

Welcome to Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Juvenile Probation

Day 2



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Case Plan Development



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Common Elements of Effective Interventions

- Focuses on Underlying Causes of Behavior
- Are Cognitive/Behavioral
- Are Focused on Dynamic Risk Factors
- Are Provided at the Correct Intensity and Duration
- Are Based Upon the Findings of a Valid Assessment

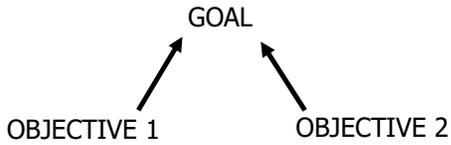
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Case Plan Goals and Objectives How Are They Different?

The Terms Have a Hierarchical Relationship



*Objectives Support the Achievement of Goals.*⁴

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Case Plan Goals and Objectives... How Are They Different?

- Goals are the overall outcomes desired for each family
- Objectives describe the behavioral changes that must take place to achieve the goals

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Three Service Goal Options

- Family Maintenance (PPCP)
- Family Reunification (Placement Case Plan)
- Permanent Plan (Placement Case Plan)

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Goal and Objective Requirements in Division 31

- Measurable, time-limited objectives based on challenges and strengths as identified by the assessment
- The specific services to be provided and the case management activities to be performed in order to meet the case plan objectives and goal
- Projected completion dates

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Qualities of an Effective Objective

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The Objective Meets this Criteria: S.M.A.R.T.

- Specific
- Measurable
- Attainable
- Relevant and Realistic
- Time Limited

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Case Plan Tips

- Focus on No More Than 3-4 Objectives
- Use Triangulation
- Start With “The Low Hanging Fruit”
- Involve the Parents and the Youth
- Keep It Simple
- Spread the Word

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Additional Prioritization Tips

- Identify the need(s) that scored relatively higher than the others
- Which of the needs motivates the youth/family most?
- Which area is more under the youth's proximal control?
- Of the higher scoring needs, which of them can best be addressed with local treatment/ intervention resources?

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Additional Prioritization Tips

- Which areas of need are related to specific terms and conditions of probation?
- Which needs are likely to be more interdependent with other needs?
- Which needs are associated with one or more strengths or protective factors?

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Practice Creating S.M.A.R.T. Objectives

- In your teams, write at least one S.M.A.R.T. objective for the youth and another for one parent related to the case plan goal
- Exchange your objectives with another table – at the new table, try to make the objective even SMARTER

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Now, Link the Objective to Services

Identify:

1. One formal service, activity or treatment program that would support the youth and parent in achieving their desired change
2. One activity or action that does not involve funding and is not a 'formal program' and that would also support the youth and parent in achieving their desired objective(s)

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Case Plan Updates

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When Must a Case Plan Be Updated?

- As often as the service needs of the youth and family dictate
- As is necessary in order to assure achievement of the service objectives
- At minimum, officers must complete a case plan update in conjunction with each status review hearing, but no less often than once every six (6) months

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What Should Be Included in a Case Plan Update?

- Any changes in the case plan
- The current condition of the youth and family members
- A description of the youth's and parent(s)/guardian(s)'s compliance and progress with the written case plan
- The case plan adequacy and continued appropriateness

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Who Must Sign the Case Plan?

- DPO
- Supervisor
- Parent

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Family Engagement

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What Contributes the Most to Offender Changes for the Positive?

- The youth and family capacity
- The youth/DPO relationship
- Hope and the expectation for change
- The intervention

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Engagement is the Key

40% of the success of an outcome is attributed to the youth and his/her external factors (such as levels of intelligence, mental health capacity, whether he/she has insurance and motivation levels)

30% of the success of an outcome is related to the relationship between the change effort which includes working alliances (staying engaged) and change agent empathy

15% of the success of an outcome is affiliated with the placebo effect or hope (when people think they are going to achieve something, they improve)

15% of the success of an outcome is attributed to the intervention modality itself

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Why Is Engagement Important?

- P.A.C. Principle
(Participation, Acceptance and Commitment)
- Tunes People in to the Station: W.I.I.F.M.
(What's In It For Me?)
- People Can Motivate Themselves and Others in
their Support Systems

Solution-Focused Interviewing

Supports:

- Youth and families in articulating goals
- Youth and families with identifying strengths
and natural support resources
- Establishing a baseline agreement from which
to monitor changes

Types of Interviewing Questions

- Miracle
- Exception
- Scaling
- Coping
- Which Strategy Works Best and When

Concurrent Planning – The Plan B

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Concurrent Planning – What Is This?

The portion of the case plan that identifies the youth's permanency alternative and the services necessary to achieve permanency if family reunification fails

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Why Is Concurrent Planning Important and Required?

- To expedite the time it takes for the youth to live in a safe, permanent, supportive home, since every day in healthy environments count in contributing to the well-being of the lives of our youth
- To provide youth with concrete places to create and sustain hope and support in planning for their immediate and long-term futures and creating their lives as effectively functioning young adults
- The focus on providing youth with a stable home and environment builds trust and capacity for positive growth and change

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Practice Concurrent Planning

- At your tables, describe to a client what concurrent planning is and why it is important in this situation
- Develop a concurrent plan and assess the reunification prognosis for your youth
- Report out about options and the prognosis

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Transitional Independent Living Plan (TILP)



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Purpose of the TILP

- To create a written plan to support the youth in transitioning out of supervised care and into functioning effectively in their adult lives
- To partner with the youth in efficiently and thoroughly documenting details specific to planning and preparing for the youth to transition to independence with every intention that they will be set up for success

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Important TILP Elements

- Must be completed on all youth in placement (ages 15 ½ and older)
- Must be developed using a county-approved assessment
- Parent signature is not required. However, the youth must sign
- In partnership with the youth, update the TILP every six months

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Placement Considerations

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Consideration of Relative Placement is Important Because...

- Helps to develop deeper family and cultural ties
- Preserves family history and encourages progress in relationships
- Supports youth (and others in the family) in developing a sense of permanent, life-long attachments

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Out-of-Home Placement Requirements

- The least restrictive and most family-like setting
- The most appropriate setting that is available and in close proximity to the parent(s) home and school of origin
- The environment best suited to meet the child's special needs and best interests

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Placement Options (By Priority)

- With Relative(s)
- With Tribal Members
- With a Foster Family
- In a Group Home/Residential Treatment Program/STRTP

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For what reason(s) is placement with a family a priority/preference?

Table Activity

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Continuum of Care Reform (CCR)

- AB 403 went into law in October of 2015 after passing unanimously
- Most provisions of the law became effective January 1, 2017; other aspects applicable to Probation will become effective on 1/1/2019
- CCR = Comprehensive reform of the foster care system to ensure that foster youth have the opportunity to grow up in permanent, supportive homes and to become self-sufficient, successful adults

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The Intent of the Law

- Reduce the use of congregate care* placement settings
- Increase the number of children placed in home-based family care
- Decrease the length of time it takes to achieve permanency for the youth (through family reunification, adoption or legal guardianship)

*Congregate care is a placement setting that consists of 24-hour supervision for children in highly structured settings such as group homes, STRTP, childcare institutions, residential treatment facilities and maternity homes.

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Highlights/Components of CCR

- Short-Term Residential Therapeutic Programs (STRTP)
- Interagency Placement Committee (IPC)
- Resource Family Approval (RFA)
- Foster Parent Retention and Recruitment Support (FRRS)
- Child and Family Team (CFT)



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Group Homes Are Phasing Out

Remaining facilities will transition to STRTPs by:

- Becoming accredited by one of three (3) nationally approved accreditation agencies
- Obtaining a mental health program approval/ Medi-Cal certification

*The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) may grant group homes an extension (for up to two years) when a written request is provided by a county placing agency

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Group Homes Converting to STRTPs Must:

- Prepare and maintain a program statement that includes the population to be served and the ability to offer intensive core services that are trauma-informed and culturally-relevant. In addition, the organization must document how they provide transition and aftercare services to youth and relevant family members
- The program statement must be submitted to the host county placing agency with a request for a letter of recommendation before being submitted to CDSS with a request for licensing
- STRTPs will be paid at a new monthly rate of \$12,036.00 per month per child (in 2017, the RCL 12 group home rate has been \$9,182.00)

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The Relative Placement Hierarchy

- The Non-Custodial Parent
- Grandparents, Aunts, Uncles and Siblings (Fifth Degree)
- Non-Relative Extended Family Member (NREFM)

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Relative Approval Process

- (Title 22) AB1695 requires that relative homes be approved at the same standards as foster homes
- The relative approval process is no longer the process to approve relative/NREFM homes
- The existing relative/NREFM homes need to be converted to Resource Family homes by December 31, 2019

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Best Practices Guidelines

- Youth and family are involved and engaged
- Positive relationships exist between family and caregivers
- Culturally-appropriate context is present
- Maintains and enhances connections
- Goal and objective-focused
- Choices are based on care needs of the youth
- Continuous assessment of service needs occurs
- Strength-based assessment continues

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Future Use of Group Homes or STRTP's

- Short-term, goal-oriented focus
- Target specific behaviors
- Set concrete timeframes
- Create connections
- Step down process of services is best practice
- Provide Level of Care tools
 - Youth in Conflict

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STRTP Placement

There is currently no limit as to how long a youth may be placed in a STRTP (despite the words “short-term” in the program title)

However, the case files for any youth in placement exceeding one year must have a second-level case review which must be completed and signed off by the Chief Probation Officer. Documentation of this review is required in CWS/CMS with a contact note for annual reassessment of youth in group home care

CWS/CMS 46

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CCR and Out-of-State Programs

What happens when youth need specific services and are placed in facilities outside of California?

Presumptive Transfer Policy

CCR requires that out-of-state ‘group homes’ meet all STRTP licensure standards

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Interagency Placement Committee (IPC)

- For youth to be eligible for placement into a STRTP, the placement must be approved by the IPC (similar to the way out of state placements and level 13/14 approvals currently occur)
- As of the Spring of 2017, guidelines from CDSS on the IPC process are forthcoming in an ACL

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Interstate Compact

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The Two Interstate Compacts

1. The Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC)
2. The Interstate Compact For Juveniles

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ICPC

- The ICPC is a contract among member states and U.S. territories authorizing them to work together to ensure that children (who are placed across state lines in foster care or by adoption) receive adequate protection and support services
- This process is administered by CDSS

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Purpose of Interstate Compact

Provides the procedural means to regulate the movement across state lines of juveniles who are under court supervision

Specifically, the Interstate Compact provides for the monitoring and/or return of any juvenile who:

- Is placed on probation or parole and wants to reside in another state
- Has absconded from probation or parole or escaped from an institution and is located in another state
- Requires institutional care and specialized services in another state
- Has a pending delinquency, neglect or dependency hearing and runs away to another state

Resource Family Approval (RFA)

Quiz

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Resource Family Approval (RFA)

- A thorough family-friendly and child-centered caregiver approval process
- Unifies approval standards for all caregivers regardless of the child's case plan
- An essential key component to the success of CCR is the RFA program
- The process now includes a comprehensive psychosocial assessment component, a home environment check and training for families, including relatives (a minimum of twelve (12) hours of pre-approval training is required once the application is approved; post-approval requirements include an additional eight (8) hours of qualified training annually thereafter)

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RFA Purpose and Timeline

- Eliminates the duplication of existing processes
- Allows for a seamless transition to permanency
- By 12/31/19, all existing licensed and approved homes will need to be converted to qualify as resource families 55

Components of RFA



Foster Parent Recruitment and Retention Support (FRRS)

Video clip: Tyler Perry's *Madea's Family Reunion 3* "Foster Mother"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSpn_Ayh5YI

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSpn_Ayh5YI&t=24s

FPRRS

- Upfront financial support for counties in 2015-16 and expansion in 2016-17 and 2017-18
- Funding is to be accessed by staff to:
 - improve services and supports for home-based care
 - intensive relative finding and
 - outreach to potential foster family homes, resource families and relatives
- Probation departments were also required to apply to receive FPRRS funding

Child and Family Team (CFT)

Video: CFT Meeting Gone Awry



CFT Described

- Requirements: Teams must be formed and meetings must occur as a result of CCR
- Child welfare services are most effective when delivered while a team, including everyone with a personal and professional interest in the situation, shares responsibility to assess, plan, intervene, monitor and refine services over time
- The youth and relevant family members are absolutely included in defining and reaching identified goals
- CFT members work together to identify strengths and needs to develop a youth and family-centered plan for next steps.



CFT Timing

- A CFT must be established by the placing agency within 60 days of the placement order
- Ideally, as a best practice, the CFT meeting should be held prior to the youth being placed – when the DPO is confident that the youth will be ordered into foster care
- Probation must include recommendations of the CFT in development of the youth's case plan
- The placing agency is required to convene a CFT meeting no less than once every 6 months*

*For youth receiving TFC, a CFT meeting must occur every 90 days

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CFT Considerations

- Meetings must be scheduled at times and locations convenient for family member participation
- Meetings should have clear purposes and follow a structured format
- Meeting frequency and duration should be customized for each family
- In the facilitation, family ideas and suggestions should be explored and considered prior to professionals making their suggestions and/or recommendations

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CFT Demonstration

Video: A Functional CFT



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Collaboration

Who should be in a youth's CFTM?

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Level of Care (LOC): Changes For Funding Rate Classification

Tool design

- Improve and standardize home-based family care (HBFC) rate structure
- Align with CCR goals and meets legislative mandates
- Shift from a behavioral deficit process to a resource family focus on daily care, supervision, needs and resources

Created using

- Workgroup representatives from counties, advocates, probation, providers and other partners
- Considered stakeholder input, other state models and other county specialized rate increments
- Feedback from a survey conducted using the tool

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What Placements are Impacted

Any resource family providing a home-based family care:

- County foster homes
- Foster Family Agency homes
- Relative caregivers
- Non-minor dependents
- Medically fragile children/youth



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The Rate Protocol Tool is Applied At:

- Initial entry into care
 - 60 days to complete
 - aligns with the CFT meeting
- Times when the determined rate is retroactive
- *Some* placement changes
- Times when a triggering event suggests care and supervision needs have changed

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LOC Rate Protocol Instruction Guide

- Resource Families Engaged
- What does the Matrix tool address
- When to use the LOC Tool
- How to use the LOC Tool
- What is NOT covered by the LOC Tool
- Workflow
- Documentation
- Static Criteria

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LOC Protocol Matrix

- Comprised of a matrix and scoring sheet, case carrying Social Worker or Probation Officer
- Developed to consider the needs and resources for available services
- Five levels of care and supervision, based on what a resource parent is expected to provide (which will be individualized for each child under each domain)

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The Five (5) LOC Domains

- 1) Physical
- 2) Behavioral/Emotional
- 3) Educational
- 4) Health
- 5) Permanency/Family Services

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Static Criteria

- Chronic Indicators which warrant immediate ISFC level to ensure safe placement of a child/youth pending a LOC rate determination.
- Placing agency may choose to pay at an ISFC rate for youth who meet specified criteria.
- Static criteria must have occurred within the preceding 12 months.
- ISFC rate will last up to 60 days pending completion of an initial/updated LOC rate determination.

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Static Criteria continued...

- Adjudicated violent offenses, significant property damage, and/or sex offender or perpetrator
- Aggressive and assaultive
- Animal cruelty
- AWOL
- CSEC
- Eating disorder
- Fire setting
- Gang activity
- Habitual truancy
- Psychiatric hospitalization
- Severe mental health issues-including suicidal ideation and/or self harm
- Substance use/abuse
- Three or more placements due to the child's behavior

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Intensive Services

- Identifies child(ren)/youth with specific needs including Multi-Dimensional Treatment Foster Care, special health care or medical placements, Therapeutic Foster Care or other special placements
- Can be time-limited based on the static criteria for urgent placement needs

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Pairing

- Pairing with existing assessment tools
- CANS, TOPS, Specialized Care Increment (SCI), Other
- CFT process
- Risk and needs targeting youth safety

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Scoring Tool

Level of Care (LOC) Rate Scoring Sheet

Child/Youth Name	Child ID	Last Score (if applicable)	SW/PO's Name	Email	Date

Instructions:
1. Section A: Determine if the child/youth requires a 90-day intensive rate due to high level behavioral needs. If yes, complete Section A and Section C. If no, go on to Section B.
2. Section B: Enter score based on child's needs then total your score.
3. Section C: Using the LOC Rate Legend, identify LOC rate level and enter it in the box.
4. Section D: Instructions for SW/PO and FC Eligibility start.

A. Does the child require immediate placement at a higher rate and does the child qualify for static criteria? Yes No
 Check **whole criteria** apply: Adjudicated status offenses, significant property damage, And/or sex offenders/ perpetrators, Aggressive and Assaultive Animal Cruelty AWDL, CSEC, Eating Disorder, Fire Setting, Gang Activity, Habitual Truancy, Psychiatric Hospitalization(s), Severe Mental Health Issues including Suicidal Ideation and/or Self Harm, Substance Use/Abuse. Three or more placements due to the child's behavior.
 Go to **section C** and enter "Intensive (ISCF/60 Days)" skip Section B.

Domain	SW/PO Score
Physical	
Behavioral/Emotional	
Educational	
Health	
Parenting/Family Services	
Total Score*	

LOC Legend	
0 to 38	Basic
39 to 45	LOC 2
46 to 52	LOC 3
53 to 59	LOC 4
60 or more	Intensive (ISCF)
Appropriate Level of Care	

* If child total score is less than 21, but scores 5 or more in behavioral and/or health domains, child will be moved up a level.
 ** If child total score is less than 21, but scores 5 or more in behavioral and/or health domains, child will be moved up a level.

Resources Used to Inform the Decision:
 Case Plan CANS CFT Medical/Mental Health/Education Records
 TOPS SCI Other (see court orders, other documentation)

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Scoring Tool

- The scoring sheet is an outcome of the LOC Matrix and must be completed after determining the level of care in each domain
- Things to consider while completing the scoring sheet:
 1. Enter score based on child's needs then total your score
 2. Using the LOC Rate Legend, identify LOC rate level and enter it in the box
 3. **Level up override:**
 - a. If child/youth total score is less than 21, but scores 5 or more in behavioral and/or health domains, child will be moved up a level
 - b. If child total score is less than 23, but scores 6 or more in behavioral and/or health domains, child will be moved up a level
- Please consider using the digital scoring sheet to avoid any errors in totaling the scores

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Digital Scoring Tool

Level of Care (LOC) Digital Scoring Sheet

Child/Youth Name	Child ID	Last Score (if applicable)	Case Carrying Worker	Date

Instructions:

- Do not complete this form if the child qualified for static criteria and required immediate placement at Intensive (IFC) LOC.
- Fill in yellow cells only.
- Enter selected score in each domain.
- Based on total score, the appropriate level of care will appear in the next column.

Domain	Score
Physical	
Behavioral/Emotional	
Educational	
Health	
Permanency/Family Services	
Static Criteria*	N/A
TOTAL SCORE	0

Appropriate Level of Care	Today's Date
Basic	

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Role of Probation in Placement Decisions

- CPOC negotiated amendments to WIC 727 in AB 403 and in AB 1997
- It is the role of the judge to order a youth into placement
- It is the role of the Probation Department to determine the appropriate placement

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Contacts vs. Visits

- What is the difference?
- What are the requirements?
- Using the CPOC Contact Form
- Using the Objective Diagram Form (as a guide)

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What are Your Questions/Thoughts?

How Does this Discussion
Apply to Your Case Work?

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Required Hearings and Timelines

Basic Purpose of Hearings and Timelines

- Detention Hearing
- Status Review Hearing – Every Six Months
- Permanent Plan Hearing – Every 12 Months

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Required Hearings for Youth Receiving IV-E Funding

- Detention Hearing
- Status Review Hearing – Every 6 Months
- Permanency Hearings – Every 12 Months

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Appropriate Title IV-E Findings

- Continuance in the home of the parent or legal guardian would be contrary to the child's welfare
- Temporary placement and care are vested with the probation officer, pending disposition or further orders of court
- Reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal

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How Placement Findings are like Rebates

- You must make/submit them during the appropriate timing
- You always want backup documentation – (in minutes and stated orally)

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Educational Advocacy

What is our role?

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Facts about Foster Youth in Out-of-Home Care

- 30% of foster care youth perform below grade level
- 50% of foster care youth are held back in school
- When students change schools, they lose an average of four to six months of educational progress
- Youth are two to three times more likely to experience disabilities that affect their abilities to learn
- 46% have not completed high school within 2.5 to 4 years after exiting care
- More than 50% drop out of school – nearly twice the overall dropout rate

In CA – less than 3% enroll in four-year colleges

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AB 490 – A Summary

- Establishes legislative intent that foster youth are ensured access to the **same opportunities** to meet academic achievement standards to which all students are held, to maintain stable school placements, to be placed in the least restrictive educational placements and to have access to the same school programs and activities as all other children
- Makes clear that **education and school placement decisions** are to be dictated by what is in the **best interest** of the child

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AB 490 – A Summary

- Creates **school stability** for foster children by allowing them to remain in schools of origin for the duration of the school year when their **placement changes** and to remain in the same school that is in the child’s best interest
- Requires county placing agencies to promote educational stability by considering in **placement decisions** the child’s school attendance area

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AB 490 – A Summary

- Requires Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) to designate a staff person as a **foster care education liaison** to ensure proper placement, transfer and enrollment in school for all foster youth
- Makes LEAs and county social workers jointly responsible for the **timely transfer of students** and their **records** when a change of schools occurs
- Requires that a **comprehensive public school** be considered as the first **school placement option** for foster youth

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AB 490 – A Summary

- Provides that a foster child has the right to remain enrolled in and attend his/her school of origin pending resolution of school placement **disputes**
- Allows a foster child to be **immediately enrolled** in school even if all typically required school records, immunizations or school uniforms are not available
- Requires an LEA to deliver the pupil’s **education information and records** to the next educational placement within two days of receiving a transfer request from a county placing agency.

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AB 490 – A Summary

- Requires school districts to calculate and accept **credit for full or partial coursework** satisfactorily completed by the student and earned while attending a public school, juvenile court school or nonpublic, nonsectarian school
- Authorizes the **release of educational records** of foster youth to the county placing agency, for the purpose of compliance with WIC 16010, case management responsibilities required by the Juvenile Court or law or to assist with the transfer or enrollment of a pupil
- Ensures that foster youth will not be penalized for **absences** due to placement changes, court appearances or related court ordered activities

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Roles and Responsibilities of Probation Officers

Social workers are charged with the duty to foster the educational progress of children in out-of-home placements (W&I §16500.1a)

- **Probation officers must work with the children educators, caregivers, advocates, court officers and the children to ensure stable school placements and opportunities for foster youth to meet the same standards as those to which all students are held (Education Codes. 48850a)**

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Roles and Responsibilities of Probation Officers

- Making out-of-home placement decisions
- Educational and school placements
- Ensuring smooth school transfers
- Limiting the educational rights of parents/guardians (if necessary)
- Access to the youth's school records

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Limiting Educational Rights

- Conditions That Must Exist
- Must Appoint a Responsible Adult
- Foster Parent Can Perform Functions
- Special Clause for Youth with an IEP

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Home Pass Assessment

- When and for what purposes should a youth be assessed for a pass?
- What are some elements to consider?
- What should be done to ensure success for youth while on a pass?

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Dealing With a Runaway

- What do you think should be done?
- What does Division 31 require?

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Probation Jeopardy

Responses must be made in the form of a question...

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Conclusion of Day Two

What were you most impacted by in your learning today?

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Next Steps and Appreciation

- In Day 2, training focus was on:
Placement assessment, case planning and placement considerations
In Day 3, the training focus will be on how youth are supported in establishing permanency through our leadership
- We value your continued feedback
- Thank you for your participation and valuable contributions!

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