn more about college, and perhaps open their views to continued education.

Drug Free Coalition Grant: The Winona County Alliance for Substance Abuse (ASAP) recently learned that its proposal for a Drug Free Coalition was funded by SAMHSA. The grant is a 5 year grant of approximately \$530,000. Winona Health is the fiscal agent; ASAP is housed at Livewell Winona. Several CJCC representatives collaborated on writing the grant. More information about the coalition activities will be available once the grant is formally accepted and a coordinator hired. There will be opportunities for collaboration between the Juvenile Justice Committee and ASAP.

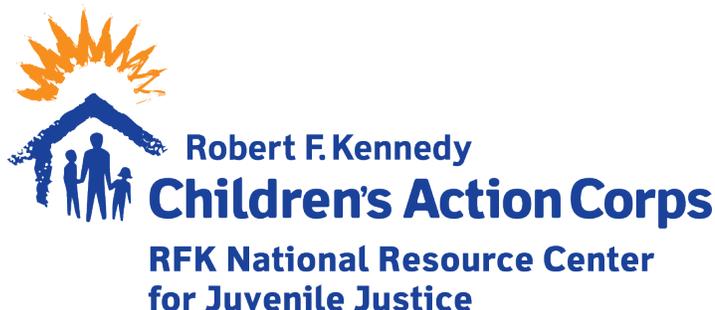
Meeting adjourned: 1:00 p.m.

Minutes by Kalene Engel

From Conversation to Collaboration:

How Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice Agencies Can Work Together to Improve Outcomes for Dual Status Youth

By the Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice, a member of the Models for Change Resource Center Partnership



Alicia was born to an incarcerated mother and spent her early life in and out of placements with family members, many of whom proved to be abusive. By the time she was ten years old, she had been sexually abused and forced into prostitution. Foster home placements were unsuccessful and Alicia was eventually placed in, and moved between, group homes. Due to her constant running away from placements and frequent altercations with group home staff, she became involved with the juvenile justice system. She quickly escalated within the system, as both child welfare and probation workers were challenged to address her troubling behaviors and needs.

Despite the concurrent involvement of both systems in Alicia's life, child welfare and probation workers did not coordinate their efforts or collaborate on case plans for this youth, and Alicia was clearly disinterested in working with either agency. Her harmful and dangerous behaviors continued, and workers within both systems had significant concern that she would continue the generational cycle of incarceration.

When Alicia was sixteen years old, she became among the first to experience a new approach developed by the child welfare and probation agencies in her county. These agencies engaged in a collaborative process to develop coordinated approaches to assessment and case planning for youth they had in common. The county experienced many "firsts" on Alicia's case: the first joint report submitted by child welfare and probation to the court; the first time a community-based organization was asked to do an independent needs assessment and evaluation with service recommendations; the first time the court allowed for a response other than a warrant for Alicia's running away.

Most importantly, after meeting with a cross-system team committed to working together, a probation representative from the county noted that it was the first time Alicia *"really invested herself in her own 'plan,' as opposed to her usual 'you're going to do whatever you want anyway' attitude that has prevailed until now."* Alicia is now over eighteen, has not been arrested, and is making use of extended foster care services for both housing and education. She continues to communicate with her social worker, who reports that Alicia is the most stable she has ever been. Those working with her are now optimistic that she can break the cycle of incarceration and believe that *"this really could be a happy ending."*

**Although youth and families
often cross agency lines,
workers rarely do.**

Alicia is one of a significant number of youth who come into contact with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. They are known as **dual status youth**.

Many counties and states across the country have identified this population of youth within their systems, recognized their unique needs, and have undertaken profound changes to better serve them. With assistance from the Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice, led by Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corps, and its framework for system coordination and integration, these

jurisdictions have transformed the culture and practices of their youth-serving agencies with respect to meeting the needs and addressing the challenges of dual status youth.

In each instance, change required collaboration between agencies, sometimes between people who have not worked together before. Although youth and families often cross agency lines, workers rarely do. Child-serving systems traditionally operate in silos, with both physical and cultural separation from one another. To realize meaningful change, child welfare and juvenile justice agencies, along with other stakeholders, must develop a shared understanding of why new approaches to working with dual status youth are necessary and a shared commitment to the value of what can be realized. This paper provides background that informs that understanding, examples of what can be achieved, and guidance for beginning the collaborative conversation.

“Until you can really define, from executive management down to line staff, the goals and shared values that you are trying to achieve...shared values about how children should be treated, and especially this population of children...I don’t know how you solve anything. Because otherwise you are trying to change policy and procedure without changing what drives policy and procedure.”

Laura Garnette, Deputy Chief Probation Officer, Santa Clara County Probation Department

Why focus on dual status youth?

Recent research has established a link between childhood maltreatment and later delinquent and criminal behavior. A well-known longitudinal study found that being abused or neglected as a child increased a person’s likelihood of arrest as a juvenile by 59 percent, as an adult by 28 percent, and for a violent crime by 30 percent.ⁱ In addition, a retrospective look at juvenile offenders and adult criminals in several states and counties reveals that a large percentage have experienced child abuse and neglect as well as involvement in the child welfare system.ⁱⁱ

Dual status cases are not only notable for their prevalence, but also for their complexity. Practitioners in both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems are well aware of the challenging and resource-intensive nature of dual status youth cases. Research confirms that dual status youth are younger at the time of their first arrest, have higher rates of recidivism, are detained more often and for longer periods of time, experience more frequent placement changes, are more likely to experience school failure, and generally have more extensive mental health needs than youth who do not touch both systems.ⁱⁱⁱ

Research also suggests that dual status youth often do more than simply “touch” the juvenile justice system. A study conducted in Illinois revealed that foster youth are more likely to experience formal processing in the juvenile justice system, which can lead to deeper involvement.^{iv} Notably, the Illinois study concludes that: “Since youths coming to the juvenile justice system from child welfare are

disproportionately likely to be African-American, this bias in decision-making contributes to disproportionate minority contact.” Ultimately, deeper system penetration results in increased individual and system costs and in most cases does not provide better outcomes for youth.

In addition to experiencing poor outcomes within the juvenile justice system, dual status youth experience particularly poor outcomes in adulthood when compared to youth involved in only one system. A study from Los Angeles County revealed that almost two-thirds of youth who were involved in both the child welfare and juvenile probation systems had a jail stay within four years of exit from juvenile systems. That 64.2 percent rate is considerably higher than the adult recidivism rate for juvenile probation only youth (47.6 percent) and former foster care only youth (25 percent).^v Additionally, the study found that dual status youth were far more likely to be heavy users of public systems, less likely to have high educational attainment, and less likely to be consistently employed.

These findings raise serious concern about how effective traditional approaches may be with this population. In order to develop new, more cost-effective, and more successful approaches, system partners must agree to begin the work of collaboration.

King County, Washington:

A study in King County, Washington (Seattle is the county seat) provides an excellent example of the challenges many localities face with dual status youth.

PREVALENCE: A staggering **67 percent of youth** referred to the juvenile justice system in King County in 2006 had at least some history of contact or involvement with the county’s child welfare agency. Dual status youth, particularly those with a history of legal activity/placement in child welfare, were shown to have started their delinquent careers a year or more earlier than youth without child welfare involvement.



RECIDIVISM: Within two years of their first offense, 70 percent of dual status youth with a history of legal activity or placement in the child welfare system had been referred back to the King County juvenile justice system, more than double the 34 percent rate of recidivism within two years for youth with no history of involvement with the child welfare system.

COSTS: Dual status youth who experienced out-of-home placements had an average of 12 placement changes during the study period (including AWOL events when the youth went missing). Such changes are disruptive for the youth involved and the cost to the system is tremendous: researchers estimated that the placement costs for one hypothetical dual status youth over the course of 27 months are approximately \$38,000, which quickly multiplies into the millions of dollars across the whole system.

Source: Doorways to Delinquency, 2011^{vi}

How can collaboration help?

When facing the challenges of the dual status youth population, increasing coordination and integration between systems can provide greater opportunities to prevent the entry or continued movement of a youth through the juvenile justice system. Yet even when agency staff recognizes the need to collaborate, there can still be many barriers and few incentives. Organizations are often very invested in their current way of working and frequently have deeply entrenched beliefs about system partners. This can result in the staff from one agency expecting the “other system” to simply deal with the issue instead of working together.

To move beyond such barriers and the typical skepticism that can accompany a new initiative, leaders must clearly communicate the value of collaboration and the benefits of coordination between agencies. Jurisdictions that have undertaken collaborative initiatives addressing dual status youth report important gains such as:

- A deeper level of understanding between systems
- Greater awareness of assets and limitations of each system
- A developing sense that dual status youth are a shared responsibility

Often these discoveries signal a shift in organizational culture. This shift is essential for the development and implementation of new practices rooted in coordination and integration. When jurisdictions begin to work in a coordinated fashion, the systems find that they are more easily able to:

- Streamline processes
- Make necessary information available to relevant parties
- Identify opportunities for alternatives to formal processing
- Ensure the use of appropriate and valid evaluations
- Produce cohesive case plans
- Successfully engage youth and families in their own case plans
- Make effective use of scarce resources
- Promote decision making that is fair, equitable, and developmentally appropriate

Ultimately, when systems that have historically operated in isolation from one another come together to serve the youth they have in common, there is an increased ability to access expertise and resources that best meet the needs of dual status youth. This can result in more effective responses to these youth, increasing the likelihood of steering them away from the juvenile justice system as well as linking those involved with the most effective services and treatment.

How can a jurisdiction begin to collaborate?

Using the framework provided in the *Guidebook for Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare System Integration and Coordination*, and the technical assistance approach outlined in *Dual Status Youth – Technical Assistance*

Workbook, numerous jurisdictions and the youth and families within them have realized the benefits of collaboration. Beginning to collaborate, or enhancing existing collaborations, starts by bringing individuals together to educate one another about their roles, mandates, resources and expertise, and to collectively explore solutions to shared challenges. Collaboration simply begins with a conversation.

The following two counties provide examples of how multi-system conversations have provided the starting point for a transformative process.



King County, Washington

The work to create a collaborative model for system integration in King County began with a one-day symposium for leaders of youth-serving systems. These leaders came together out of a shared frustration with what was perceived as a failure to effectively work together on behalf of dual status youth. Among the attendees were representatives from a wide range of agencies at both county and state levels. From among these leaders an executive steering committee was formed and began to meet regularly to provide an ongoing opportunity to educate and explore new ideas as a multi-system team.

With the support of expert facilitation, a dialogue between systems began, resulting in the drafting of a charter to guide a strategic planning process for systems integration. Within the initial dialogue, primary goals were jointly developed and a structure for oversight and leadership was established. New protocols for coordinated case planning, an information-sharing guide, cross-system training, and education integration are just some of King County's accomplishments derived from this initial multi-system conversation.



Santa Clara County, California

To communicate the new collaborative effort in Santa Clara County, officials invited the broader community of stakeholders to a "kick off" event that educated attendees about the needs of dual status youth and introduced the commitment by all involved agencies to addressing them together. Early in the initiative, cross-system participants worked to develop a list of guiding values, which became the basis for an interagency memorandum of understanding (MOU). This MOU articulates an ongoing collaborative commitment to improving outcomes for dual status youth.

As a result of this commitment and the investment of time and effort by staff and agency leaders, Santa Clara County has developed innovative approaches to case processing, joint assessment, and joint case planning for dual status youth, including the development of a specialized unit jointly staffed by child welfare and probation.

How can agencies start the conversation?

As strategies aimed at initiating collaboration are put into action, it is important to acknowledge that participants each have unique professional orientations, training, and experience. Stakeholders from child welfare, juvenile justice, education, mental health, and law enforcement agencies, as well as youth and parent representatives, bring vital perspectives to the process of reform. Establishing a safe and encouraging environment for candid communication, respecting each point of view, is essential to launching the necessary conversations and then finding commonalities from which to build collaborative approaches.

Often the initial conversations about collaboration happen between child welfare and probation agencies. Work in jurisdictions across the country has revealed some common trends and beliefs held among these lead agencies. These fall into four primary categories that present challenging but essential starting points for conversation between child welfare and juvenile justice departments – goals, roles, privacy, and capacity. The following grid illustrates these commonly held perspectives and what is likely to be gained by sharing them.

	Juvenile Justice Perspective	Child Welfare Perspective	What Is Revealed Through Conversation?
Agency Goals	<i>“Our goal is to protect communities and hold youth accountable, but also to redirect young offenders and achieve positive change for them and their families.”</i>	<i>“Our goal is to keep children safe from abuse and neglect, preserve and strengthen families, and ensure children have permanent homes.”</i>	When agencies communicate their goals and missions, participants often discover that they share fundamental values of ensuring safety and providing youth with the best opportunity to develop with the support of family and permanent, positive connections.
Agency Roles	<i>“Juvenile justice agencies are seen as ‘a hammer’ used to force youth into behaving better. However, our role is to provide the appropriate level of involvement based on identified risks and needs. Not every kid should be involved with the juvenile justice system.”</i>	<i>“Our role is to work with the family to ensure that parents take the steps necessary to provide a safe home for their children or to find an alternative safe home if that can’t be provided by their family. We do not have the same ability to ensure that youth follow-through with expectations and are accountable for their actions. However, without this, many kids repeatedly get into trouble and endanger their future.”</i>	This conversation often reveals the need among child welfare agencies for support in managing the behaviors of the youth in agency care. However, juvenile justice agencies seek to ensure that youth and families do not become immersed in the system unnecessarily or to an extent that causes more harm than good. This can begin to forge an understanding between agencies of the value of partnership as well as the realistic and necessary limitations of each agency.

<p>Privacy/ Information Sharing Policy</p>	<p><i>"We need to know more information about the dual status youth in our system in order to make the best decisions about them."</i></p>	<p><i>"We need to know what is happening in our client's delinquency case and what resources are available to him or her. We also have to be careful about the information we share because of legal restrictions and possible negative consequences for the youth and family."</i></p>	<p>When participants begin talking about information sharing, it often becomes clear that juvenile justice decision-makers may not have the full picture about why a youth has acted out or what his or her needs might be. Similarly, social workers are often not notified that their clients are engaging in delinquent behavior. Detailed discussion around providing relevant information can lead to important new practices in cross-system collaboration, communication and improved decision-making.</p>
<p>Capacity/ Agency Budget & Staff Time</p>	<p><i>"New practices and protocols are sure to add to my team's workload and deplete our budget."</i></p>	<p><i>"My team's budget and time is strapped too."</i></p>	<p>One thing most agencies can agree upon is that their budgets are tight and that their workers do not have the capacity for additional work. However, cross-system conversations reveal that there are opportunities to consolidate and streamline processes when systems work together on dual status youth cases. These youth and families often present the greatest needs and therefore demand the greatest resources from agencies. Coordinating efforts can result in more effective work with the families, ultimately reducing their time in both systems.</p>

Conclusion

The prospect of agencies working together can seem challenging. However, candid conversations between agencies can help them better define obstacles and work together to overcome them. Through shared understanding, each agency is better able to see itself as a part of the solution. Ultimately, collaboration provides a foundation for sustainable changes that help jurisdictions achieve their potential for better serving dual status youth, their families, and their communities.

"Hands down, this is the most rewarding work I have done in my 25 years in the probation field. For the first time, there are solutions being generated for very complex issues that are working and benefiting the very youth who have traditionally had the worst trajectory in our system."

Laura Garnette, Deputy Chief Probation Officer,
speaking about Santa Clara County's Dual Status Youth Initiative.

About the Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice

The Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice is led by Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corps and is supported by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, as part of its Models for Change Resource Center Partnership.

The Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice offers expert technical assistance, consultation and training to state and local jurisdictions and private youth serving agencies. Our training and consultation staff has a long history of field-based practical and technical assistance experience working with state and local leaders, policy makers and practitioners to positively impact desired practice and policy enhancements and reforms.

Our primary areas of focus include:

- dual status youth and multi-system integration and coordination
- probation and court system review
- information and data sharing
- collaborative leadership and management
- system mapping
- policy and protocol development
- data collection, performance measurement, and outcome development
- intra- and inter-agency work process analysis

Please visit www.rfknrcjj.org and www.rfkchildren.org to explore further resources and to contact us with questions or requests for assistance.

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About the Models for Change Resource Center Partnership

The Resource Center Partnership works to advance juvenile justice systems reform across the country by providing state and local leaders, practitioners, and policymakers with technical assistance, training, and the proven tools, resources, and lessons developed through the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's Models for Change: Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice initiative.

The Partnership is anchored by four complementary, connected Resource Centers that address four important issues in juvenile justice:

- Mental health: The Mental Health and Juvenile Justice Collaborative for Change, led by the National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice. For more information, visit: cfc.ncmhjj.com
- Stronger legal defense for indigent youth: National Juvenile Defender Center. For more information, visit: njdc.info/resourcecenterpartnership.php
- Appropriate interventions for youth charged with non–delinquent—or status—offenses: The Status Offense Reform Center, led by the Vera Institute of Justice. For more information, visit: www.statusoffensereform.org
- Coordinated systems of care for young people involved in both the juvenile justice and child protective systems: The Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice, led by RFK Children’s Action Corps. For more information, visit: www.rfknrcjj.org

The Partnership also includes a strategic alliance of national experts and organizations representing state leaders, mayors, judges, law enforcement, prosecutors, corrections professionals, court personnel, and justice reform advocates. These partners further enrich the tools, best practices, and training offered by the Centers and provide direct connections to professionals working in juvenile justice.

For more information about the Models for Change Resource Center Partnership, visit: <http://modelsforchange.net/resourcecenters>

ⁱ Widom, C. S., & Maxfield, M. G. (2001, February). *An Update on the “Cycle of Violence.”* National Institute of Justice: Research in Brief. Available at <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/184894.pdf>.

ⁱⁱ Wiig, J. K. & Tuell, J. A, with Heldman, J. K. (2013). *Guidebook for Juvenile Justice & Child Welfare System Coordination and Integration, 3rd Edition.* Boston: Robert F. Kennedy Children’s Action Corps. <http://www.rfknrcjj.org/images/PDFs/Guidebook-for-JJ-and-CW-System-Coordination-and-Integration-Cover.pdf>.

ⁱⁱⁱ Herz, D., Lee, P., Lutz, L., Stewart, M., Tuell, J., & Wiig, J. (2012). *Addressing the Needs of Multi-System Youth: Strengthening the Connection Between Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice.* Washington, DC: Georgetown University Center for Juvenile Justice Reform, and Boston: RFK Children’s Action Corps.

^{iv} Ryan, J.P., Chui, Y., & Williams, A. B. (2011). *Knowledge Brief: Is there a link between child welfare and disproportionate minority contact in juvenile justice?* Models for Change: Systems Reform in Juvenile Justice. Chicago, IL: John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

^v Culhane, D., Byrne, T., Metraux, S., Moreno, M., Toros, H., and Stevens, M. (2011). *Young Adult Outcomes of Youth Existing Dependent or Delinquent Care in Los Angeles County.* Available at http://www.hiltonfoundation.org/images/stories/PriorityAreas/FosterYouth/Downloads/Hilton_Foundation_Report_Final.pdf

^{vi} Halemba, G. & Siegel, G. (2011). *Doorways to Delinquency: Multi-system Involvement of Delinquent Youth in King County (Seattle, WA).* Pittsburgh: National Center for Juvenile Justice.

Winona County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Juvenile Justice Committee Workgroup Minutes
October 15, 2015 at noon at County Office Building, Conf. Room B

Present: Preston Selleck, Joshua Hessler, Susan Cooper, Rebecca Church, Kalene Engel, Janelle Hubbard, Megan Gosse, Teri Henderson

Call to Order: 12:03 p.m.

Approval of Minutes: Minutes from the September 23, 2015 meeting were approved by consensus.

Committee Chair/Bylaws Revision: The CJCC will take up the issue of revising the bylaws to allow non-council members to chair committees at the November CJCC meeting.

Truancy Update: Drew Althoff was not present, but provided an update via e-mail as follows:

- There have been 40 referrals for early intervention to date (42 by the end of the day). This is an unprecedented number of referrals this early in the year.
- Drew has held 11 meetings with students, some he has met with multiple times to remain visible to them if they need services (typically at the ALC).
- He has 8 meetings scheduled for next week.
- He is aware of one student who has been referred to the county for educational neglect
- One student Drew met with dropped out but Drew referred him to the Workforce Center and he is getting work experience and working on his GED.
- Josh Hessler and the Workforce Center will be an incredible asset to early intervention on truancy. They have forged a strong partnership between our programs.
- They have had 3 youths referred to the Truancy Incentive Program for work service
 - 1 failed to gain any credit through the first month
 - 2 have had ZERO unexcused absences since the start of the year and are on their way to receiving a second 5-hour credit. Drew is tracking this via attendance records from the schools.

Rebecca noted that she has or will soon be filing two petitions for truanies this year. Discussion was held on 17-year old truants. By law, a child can withdraw from school at age 17. If an 18-year old misses a certain number of days in a row (believed to be 11), without attending any hours of class, the school can drop them from the rolls.

Dual Status/Crossover Youth Distribution/Discussion of Pretrial Services Resources:

Members of the committee were provided with the publication *Data Planning in the Dual Status Youth Initiatives: Initial Suggestions* as well as an informational sheet on the *Models for Change Information Sharing Toolkit* which is available at www.jlc.org/infosharetoolkit. The Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice recommends that jurisdictions undertaking Dual Status youth Initiatives first identify the range and types of data being collected and tracked to enhance a jurisdiction's understanding of its dual status youth and the impact of newly implemented strategies.

- Informational Sharing: Because the Dual Status Youth Initiative will involve the sharing of information among several different agencies and partners, it is necessary to understand how to responsibly share information. The RFK Resource Center created an on-line Information Sharing Toolkit which provides helpful information about what information can be shared in different situations. The toolkit is broken down into three different categories of information sharing:
 - Category One-Information Sharing for purposes of individual case planning and decision-making: Collection and sharing of personally identifiable information to better coordinate case planning on behalf of individual children and their families.
 - Category Two-Data collection and sharing for law, policy and program development: Developing aggregated data on the characteristics of specific case populations to improve policies and practices and better coordinate responses involving multiple agencies.
 - Category Three-Data collection and sharing for program evaluation and performance management: Developing aggregated data to measure performance and the effectiveness of programs and practices designed to improve child and family outcomes.

Kalene indicated that the first step in data collection would be to develop a prevalence rate, i.e. how many kids are dually involved youth. Rebecca volunteered to review the website/toolkit for Category Two and provide feedback at the November meeting. Janelle noted that Community Services has information sharing practices, over and above what is required by national and state law. She invited Rebecca to attend a Team 1 meeting to find out about the practices.

- Data Elements Needed: Committee members identified the different information sharing systems they used to collect data: Department of Corrections: CSTS; Community Services: SSIS, PHDoc (public health), Compas Co-pilot; County Attorney: MCAPS and Public Defender (Gideon). Members discussed some of the data elements they collected to determine commonalities across systems. Due to time constraints and difficulty pinpointing the data elements being collected without access to the software, committee members agreed to provide Kalene with (1) a list of data elements that was capable of being collected with their information sharing systems and (2) a list of data elements that were actually being collected. Kalene will compile that information in advance of the November meeting.

Meeting adjourned: 12:55 a.m.

Next Meeting Date: November 19, 2015 at noon at County Office Building, Conf. Room B

Winona County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Juvenile Justice Committee Workgroup Minutes
November 19, 2015 at noon at Drug Court Office

Present: Joshua Hessler, Rebecca Church, Kalene Engel, Janelle Hubbard, Megan Gosse, Beth Wilms, Matt Brickl, Phil Huerta, Drew Althoff

Call to Order: 12:05 p.m. Kalene Engel introduced Phil Huerta as the new Coordinator for the Alliance for Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition.

Committee Chair/Bylaws Revision: The CJCC approved the revision of the bylaws to allow non-council members to chair committees. The chairperson would have to provide a report on the committee's monthly activities at the CJCC Main Council meeting. Rebecca Church and Preston Selleck will now be co-chairing the committee.

Truancy Update: Restorative Justice continues to work closely with the schools, resulting in earlier and more referrals.

Dual Status/Crossover Youth Initiative: Committee members watched a recorded webinar sponsored by the Minnesota Center for Mental Health regarding the Crossover Youth Practice Model as it has been implemented in Hennepin County Minnesota. The link to the webinar is as follows:

<http://mediasite.uvs.umn.edu/Mediasite/Viewer/?peid=30f557d13c2b4a44a45485cc8439dc0e>

Following the webinar, committee members engaged in a discussion regarding how such a model could be implemented in Winona County. Rebecca Church stated that there are a significant number of children in Winona County who would qualify as dual status youth. She provided an overview of the research she had performed regarding information sharing challenges and solutions. She received copies of Memorandums of Understanding and court orders that were used to facilitate sharing of data. Members noted that Winona County already has a number of elements of the CYPM, but that it was a matter of putting them together in a streamlined process. Matt Brickl noted that FCC strives to tie the family into the treatment as much as possible because if the family does not reinforce what the child is learning in school/treatment, the child will revert back to old behaviors. Janelle Hubbard would like to see a comprehensive assessment of the child and family performed at the beginning of the process. Committee members had a lengthy conversation about the sharing of data between child protection and juvenile justice workers. It was felt that there may currently be an environment where information sharing is more restrictive than the law requires. Court orders or Memorandums of Understanding would ease those restrictions even more. Beth Wilms will discuss the issue with her peers from other counties at an upcoming meeting. Rebecca will continue her research and bring it back to the workgroup. Members are encouraged to watch the rest of the webinar to see examples of the CYPM in other jurisdictions in Minnesota.

Meeting adjourned: 12:55 a.m.

Next Meeting Date: December 17, 2015 at noon at County Office Building, Conf. Room B

Winona County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Juvenile Justice Committee Workgroup Minutes
December 17, 2015 at noon at Drug Court Office

Present: Joshua Hessler, Rebecca Church, Kalene Engel, Megan Gosse, Beth Wilms, Phil Huerta, Drew Althoff, Teri Henderson, Kris Sather, Marie Kovecsi, Judy Gilow, Preston Selleck

Call to Order & Introductions

Approval of Agenda for Current Meeting and Minutes from Previous Meeting: Approved without changes.

Restorative Justice Update: The truancy program is going really well, with earlier and increased referrals. Thus far, 110 referrals for early intervention have been received and 52 meetings have been held. Rebecca has filed 25 truancy petitions. Some of the remaining issues include parents/students who do not understand the truancy policy and schools that are not necessarily following the protocols. Committee members discussed possible ways to notify parents and students about the truancy policy including inserts in report cards, parent/teacher conferences and teacher announcements during the first few days of school. Restorative Justice is also looking for homes for fleece blankets made by Community Work Service kids.

Youth Council: Marie Kovecsi noted that she is in the process of organizing the youth council that was recently approved by the County Board. She recently had a meeting with youth at Maplewood and one of the issues they were interested in discussing was truancy. Other issues included diversion programs and a teen court.

Dual Status/Crossover Youth Initiative: Rebecca attended a meeting which had a track for Dual Status Youth, so she received additional information and contacts from that meeting. She also reached out to several Minnesota counties who have such a program. The feedback she received from the counties was that once the program gets up and running it works very well and results in reduced out of home placements and recidivism. Some individuals from Ramsey County would like to see the program become a state mandated program. Under such a program, fewer cases would be treated as delinquency cases, which would open up IV-E funding, as delinquency kids are not eligible for that funding.

Team Composition: An important factor in the program is having the proper parties at the table to discuss the case. In addition to the entities who normally have representation at Committee meetings, law enforcement is one entity that should have a seat at the table; Josh Squires and Eric Mueller were mentioned as possible participants.

Information Sharing/Data Gathering: Sharing information is also crucial to the success of the program. Rebecca has examples of Memorandums of Understanding and Court Orders that have been used in other counties. Beth obtained a Case Consultation Data Sharing Agreement that Stearns County uses. Appropriate agreements need to be in place in order to gather data on the scope of the problem. Once the information sharing agreements are in place, the next step would be to gather data on the children/families involved.

Target Population: Existing programs in Minnesota differ somewhat in how they determine qualifications for the program. Some require that a delinquency-involved youth have a current open child protection file; some only require a past history of family involvement in child protection. Kalene suggested that high dollar consumers be targeted as they are likely the highest risk/need families who would receive the most benefit from the program. For example, many of those families have multiple children, who follow each other into the delinquency system. Moreover, targeting those families would have the biggest impact on reducing costs.

Existing Multidisciplinary Teams: Committee members discussed the different multidisciplinary teams that address children/family/delinquency issues (see attached page). There may be opportunities to streamline processes and/or utilize existing multidisciplinary teams in the dual status youth program.

Next Steps:

- Rebecca will reach out to other crossover youth program counties to find out the relationship between their Multidisciplinary Teams (which are state-mandated) and the crossover youth program.
- Kalene will put together a one page overview of a crossover youth program
- Beth will contact Beltrami County about their data sharing agreements
- Rebecca will talk to Karin about the MOUs/Court Orders/Sharing Agreements and then pull together a meeting of the agency/department heads to discuss and endorse an acceptable information sharing agreement.

Meeting adjourned: 1:05 p.m.

Next Meeting Date: January 21, 2016 at noon at County Office Building, Conf. Room B
Agenda items: Consequences for truanancies.

Winona County Multidisciplinary Teams

Name of Team/Group & Where Held	Organizer/Responsible Party	Purpose	Invitees	Mandated?
Out of Home Placement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held at WCCS 	Laura Rasmussen (WCCS)	Verify what kids are in placement and who is paying	DOC, WCCS, County Attorney, Court Admin (previously), Finance	No.
Multidisciplinary Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held at FCC 	Marcia Hitz (FCC) & Karen Sanness (WCCS)	Guest speaker; Case consultation; possibly have team view different interactions with clients and critique. Group is trying to figure out purpose.	DOC, FCC, WCCS, County Attorneys, Probation	Yes.
Family Preservation Meetings (Pre-Placement Meetings) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held at WCCS 	Court (sometimes ordered in delinquencies); otherwise WCCS or Mental Health Case Managers	To determine what needs to be done to keep kids in the home; kid doesn't need to be involved in delinquency. Is more of a brainstorming meeting. Family is expected to come up with their own plan.	DOC, WCCS, Mental Health Case Managers, Family, School (sometimes), attorneys as appropriate	No.
Family Group Decision Making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held at FCC (usually) 	WCCS	To facilitate and assist families with developing their own family driven plans regarding safety, services, and possible permanency for children	Family decision	No
3P – Parallel Protection Process	WCCS	Used in CHIPS cases to encourage parents to admit petition and for planning purposes	WCCS, Guardian ad Litem, Parents, Parents Attorneys, other family members	No
Children's Justice Initiative	Judge Leahy's clerk/reporter	State collaborative between DHS and Courts to improve the processing of child protection cases and the outcomes for abused and neglected children; Winona has a local team	WCCS, Court Admin, GAL Supervisor, County Attorney, Court, Probation	No.