

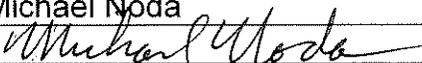
California
Outcomes and
Accountability
System



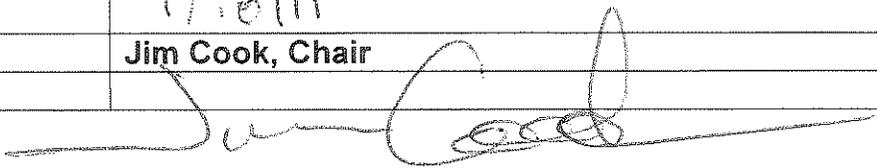
Siskiyou County Self-Assessment

January, 2011

Submitted to the California Department of
Social Services, Children and Family
Division

California's Child and Family Services Review	
A. County Self-Assessment Cover Sheet	
County:	Siskiyou
Responsible County Child Welfare Agency:	Siskiyou County Human Services Department, Adult & Children's Services
Period of Assessment:	2008-2010
Period of Outcome Data:	Q1 2010
Date Submitted:	
County Contact Person for County Self-Assessment	
Name & title:	Connie Lathrop, MSW, Program Manager Adult & Children's Services
Address:	1215 S. Main Street, Yreka, CA 96097
Phone:	(530) 841-4202
Fax:	(530) 842-6277
E-mail:	clathrop@co.siskiyou.ca.us
CAPIT Liaison	
Name & title:	Jill Phillips, Executive Director, Community Services Council
Address:	310 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd. #7, Mt. Shasta, CA 96067
Phone:	(530) 926-5127
Fax:	(530) 918-9067
E-mail:	siskiyoucsc@sbcglobal.net
CBCAP Liaison	
Name & title:	Jill Phillips, Executive Director, Community Services Council
Address:	310 N. Mt. Shasta Blvd. #7, Mt. Shasta, CA 96067
Phone:	(530) 926-5127
Fax:	(530) 918-9067
E-mail:	siskiyoucsc@sbcglobal.net
County PSSF Liaison	
Name & title:	Connie Lathrop, MSW, Program Manager Adult & Children's Services
Address:	1215 S. Main Street, Yreka, CA, 96097
Phone:	(530) 841-4202
Fax:	(530) 842-6277
E-mail:	clathrop@co.siskiyou.ca.us
Submitted by each agency for the children under its care	
Submitted by:	County Child Welfare Agency Director (Lead Agency)
Name:	Michael Noda
Signature:	
Submitted by:	County Chief Probation Officer
Name:	Todd Heie
Signature:	

County & Community Partners	Name(s)	Signature
Board of Supervisors Designated Public Agency to Administer CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Funds	Siskiyou Community Services Council Human Services Department	
County Child Abuse Prevention Council	Jill Phillips, Executive Director	
Parent Representative	Mimi Klepach	
As Applicable	Name(s)	
California Youth Connection	Melissa Lopez	
County Adoption Agency (or CDSS Adoptions District Office)	Roxanna Grassini, District Office Manager Chico District Office	
Local Tribes	Karuk Tribe Quartz Valley Rancheria	
Local Education Agency	Kermith Walters, Superintendent County Office of Education	

Board of Supervisors (BOS) Approval	
BOS Approval Date:	1/18/11
Name:	Jim Cook, Chair
Signature:	

ATTEST:
COLLEEN SETZER
County Clerk & Ex-Officio
Clerk of the Board

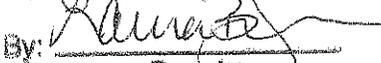
By: 
Deputy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	CSA Coversheet	
	1. County Self-Assessment Composition	1
B.	Demographic Profile	6-13
	1. Demographics of the General Population	6
	2. CWS Participation Rates	13
C.	Public Agency Characteristics	14-17
	1. Size and Structure of Agencies	14
	2. County Government Structure	15
D.	PQCR Summary	18
E.	Child Welfare and Probation Outcomes	19
F.	Systemic Factors	47-60
	1. Relevant Management Information Systems (MIS)	47
	2. Case Review System	48
	3. Foster/Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment and Retention	51
	4. Quality Assurance System	52
	5. Service Array	52
	6. Staff/Provider Training	57
	7. Agency Collaborations	60
	8. Local Systemic Factors	60
G.	Summary Assessment	61
	1. System Strengths and Areas Needing Improvements	61
	2. Strategies for the Future	61
H.	Appendix	62
I.	Attachments	66

Introduction

County Self Assessment Composition

Siskiyou County Department of Human Services has conducted interviews and focus groups as part of the self assessment process. The Department asked for and received an honest and constructive assessment from the community regarding the challenges that exist for Siskiyou County residents who need to access our safety net of services. Feedback obtained from these discussions was used as the foundation for this County Self Assessment (CSA).

A CSA Shareholders Committee, which included the CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Liaisons, was convened to provide guidance, support and oversight to the CSA workgroup, which was tasked with drafting the CSA. Feedback and recommendations for the 2010 Peer Quality Case Review were incorporated based on ongoing analysis and Child Welfare Services performance against the California Child and Family Services Review measures. Additional stakeholder feedback was also solicited through the use of focus groups and interviews.

CSA Shareholders Committee-Core Requirement

Name	Job Title	Agency/Department
Michael Noda	Director	Siskiyou Co Human Services and Siskiyou Co Behavioral Health Services
Todd Heie	Chief Probation Officer	Siskiyou Co Probation Department
Connie Lathrop	Program Manager	Siskiyou Co Adult & Children's Services PSSF Liaison
Terry Barber Terri Funk Dr. Steve Perlman	PHN Director	Siskiyou County Public Health
Jill Phillips	Executive Director	Child Abuse Prevention Council
Jill Phillips	Executive Director CSC	Prevention/Early Intervention CAPIT/CBCAP/CCTF Liaison and member of CAPC Oversight Committee
Amy Conroy	Chair	CSC Child Abuse Awareness Committee
Mimi Klepach	Parent/Consumer	

Core County Self Assessment Workgroup-Core Requirement

Name	Job Title	Agency/Department
Nicole LaCoursiere	Assistant Chief Probation Officer	Siskiyou County Probation Department
Nicole Walker	Supervising Probation Officer	
Angela Baxter	Substance Abuse	Siskiyou County Behavioral Health

	Specialist	Services
Jill Phillips	Executive Director	Siskiyou Community Services Council, Siskiyou County's Child Abuse Prevention Council
Sharon Shepard	Director for Children's System of Care	Siskiyou Co. Behavioral Health Services
Maytha Reather Susan Cervelli	Supervisor Supervisor	Siskiyou County Adult and Children's Services

Additional Stakeholders/Contributors-Recommended to Consult

Name	Job Title	Agency/Department
Cliff Lantz	Executive Director	CASA Siskiyou County
Mike Logan	Executive Director	Children First Foster Family Agency
Mike Edwards	Social Worker	Karuk Tribe
Lavon Kent	ICWA/Social Services	Quartz Valley Indian Reservation
Dr. Robert Hughes	Regional Director	Remi Vista, Inc
Dennis Tanabe	Deputy County Counsel	Siskiyou County Counsel
Paula Baca	Deputy County Counsel	Siskiyou County Counsel
Roxanna Grassini	Supervisor	California Adoption Services
Holly Speake	Case Manager	California Adoption Services
Larry Gobelman	CEO	Siskiyou County Courts
Renee Crane	Assistant CEO & HR	Siskiyou County Courts
William Davis	Judge	Siskiyou County Superior Court
Judd Pindell	General Manager	HealTherapy
Karen Pautz	Executive Director	First Five Siskiyou Children and Families Commission
Colette Bradley	Foster Care Liaison	Siskiyou County Office of Education
Sher Barber	Regional Director	Northern Valley Catholic Social Services
Linda Miles	Executive Director	Siskiyou Domestic Violence and Crisis Center

B. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE FOR SISKIYOU COUNTY

1. General Population

Total Population					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Siskiyou	45,489	45,628	45,607	45,725	45,973
California					36,961,664

Definition: Total population.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (June 2009).

Child Population				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Siskiyou	9,626	9,552	9,483	9,494
California				9,992,333

Definition: Population under age 18.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (June 2009).

Child Population, by Age and Gender in 2009			
Age	Female	Male	Total
0 - 2 years	884	848	1,732
3 - 5 years	773	740	1,513
6 - 10 years	1,146	1,152	2,298
11 - 13 years	756	812	1,568
14 - 17 years	1,162	1,221	2,383
Total 0 - 17	4,721	4,773	9,494

Definition: Population under age 18 by age and gender.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (June 2009).

Child Population, by Race/Ethnicity					
Race/Ethnicity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
African	113	111	108	107	104

American/Black					
Asian/Pacific Islander	142	141	140	140	137
Caucasian/White	7,042	6,920	6,843	6,772	6,790
Hispanic/Latino	1,432	1,450	1,462	1,471	1,474
Native American	471	453	441	430	427
Multiracial	566	551	558	563	562
Total Child Population	9,766	9,626	9,552	9,483	9,494

Definition: Population under age 18 by race/ethnicity.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://kidsdata.org), State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (June 2009).

Federally Recognized Tribes in Siskiyou County
Karuk Tribe
Quartz Valley Indian Reservation

Education Demographics

Elementary, Secondary, Community Day, and Adult Schools in Siskiyou County	
Districts in County	26
Schools in County	60

Enrollment by Grade Siskiyou County, 2008-09	
	Enrollment
Kindergarten	493
Grade 1	397
Grade 2	399
Grade 3	437
Grade 4	473
Grade 5	462
Grade 6	442
Grade 7	521
Grade 8	473
Grade 9	483
Grade 10	545
Grade 11	522
Grade 12	536
Total	6,183

Data Source: California Department of Education, California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS). Accessed online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/studentdatafiles.asp> (August 2009).

Special Education Enrollment				
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
772	748	759	767	732

Definition: Number of public school students who are enrolled in special education.
 Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), Special Tabulation by the State of California, Department of Education, Special Education Division; Assessment, Evaluation and Support (June 2010).

High School Dropout Rate				
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
17.8%	25.8%	5.3%	16.2%	16.9%

Definition: Estimated percentage of public high school students who drop out of high school, based on the adjusted four-year derived dropout rate, which is an estimate of the percentage of students who dropped out in a four year period based on data collected for a single year (e.g. 18.9% of students in grades 9-12 dropped out of high school in 2008).

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), California Department of Education, California Basic Educational Data System (CBEDS). Accessed online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sd/cb/studentdatafiles.asp> (May 2010).

Number of Children on Waiting Lists for Child Care Assistance	
California	204,063 children
Siskiyou County	There is no waiting List

Family Income

Children in Poverty (Regions of 20,000 Residents or More)	
2005-2007	2006-2008
23.5%	21.1%

Definition: Percentage of children ages 0-17 living in families with incomes below the federal poverty level. In 2008, a family of two adults and two children was considered poor if their annual income fell below \$21,834.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Accessed online at http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en.

Families Receiving CalWORKS
August, 2010 – 753 active cases

Data Source: Siskiyou County Human Services

Students Enrolled in the Free or Reduced Price Meal Program				
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
3,219	3,578	3,491	3,694	3,790

Definition: Number of students enrolled in the Free or Reduced Price Meal Program.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), California Department of Education, Free/Reduced Meals Program & CalWORKS Data Files. Accessed online at <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ds/sh/cw/filesafdc.asp> (October 2009).

Unemployment Rate (Percentage)				
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
9.1	8.0	8.5	10.2	15.4

Definition: The annual unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Employment Development Department. Accessed online at <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/dataanalysis/AreaSelection.asp?tableName=Labforce> (August 2010).

Health Insurance Coverage Del Norte, Siskiyou, Lassen, Trinity, Modoc, Plumas, and Sierra Counties				
Insurance Status	2001	2003	2005	2007
Insured	88.0%	90.7%	96.2%	92.7%
Uninsured	12.0%	9.3%	3.8%	7.3%

Definition: Percentage of children ages 0-17 with health insurance coverage.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, California Health Interview Survey. Accessed online at <http://www.chis.ucla.edu/> (Retrieved March 19, 2009).

Health

Kindergarteners with All Required Immunizations				
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
371	376	318	336	371

Definition: Estimated number of children ages 4-6 in kindergarten with all required immunizations.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Public Health, Immunization Branch, Kindergarten Assessment Results.

Infants Born at Low Birth Weight				
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
5.5%	9.0%	5.7%	6.9%	8.4%

Definition: Percentage of infants born at low birth weight, which is defined as less than 2,500 grams.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Section, CD-Rom Public Use Birth Files.

Teen Birth Rate (Rate per 1,000)				
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
29.9	33.1	35.8	38.8	40.1

Definition: Number of births per 1,000 young women ages 15-19.

Data Source: As cited on kidsdata.org, California Department of Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics Section, CD-Rom Public Use Birth Files; State of California, Department of Finance, Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1990-1999, 2000-2050. Accessed online at <http://www.dof.ca.gov> (June 2009).

Depression-Related Feelings, by Gender and Grade Level in 2006-2008				
Grade Level	Female		Male	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
7th Grade	26.1%	73.9%	31.5%	68.5%
9th Grade	38.1%	61.9%	21.5%	78.5%
11th Grade	35.5%	64.5%	34.3%	65.7%
Non-Traditional	LNE	LNE	36.8%	63.2%

Definition: Percentage of students in grades 7, 9, and 11 reporting whether in the past 12 months, they had felt so sad and hopeless every day for two weeks or more that they stopped doing some usual activities, by gender. "Non-Traditional" students are those enrolled in Community Day Schools or Continuation Education. According to EdSource, nearly 10% of public school students in California are enrolled in these programs. Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey (WestEd). <http://www.wested.org/chks>

Safety

Number of Domestic Violence Calls for Assistance				
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
238	206	188	181	291

Definition: Number of domestic violence calls for assistance from residents of all ages.
Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, Domestic Violence-Related Calls for Assistance Database.

Alcohol Use (Lifetime), by Gender and Grade Level in 2006-2008								
Grade Level	Female				Male			
	0 Times	1 Time	2-3 Times	4 Times or More	0 Times	1 Time	2-3 Times	4 Times or More
7th Grade	80.0%	8.6%	3.3%	8.0%	70.2%	11.0%	7.8%	11.0%
9th Grade	42.9%	12.7%	12.5%	31.9%	42.4%	15.9%	12.1%	29.7%
11th Grade	30.0%	2.6%	13.4%	54.0%	31.7%	6.2%	11.0%	51.1%
Non-Traditional	LNE	LNE	LNE	LNE	2.9%	0.0%	6.2%	90.9%

Definition: Percentage of public school students in grades 7, 9, and 11 reporting the number of times they ever have had one or more full drinks of alcohol, by gender. "Non-Traditional" students are those enrolled in Community Day Schools or Continuation Education. According to EdSource, nearly 10% of public school students in California are enrolled in these programs.
Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey (WestEd).
<http://www.wested.org/chks>

Cigarette Use (Lifetime), by Gender and Grade Level in 2006-2008								
Grade Level	Female				Male			
	0 Times	1 Time	2-3 Times	4 Times or More	0 Times	1 Time	2-3 Times	4 Times or More
7th Grade	89.6%	3.9%	1.2%	5.3%	92.6%	1.6%	1.9%	3.9%
9th Grade	79.8%	4.1%	6.8%	9.3%	81.3%	6.3%	4.2%	8.1%
11th Grade	65.9%	5.9%	6.3%	21.9%	67.7%	9.3%	1.4%	21.5%
Non-Traditional	LNE	LNE	LNE	LNE	18.0%	1.7%	5.1%	75.2%

Definition: Percentage of public school students in grades 7, 9, and 11 reporting the number of times they ever have smoked a whole cigarette, by gender. "Non-Traditional" students are those enrolled in Community Day Schools or Continuation Education. According to EdSource, nearly 10% of public school students in California are enrolled in these programs.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey (WestEd).
<http://www.wested.org/chks>

Marijuana Use (Lifetime), by Gender and Grade Level in 2006-2008								
Grade Level	Female				Male			
	0 Times	1 Time	2-3 Times	4 Times or More	0 Times	1 Time	2-3 Times	4 Times or More
7th Grade	90.4%	1.1%	1.7%	6.8%	93.5%	0.9%	1.7%	3.8%
9th Grade	73.4%	7.7%	5.1%	13.8%	70.8%	5.3%	7.0%	16.9%
11th Grade	56.1%	5.6%	7.0%	31.3%	56.8%	7.4%	7.7%	28.0%
Non-Traditional	LNE	LNE	LNE	LNE	12.4%	7.2%	0.0%	80.3%

Definition: Percentage of public school students in grades 7, 9, and 11 reporting the number of times they ever have used marijuana, by gender. "Non-Traditional" students are those enrolled in Community Day Schools or Continuation Education. According to EdSource, nearly 10% of public school students in California are enrolled in these programs.

Data Source: [As cited on kidsdata.org](http://www.kidsdata.org), California Department of Education, California Healthy Kids Survey (WestEd).
<http://www.wested.org/chks>

2. CWS Participation Rates

Number of children age 0-18 in population, number of and rate of children with referrals, number and rate of first entries and number and rate of children with substantiated referrals:

Age Group	Total Child Population	Children with Allegations	Children with Substantiations	% of Allegations	Children with First Entries	% of Substantiations
Under 1	598	86	38	44.2	18	47.4
1-2	1,134	112	32	28.6	15	46.9
3-5	1,513	188	62	33.0	20	32.3
6-10	2,298	237	76	32.1	18	23.7
11-15	2,711	208	69	33.2	15	21.7
16-17	1,240	71	24	33.8	5	20.8
Total	9,494	902	301	33.4	91	30.2

Data source: The Center for Social Services Research (CSSR), UC Berkeley, <http://cssr.berkeley.edu>

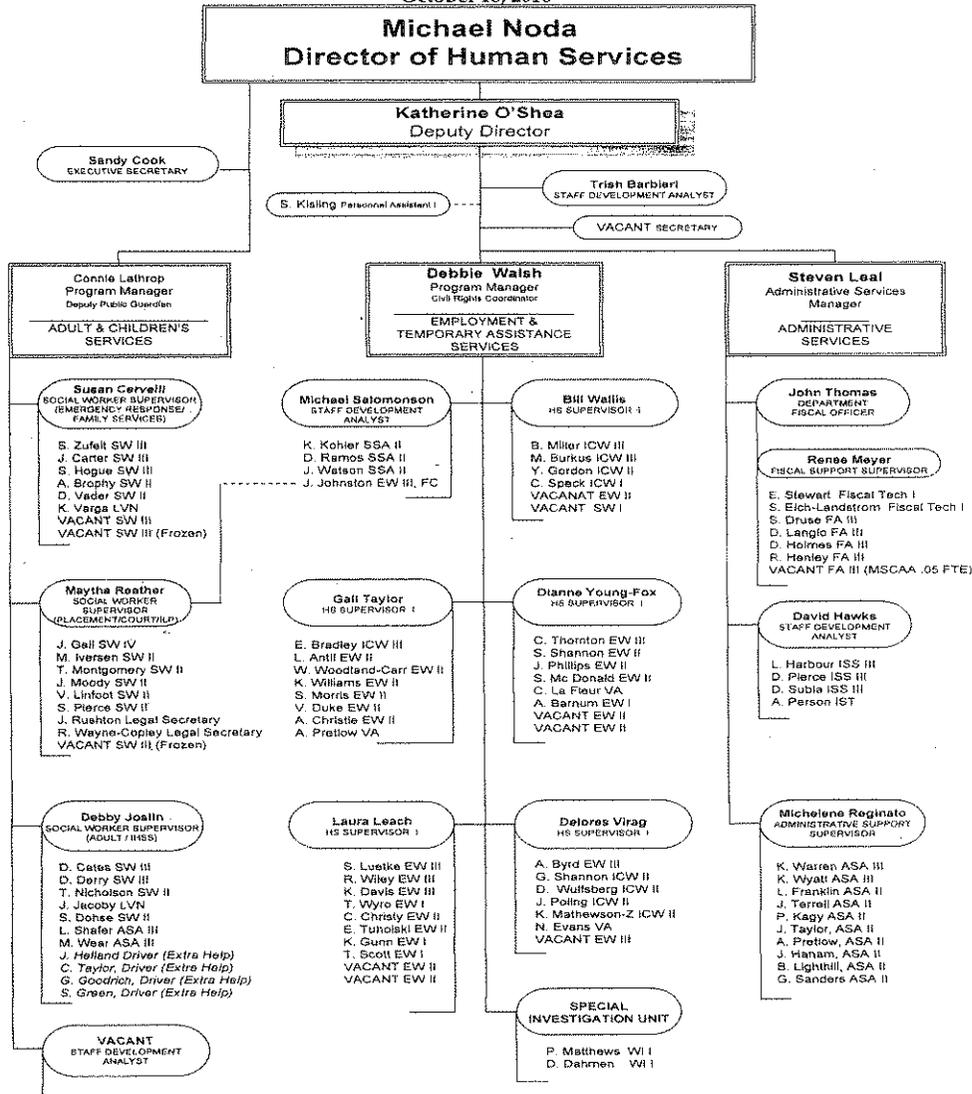
Number and rate of children in care:

Time in Care	Kin	Foster	FFA	Group	Transitional Housing	Guardian – Dependent	Guardian – Other	Runaway	
	< 12 months	23	.	37	.	.	.	1	.
12-23 months	6	.	9	.	1	1	2	.	19
24-35 months	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	8
36-47 months	.	.	2	.	.	1	3	.	6
48-59 months	2	.	3	3	8
60+ months	3	1	8	2	.	4	4	.	22
Total	36	1	63	6	1	6	10	1	124

Data source: The Center for Social Services Research (CSSR), UC Berkeley, <http://cssr.berkeley.edu>

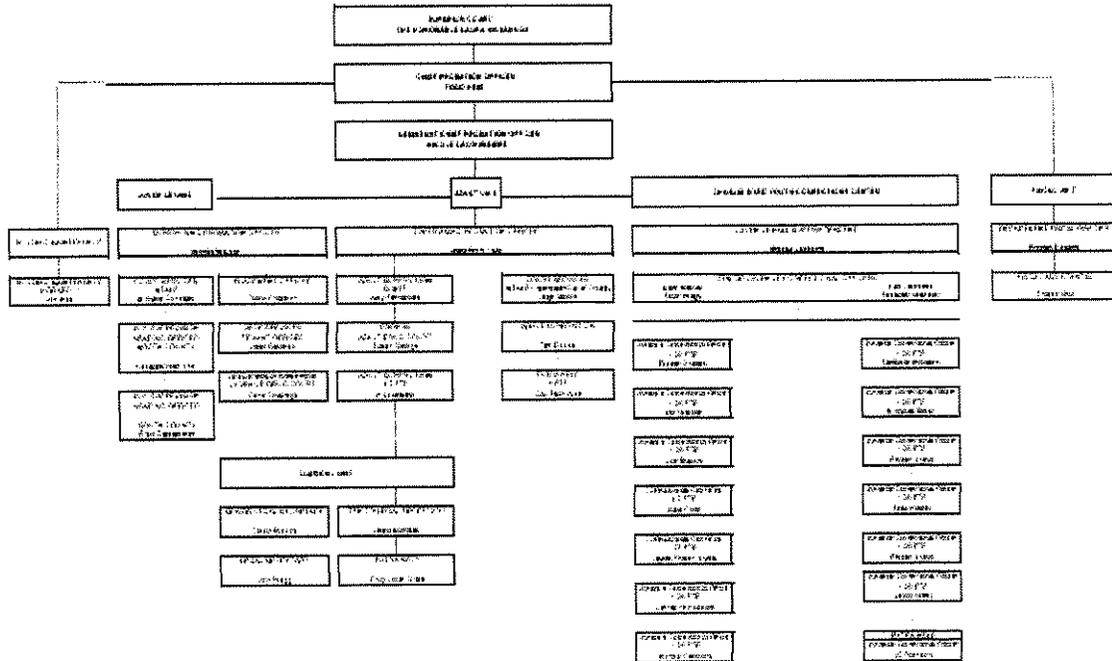
C. Public Agency Characteristics

Siskiyou County Human Services Department Staffing Chart
October 18, 2010



Handwritten note: 7-11

SISKIYOU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT / CHANGING BEHAVIOR THROUGH EFFECTIVE INTERPERSONAL ORGANIZATION
 February 14, 2012



As can be seen by the previous organizational charts, Siskiyou County is a small county as far as staff size, and people tend to work with each other informally by picking up the phone and calling the person in charge of the program they wish to speak about. Work generally takes place at the lowest level of hierarchy possible; bureaucracy is useful to have as a structure, but good work gets done because of the personal relationships that are formed amongst staff. Due to fiscal constraints, there have been staff reductions in all Departments over the past several years and people tend to band together for support and to get their jobs done. Staff also move from one Department to another and bring their organizational knowledge with them. There are 20 Departments in the County; Yreka is the County seat and the major population center. The Human Services Department is located in Yreka and workers travel from there to outlying parts of the county; it can take two hours to drive from Yreka to Happy Camp or Tulelake. Vehicles, their maintenance and fuel costs, are an expensive part of the budget.

Due to the serious budgetary difficulties encountered over the past few years, it became necessary for Child Welfare Services to engage in a focused assessment of every aspect of the work required to keep children safe and in the lowest level of care possible, if it was necessary to remove them from their homes. The two areas in which the Department could impact expenses (since many of the child welfare costs were court ordered and necessary to provide services for families whose children had been removed) were salaries and foster care costs. In 2009, Child Welfare Services undertook a rigorous examination of all program requirements and expenses in a strategic planning process that took over six months. It involved closer communication with Probation Department staff (due to the IVE funding required for Probation placements that are processed by

Child Welfare Services) and Behavioral Health Services' and County Schools' staff (due to their placement responsibilities for Severely Emotionally Disturbed).

During the Peer Quality Case Review process, as well as the Child Welfare Services strategic planning process, it became increasingly clear that services provided by Behavioral Health Services, most specifically Drug and Alcohol Services, were not meeting the vast needs of county residents, most specifically youth. In July, a proposal was made to merge the Human Services and Behavioral Health Services Departments in order to streamline administrative work, reduce overhead and ameliorate the difficult financial situation of the BHS Department. The Board of Supervisors accepted the proposal and directed a plan to be drawn up that would detail how the merger would impact staff and residents alike. It is still too early to tell how the merged Departments will impact service delivery or child welfare outcomes. The intention is to create a Children's System of Care that would allow families struggling with problems (financial, drug and alcohol, or mental health issues) to access necessary help with the least amount of waiting and little duplication of services.

Siskiyou County had an emergency shelter for youth many years ago, but it was run by volunteers and is no longer in operation. Periodically, the issue of the need for a shelter comes up and the topic has been researched over the years, but there has been no progress made in this area. The cost of twenty-four hour staffing availability and liability insurance makes it cost prohibitive and there have been no community based organizations willing to undertake the project. When children are detained, every effort is made to place with an appropriate relative or NREFM, after the necessary background checks and inspection of the home have been made. If this is not possible, the relatives need time to ready their home or if there are numerous relatives requesting placement of the child and it may take some time to sort out the competing requests, detained youth are placed in foster family agency homes. Every attempt is made to keep youth in their school system, if it is safe to do so.

a. County Licensing

Siskiyou County had a Memorandum of Understanding with the California State Department of Social Services to license foster homes until 2002, when the County requested to end the MOU due, at least partly, to staff shortages. During the strategic planning work in 2009, the process to engage in another MOU with the State to enable Siskiyou County to once again license foster homes was begun. Recently, the Board of Supervisors approved a Resolution allowing the Human Services Department to proceed with obtaining the approval to license foster homes again. The intent is to license five or six homes in the beginning, where youth awaiting family/NREFM placements could be housed. This would effectively take the place of a receiving home/emergency shelter. Foster family agency placements would be reserved for children needing the most therapeutic support. Placements in foster family agencies could also be reserved for youth whose families cannot currently provide placement and who are not assessed as adoptable at the time of the hearing to select a permanent plan. This is evaluated every six months during the Court review process; there is always a re-assessment of the

adoptability of youth, as well as an assessment of whether they can be returned to their parents safely. Children grow and mature, as do parents, and CWS always looks at their current functioning level and assess possibility of return at every review.

Currently, the six Court social workers assess relative/NREFM placements and perform home studies as requested for children on their caseloads. When Siskiyou County obtains permission to license foster homes again, one of these workers will have a reduced caseload and do all of the relative/NREFM home assessments, as well as license the County homes. This worker will be able to provide more support and guidance for these care providers, since they will not have the volume of case management duties that full time Court social workers must perform. At this time, there is not a lot of support that can be given to relative/NREFM care providers due to time constraints. The Court social workers support these placements as best they can; one of the benefits of placing with a foster family agency is that they provide another social worker who can give advice and problem solve with caregivers. The system is geared to help/protect the child and offer services to the parents; the caregivers work hard to do a good job with little in the way of supportive services directed to them. The Department will be gathering books and videos on specific topics of interest (how to parent difficult children, angry children, children with ADHD, attachment issues, and other topics of interest). There are also foster parent classes through College of the Siskiyous that present information on these topics.

Siskiyou County works with the Chico District Office of State Adoptions to identify prospective adoptive families. The Adoptions Specialists make frequent trips to Siskiyou County and are available readily by telephone and email. They meet at least monthly with county social workers to staff cases and trouble shoot issues. They visit families together to answer questions about the legal system and the requirements for adoption, foster care, funding, concurrent planning and other topics of interest to families whose children are involved in the system.

D. PQCR SUMMARY

The Siskiyou County Child Welfare and Juvenile Probation Peer Quality Case Review was conducted on May 18-21, 2010. Both CWS and Probation selected Exits to Permanency as their PQCR focus area. The PQCR findings that will be considered during the CSA and SIP process are as follows:

CWS

Probation

C3.1 Exits to Permanency

Transitioning to Self-Sufficient Adulthood

There is no formal Family Search and Engagement protocol in the County. CWS is in the process of implementing a family finding program and both CWS and Probation staff will be trained. This will positively impact all Permanency 1 and 2 measures.

Parents are not active participants in case planning and they do not feel engaged in the process. Neither are parents legally obligated to abide by any goals or objectives set forth by the Probation Officer. To bridge this gap, Probation is planning to include in the disposition report and the case plan any discussion held between parents and the PO that describes specific tasks expected of the parents as youth transition back to the home. This involvement will positively impact Permanency 1 outcomes and may reduce re-entry into the system.

Concurrent planning is not always initiated immediately following a child's removal from the home. The Juvenile Court Judge and the professionals involved in Dependency hearings meet on a regular basis to discuss how the process can be improved and whether further training is necessary. Adherence to established policies and procedures will improve reunification, adoption, and permanency rates.

Probation often depends on ILP services from the placement county and coordination with ILP providers is difficult and time-consuming. Probation is working on improving communications. The PO will also be trained on completion of the Life Skills Assessments with ILP youth. More efficient ILP services will impact measure 8A and may reduce re-entry into the system.

Parents and children are not always involved in decision-making and case planning. When Team Decision Making is fully implemented, all Safety, Permanency, and Well-Being outcomes will be positively impacted.

Probation Officers are required to identify relatives at intake but have no formal process for doing so effectively. Probation fully supports a family finding protocol and will actively participate in its development and implementation. Such a program will help youth make permanent connections and will reduce re-entry into the system.

County mental health and AOD services are limited and difficult to access. With the merging of Behavioral Health Services and the Human Services Department, a continuum of care will be established that may reduce recurrence of maltreatment, expedite reunification, and increase the well-being of children and parents.

E. CHILD WELFARE AND PROBATION OUTCOMES

This section provides a discussion and analysis of outcome data and process measures for Child Welfare Services and Probation, including current practice and prevention services. When feasible, comparable Probation data will be considered; however the two departments work with children and families in different ways and their measures may not be compatible. For example, Measure S1.1 for CWS looks at recurrence of maltreatment by parents but, for the purposes of this report, Measure S1.1 for Probation looks at recurrence of re-offense by minors.

The primary data source for CWS is the Center for Social Services Research.¹ Q1 2010 data was used for current outcomes and Q1 2004, Q1 2006, Q1 2008 data was used to track the trend. Unless otherwise noted, Probation figures were collected manually by Probation staff.

Safety Outcome 1

Children are, first and foremost, protected from abuse and neglect.

S1.1 No Recurrence of Maltreatment

Definition

Of all children who were victims of a substantiated maltreatment allegation during the selected six-month period, what percent were not victims of another substantiated allegation within the following six months?

Q1 2010 Outcome

S1.1 No Recurrence of Maltreatment <i>04/01/09 – 09/30/09</i>	Siskiyou 90.2	Nat'l. Standard 94.6
--	------------------	-------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004	Q1 2006	Q1 2008	Q1 2010
	90.6	82.8	92.2	90.2

S2.1 No Maltreatment in Foster Care

Definition

Of all children served in foster care during the selected 12-month period, what percent did not have a substantiated allegation of abuse or neglect by a foster parent or SCP/residential facility staff member?

¹ Needell, B., Webster, D., Armijo, M., Lee, S., Dawson, W., Magruder, J., Exel, M., Glasser, T., Williams, D., Zimmerman, K., Simon, V., Putman-Hornstein, E., Frerer, K., Cuccaro-Alamin, S., Winn, A., Lou, C., & Peng, C. (2009). *Child Welfare Service Reports for California*. Retrieved 10/05/2010 from University of California at Berkeley Center for Social Services Research website. URL: http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare.

Q1 2010 Outcome

S2.1 No Maltreatment in Foster Care 04/01/09 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 100.00	Nat'l. Standard 99.68
--	--------------------	--------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004	Q1 2006	Q1 2008	Q1 2010
	100	100	100	100

CWS Analysis, Safety Outcome 1

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>S1.1 Parents are referred to The Bridge, a Linkages program provided by Heal Therapy and funded by CalWorks and PSSF, which offers immediate and one-stop services: individual and family counseling, relapse prevention, DV counseling, etc.</p> <p>Structured Decision Making is used throughout the life of a case.</p> <p>S2.1 During child visits, social workers inquire about care and treatment by caregivers, thereby addressing problems early.</p> <p>FFAs are diligent in their screening and training of foster parents.</p> <p>Allegations by a mandated reporter are investigated by ER and the proper field is completed in CWS/CMS</p>	<p>S1.1 Families continue to struggle in a depressed economy: poverty, unemployment, isolation, limited resources.</p> <p>Differential Response Path 1 and 2 was discontinued due to lack of funding.</p> <p>Without the authority of jurisdiction, parents can decline services, thereby increasing the risk of re-entering the system.</p> <p>S2.1 Data entry issues are being explored to ensure that court workers are properly entering incidents of maltreatment into CWS/CMS.</p> <p>CWS social workers may rely on FFA workers to monitor risk of maltreatment in FFA homes.</p> <p>Inadequate staffing limits the amount of supervision provided to relative/NREFM caregivers.</p>	<p>S1.1 Social Workers are currently being trained in the Signs of Safety model, which engages parents in defining their own problems and creating their own solutions. With this kind of empowerment, parents will be better able to establish a safety net to keep them from further maltreatment.</p> <p>With implementation of Family Finding, children will be connected to relatives and significant adults who will help to keep them safe.</p> <p>S2.1 Priority will be given to resolving any data entry problems.</p> <p>FFA workers continue to provide day-to-day support to their foster parents.</p> <p>Relatives/NREFMs receive a Relative Placement Handbook with comprehensive information. Social workers explain requirements and offer support as needed.</p>

Probation Analysis, Safety Outcome 1

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>S1.1 No Subsequent Offenses Probation calculates that during the period 01/01/09 - 06/30/09, there were no wards who reoffended.</p> <p>Probation believes the structure provided to youth during the probation experience may itself build self-esteem and help the minors develop useful coping mechanisms.</p> <p>S2.1 Probation reports no substantiated allegations of abuse or neglect by a foster parent or SCP/ residential facility staff member during the period 01/01/09 to 06/30/09.</p>	<p>S1.1 No Subsequent Offenses Historically, re-offenses have not been new law violations; rather they have been violations of terms and conditions, such as curfew, poor school attendance or suspensions, positive urine samples, and runaway or disruptive behavior.</p> <p>S2.1 Wards in out-of-home care are generally placed in Group Homes. Probation officers must rely on these facilities to monitor caregiving practices by staff and report or investigate any maltreatment.</p>	<p>S1.1 No Subsequent Offenses Drug court for minors on Probation and the after-care program are monitored for their impact on subsequent offenses.</p> <p>A therapist dedicated to Probation works with the minor and family following the minor's return home.</p> <p>All youth transitioning home from foster or group home placement are placed on the intensive supervision caseload where they are monitored closely.</p> <p>S1.1, S2.1 The PQCR revealed excellent relationships between the placement PO and the minors in her caseload as well as with group home staff. These relationships enhance her ability to identify problems early and intervene before a serious problem occurs.</p>

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

Through the Siskiyou County Community Services Council (CSC), which functions as Siskiyou's Child Abuse Prevention Council, CAPIT/CBCAP/CCTF funding helps support the capacity, fund and program development for ten Community/Family Resource Centers (C/FRCs) serving all areas of the County. These C/FRCs offer programs and activities to families within and outside the CWS and Probation systems.

Each of the 10 Family/Community Resource Centers provides certain core services and additional services to meet identified needs in their own unique communities. Examples include: resource and referral, Family Based Relapse Prevention, parenting education and support, car seats, bike helmets, family activities, child abuse prevention awareness,

mental health services and supports, Healthy Families and MediCal information and application assistance, supervised visitation, children's literacy and playgroups, Food Stamp application assistance, new parent kits, computer access, lending libraries, job skills, and emergency services and supports including emergency housing assistance, medication, fuel and food.

When families come to the attention of CWS and Probation, they are referred to their local C/FRC for services appropriate to their situation. Other families self-refer or are referred through other sources such as schools, law enforcement, and health providers. Whether families benefit from these services or continue to engage these services on their own depends on a number of factors. One factor is the connection a family develops with the C/FRC – whether the family sees the C/FRC as an active player in keeping them safe. When this is achieved, the family is at a much lower risk of re-entering the CWS or Probation systems.

The CSC also blends CAPIT/CBCAP/CCTF funding with foundation and other agency funds to provide evidence-based Parenting classes at the various C/FRCs. These classes, which typically use a 12-week Nurturing Parenting Curricula, serve many at-risk families and the courts often refer parents to attend a class offered in the family's own community. CWS, however, tends to refer parents who need intensive services to other programs, such as The Bridge, which can provide more therapeutic and individualized attention. In fact, PSSF funding was provided The Bridge to expand the program to CWS families.

Due to limited time and funding, the CSC parenting classes are often unable to adequately address the comprehensive needs of CWS families. However, program evaluation consistently demonstrates statistically significant improvement in parent and child functioning. Probation believes these programs are of benefit, although many of their parents are initially resistant to attend. Once engaged, however, parents give positive feedback. One probation officer contracted with C/FRCs to facilitate parenting classes for probation families and she indicates the parents enjoyed this class.

CAPIT/CBCAP/CCTF funds are also coordinated with other county and grant funding sources by the CSC to provide evidence-based Matrix Family Based Relapse Prevention education programs in multiple C/FRCs. High-need families often benefit from the community support systems and ancillary services such as the Mental Health, emergency and other support services provided through the C/FRCs.

At the recent CSA convening, there was consensus among stakeholders that more collaboration is needed among public and private agencies to ensure that funding is maximized and services are directed where they are most needed.

Safety Outcome 2
Children are safely maintained in their homes
whenever possible and appropriate.

2B Percent of Child Abuse/Neglect Referrals with a Timely Response

Definition

During the selected three-month period, what percent of immediate and ten-day child abuse/neglect referrals received a timely response?

Q1 2010 Outcome

2B Timely response on immediate referrals 01/01/10 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 100.00	State Goal 95
Timely response on ten-day referrals 01/01/10 – 03/31/10	100.00	95

Trend

	Immediate Referrals	Ten-Day Referrals
Q1 2004	94.6	54.9
Q1 2006	94.1	92.6
Q1 2008	96.3	93.4
Q1 2010	100.0	100.0

CWS Analysis of Safety Outcome 2 (2B)

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>2B Compliance is high despite the large geographic size of the county, its difficult topography, and severe winters.</p> <p>10-day response times improved when social workers were made aware that day 1 is the day of the referral and the 10 days are calendar (not business) days.</p>	<p>Differential Response Paths 1 and 2 have been terminated due to lack of funding.</p> <p>The ER Unit is down two ER social workers. One is a frozen position.</p> <p>The ER Supervisor is out on a 5 month maternity leave.</p>	<p>Strict supervisory controls ensure that referrals are responded to within mandatory timeframes. Weekly ER staff meetings include discussions regarding response to referrals and subsequent investigations.</p> <p>CWS is weighing options to restore Differential Response and may consider submitting a proposal for a Ford Foundation grant to fund this critical program.</p>

Probation Discussion

Safety Outcome 2, Measure 2B applies only to CWS. However, the Probation Department has its own requirements for responding to minors who have been booked on an offense. If a minor is booked on a felony or misdemeanor charge, the probation officer interviews the minor by the next business day. Felonies are mandated to be heard in Court within 72 hours. There is no such mandate for misdemeanors; in this case, the PO assesses the need for jurisdiction based on the charge, history, and collateral information such as school attendance, school/home behavior, and mental health issues. For Probation, safety of the community is as high a priority as safety of the child is for CWS. Those early contacts and assessments dictate the direction the case will take and how the safety issues can be resolved.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

Previously, Differential Response Path 1 services were provided by C/FRCs and included home visitation, parenting education, referrals, and other support services. Funding for Path 1 was provided by PSSF and SCI. DR Path 2 services were provided by Remi Vista and included intensive case management activities. Funding for Path 2 services was provided by PSSF. Differential Response Path 1 and 2 has been terminated as the result of a severe county budget crisis, although C/FRCs continue to respond to referrals from the community.

PSSF funding is currently being used in ER to preserve families and keep children out of the Dependency system. A social worker is now dedicated to the Voluntary Family Maintenance program and The Bridge, offering a wide variety of prevention services, has been expanded to accommodate more CWS families.

With the establishment of C/FRCs located throughout the County and the concentrated effort to develop child abuse prevention programs, there was an expectation of reduced referral rates. At this point, the statistics show some reduction but not a significant one: Q1 2004=105.4, Q1 2006=92.0, Q1 2008=86.4, Q1 2010=95.0. One explanation may be that referrals tend to rise during times of economic crises and the rates would be much higher were it not for the C/FRC programs in place.

2C Timely Social Worker Visits with Child

Definition

For cases open during the selected month, what percent of face-to-face contacts were made in a timely manner according to the indicated contact frequency?

Q1 2010 Outcome

	Siskiyou	State Goal
2C Timely social worker visits with child Month 1 – January, 2010	90.8	90
Timely social worker visits with child Month 2 – February, 2010	92.0	90
Timely social worker visits with child Month 3 – March, 2010	98.0	90

Trend

	Month 1	Month 2	Month 2
Q1 2004	32.4	28.4	32.4
Q1 2006	77.0	78.4	75.0
Q1 2008	78.6	73.9	91.6
Q1 2010	90.8	92.0	98.0

CWS Analysis of Safety Outcome 2 (2C)

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>Child visitation has become a CWS priority.</p> <p>Compliance has improved significantly from a low of 28.4 in 2004 to a recent high of 98.0.</p> <p>Data entry issues have been identified and corrected.</p> <p>Case plans are now updated every 6 months with supervisory approval.</p>	<p>Monthly visitation is challenging with the high number of out-of-county placements.</p> <p>Most children are placed in FFA homes but contacts by FFA social workers are not counted. The same is true of tribal social worker visits.</p>	<p>Supervisors will continue to prioritize this measure and will (1) identify and correct any future data entry issues; (2) monitor whether case plans are being updated and sent for approval; and (3) ensure that visitation exceptions are applied appropriately.</p> <p>SafeMeasures® will be used to identify any social worker having difficulty with this measure and the supervisor and program manager will ensure that appropriate training takes place.</p>

Probation Analysis of Safety Outcome 2 (2C)

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>Probation consistently maintains a 100 percent child visitation compliance.</p> <p>In addition, the PO visits biological parents on a monthly basis.</p>	<p>This compliance is achieved in spite of the fact that all minors in out-of-home care are placed outside Siskiyou County and are supervised by one probation officer.</p>	<p>The current PO was recently assigned to this caseload and has attended Placement Core for Probation Officers through UC Davis. There is a Department expectation that she is to visit all minors in her caseload on, at least, a monthly basis and the supervisor will be actively involved in ensuring this is done.</p>

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

Prior to the establishment of C/FRCs, services to families were provided along the I-5 corridor and social workers/probation officers struggled to get families residing in outlying areas to these services. Heavy workloads of social workers and probation officers were compounded by having to provide or arrange transportation, motivate families to travel, and address winter weather issues. With a wide variety of services now provided in ten different locations throughout the county, social workers and probation officers can devote more time to doing critical work, such as maintaining face-to-face contacts with children and their families.

Permanency Outcome 1
Children have permanency and stability in their living situations
without increasing reentry to foster care.

8A Exit Outcomes for Youth Aging Out of Foster Care

Definition

What are the outcomes for youth who exited foster care placement due to attaining age 18 or 19, or those foster youth under age 18 who were legally emancipated from foster care pursuant to Family Code Section 7000?

Outcome for Measure 8A²

8A Exit outcomes for youth aging out of FC Number of Youth Completed High School or equivalency Obtained Employment Have housing Arrangements Received ILP Services Permanency Connection with an adult SOC 405E Jan – March 2010	Siskiyou One Probation youth No No Lives rent-free with birth pt. Yes Yes
--	---

Trend

There is no trend to report because this is a new measure. However, CWS and Probation have consistently provided appropriate services to youth in the foster care system.

CWS and Probation Discussion of Transitioning Youth

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
Of 42 Siskiyou youth eligible for ILP in FY 2008-2009, 31 participated in ILP. Of these, 7 were probation youth and one was a tribal youth.	There is no Transitional Housing Placement Program in the County for foster youth who are aging out of the foster care system.	Transitional Housing Program-Plus was initiated in 2009 to serve emancipated youth ages 18-24. There are currently 5 slots in this program.

² <http://www.cdss.ca.gov/research/res/pdf/SOC405E/2010/SOC405EJan-Mar10.pdf>

<p>Currently, 6 probation youth are receiving ILP services through their group home programs.</p> <p>The County Office of Education's Foster Youth Services Liaison provides academic support and other services to ILP youth.</p> <p>Eagles Wings, a Siskiyou County group home, serves Dependent and Delinquent females.</p>	<p>There are no local group homes for male minors. All male probation wards are placed out-of-county.</p> <p>Coordination with ILP providers from various counties is difficult and time-consuming.</p>	<p>If funding becomes available, CWS will consider establishing a transitional housing program for older CWS and Probation youth.</p> <p>It is recommended that a system of communication among the various county ILP coordinators that work with Siskiyou youth be developed to provide a more seamless approach to ILP services.</p>
--	---	---

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

In the past, female probation wards were offered a CSC/OCAP program, Girls Circle, designed to promote resiliency in adolescent girls. In 2007, thirty-five female professionals throughout the county were trained in the program, including two probation staff. Girls Circle and Boys Council (a parallel series for young males) are now provided by Remi Vista in several schools but are not being used by Probation.

CBCAP funds support the Family Based Relapse Prevention programs that include serving older youth and their families. The Community Services Council (CSC) has also secured other funds that support programs for older youth, including classes and workshops for teen parents and youth prevention programs. It is recommended that CWS, Probation and the CSC develop a process to measure the use and the effectiveness of these programs within these populations (CWS and Probation youth).

Permanency Composite 1 (Reunification Composite)

C1.1 Reunification Within 12 Months (exit cohort)

Definition

Of all children exiting foster care to reunification during the selected 12-month period, what percent were reunified in less than 12 months from the date of their latest removal from the home?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C1.1 Reunification within 12 months (exit cohort) 04/01/09 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 69.6	Nat'l Standard 75.2
--	------------------	------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 87.5	Q1 2006 76.2	Q1 2008 74.4	Q1 2010 69.6
--------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

C1.2 Median Time to Reunification (exit cohort)

Definition

Of all children discharged from foster care to reunification during the year who had been in foster care for 8 days or longer, what was the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to reunification.

Q1 2010 Outcome

C1.2 Median time to reunification (exit cohort) 04/01/09 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 7.9	Nat'l Standard 5.4
--	-----------------	-----------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 4.8	Q1 2006 8.5	Q1 2008 5.6	Q1 2010 7.9
--------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

C1.3 Reunification within 12 Months (entry cohort)

Definition

Of all children who entered foster care for the first time in the selected six-month period, what percent were discharged to reunification within 12 months of their removal from the home?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C1.3 Reunification within 12 months (entry cohort) 10/01/08 – 03/31/09	Siskiyou 65.0	Nat'l Standard 48.4
---	------------------	------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 75.0	Q1 2006 52.8	Q1 2008 46.2	Q1 2010 65.0
--------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

C1.4 Reentry Following Reunification (Exit Cohort)

Definition

Of all children exiting foster care to reunification during the selected 12-month period, what percent reentered foster care less than 12 months from the date of discharge?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C1.4 Reentry following reunification (exit cohort) 04/01/08 – 03/31/09	Siskiyou 8.2	Nat'l Standard 9.9
---	-----------------	-----------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 18.9	Q1 2006 16.2	Q1 2008 2.6	Q1 2010 8.2
--------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------

CWS Analysis of Reunification Composite

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
All Reunification Measures In the last 4 years, the number of children in foster care has decreased by 18% as the result of voluntary and	All Reunification Measures The Juvenile Court Judge requests very early (at Detention) evaluation and	All Reunification Measures Three factors have contributed to reducing the court calendar: (1) the

<p>informal practices that have reduced the number of petitions. This means only the most difficult cases are filed on. An expected result would be a falling rate of early reunification and a rising median time; however CWS has maintained good numbers and, on C1.3 is 17% higher than the national standard.</p> <p>Court reports are now filed in a timely manner due to the systematic tracking of hearings by legal secretaries and close monitoring by the Court Supervisor.</p> <p>C1.3, C1.4 Siskiyou's positive performance in these two measures demonstrates that early reunification does not necessarily translate into increased reentry into the foster care system.</p> <p>C1.4 There is anecdotal evidence that the Dependency Drug Court is effective in the rehabilitation of parents and contributes to reunification. There are currently 12 parents participating in the program</p>	<p>assessment of parents to determine their needs; however existing staff cannot absorb this additional workload.</p> <p>Lack of timeliness of court reports and resultant continuances was an expressed concern of the Juvenile Court Judge in the 2004 CSA.</p> <p>CWS was previously concerned that high turnover rates of social workers could negatively impact reunification outcomes; however CWS staff is currently stable and with an appropriate level of experience.</p> <p>There is currently no system to track whether children of parents who have completed the Drug Court program reenter foster care following reunification. However, the Court has received grant funding to support the Drug Court program and a coordinator will be hired who may be able to accomplish this in the future.</p>	<p>method of paying appointed attorneys was changed from an hourly rate to a flat rate per case per month (creating a financial disincentive for attorneys to request contested hearings); (2) CWS is now consistently submitting court reports in a timely manner (decreasing court continuances); and (3) a 5-member attorney panel was created to represent children and parents (reducing contested hearings requested by inexperienced attorneys). County Counsel estimates the total reduction in contested hearings at about 35%-40%. Consequently, social work time previously taken up by additional hearings can now be used on social work practice to expedite reunification and reduce reentry into the system.</p> <p>CASA is strong and their volunteers have a good working relationship with CWS.</p> <p>C1.4 After reunification, the case remains in FM, with the SW visiting weekly to every 10 days to ensure the family is stabilized; address issues that may risk reentry; and encourage continued community services.</p>
---	---	---

Probation Analysis of Reunification Composite

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>All Measures During the last year, the Probation Drug Court has served 20 youth. Drug Court is most effective when the entire family is invested and supportive of the youth.</p> <p>Aftercare services are provided to youth transitioning from a foster or group home. Youth are closely supervised to ensure they are not having difficulty with their return to the community and a PO is readily available to address any problems.</p> <p>The petty theft program allows youth to evaluate their own behavior and simultaneously provides insight to the PO into the youths' issues.</p>	<p>C1.1, C1.3 The most significant obstacle to reunification within 12 months for wards who are in a sex offender treatment program is that these programs run for at least 18 months. Moreover, minors who have been adjudicated for sex offenses at age 13 or 14 may remain in treatment for up to four years.</p> <p>Probation does not track reentry rates after a minor returns home. However, they estimate that two youth may have returned to foster care over the last year.</p>	<p>C1.2 The length of probation for a minor can run from one to four years. The offenses most likely to bring a minor into the system are public intoxication, burglary and vandalism.</p> <p>C1.1, C1.3, C1.4 Probation's Drug Court program and its aftercare services to wards still in the system prepare minors for a successful transition into the community and help prevent reentry.</p> <p>C1.4 During the current year, two youth successfully completed the sex offender treatment program. It is rare for youth who have completed this program to re-offend sexually.</p>

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

Social Workers routinely refer parents and youth to programs and activities at their local C/FRC. Many complex factors (i.e. genuine willingness to participate, nature and severity of problems, other more meaningful connections) contribute to whether these services are effective and it's difficult to draw broad conclusions. Parenting classes have proven effective for a segment of the population and Probation rates them as "successful" and "beneficial".

CWS prefers facilitated programs and not the computer-generated parenting classes sometimes held in the past. CWS is also concerned that parents who are current clients may at times run programs without professional oversight, although the list of CSC facilitators shows them to be well trained and highly qualified. There may also be a certain amount of CPS-bashing taking place in these programs although this may be true primarily during the first session and the facilitator may be able to redirect the discussion. It is difficult to assess whether these issues negatively impact reunification efforts for some parents.

Probation has referred several families to the Family Based Relapse Prevention (FBRP) program; however, their attendance has been minimal. Probation believes it is not a deficit in the program but simply that parents are unwilling to participate.

Last year, 23 parents who self-identified themselves as “mandated” attended parenting classes and five (5) such parents attended the FBRP program.

Probation has identified Functional Family Therapy (FFT) as a program that could prevent entry into the system and lower the incidence of reentry following reunification. FFT is an empirically-grounded, family-based prevention and intervention program for at-risk and acting-out youth. The program is endorsed by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. If implemented, FFT could benefit families within and outside of Probation and CWS.

Permanency Composite 2 (Adoption Composite)

C2.1 Adoption within 24 Months (exit cohort)

Definition

Of all children who were discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the selected 12-month period, what percent were discharged in less than 24 months from the date of the latest removal from home?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C2.1 Adoption within 24 months (exit cohort) 04/01/09 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 50.0	Nat'l Standard 36.6
---	------------------	------------------------

Trend	Q1 2004	Q1 2006	Q1 2008	Q1 2010
	43.8	33.3	33.3	50.0

C2.2 Median Time to Adoption (exit cohort)

Definition

Of all children discharged from foster care to a finalized adoption during the year, what was the median length of stay (in months) from the date of latest removal from home until the date of discharge to adoption?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C2.2 Median time to adoption (exit cohort) 04/01/09 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 19.8	Nat'l Standard 27.3
---	------------------	------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004	Q1 2006	Q1 2008	Q1 2010
	29.3	38.3	39.5	19.8

C2.3 Adoption within 12 Months (17 months in care)

Definition

Of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer on the first day of the selected 12-month period, what percent were discharged to a finalized adoption within 12 months?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C2.3 Adoption within 12 months (17 mos. in care) 04/01/09 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 2.1	Nat'l Standard 22.7
---	-----------------	------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 14.8	Q1 2006 3.8	Q1 2008 3.0	Q1 2010 2.1
--------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

C2.4 Legally Free within Six Months (17 months in care)

Definition

Of all children in foster care for 17 continuous months or longer and not legally free for adoption on the first day of the selected six-month period, what percent became legally free within the following six months?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C2.4 Legally free within 6 mos. (17 mos. in care) 04/01/09 – 09/30/09	Siskiyou 17.9	Nat'l Standard 10.9
--	------------------	------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 12.5	Q1 2006 8.3	Q1 2008 14.3	Q1 2010 17.9
--------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------

C2.5 Adoption within 12 Months (legally free)

Definition

Of all children in foster care who became legally free for adoption during the selected 12-month period, what percent were then discharged to a finalized adoption within the following 12 months.

Q1 2010 Outcome

C2.5 Adoption within 12 months (legally free) 04/01/08 – 03/31/09	Siskiyou 9.1	Nat'l Standard 53.7
--	-----------------	------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 28.6	Q1 2006 20.0	Q1 2008 4.2	Q1 2010 9.1
--------------	-----------------	-----------------	----------------	----------------

CWS Analysis of Adoption Composite

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
All Adoption Measures Concurrent Planning (CP) has been a priority for CWS and Adoptions with full support from the	All Adoption Measures CP is an informal, discussion-only process initially. The content of these discussions is	All Adoption Measures Regularly scheduled meetings between the Judge, CWS, Probation, Adoption, and other parties continue

<p>Juvenile Court Judge.</p> <p>CWS and Adoptions meet on a monthly basis to review all FR and PP cases regarding the permanency plan and prognosis. In addition, the Adoptions worker is available to respond to SWs on short notice.</p> <p>When children first enter foster care, the SW contacts all known relatives to determine the possibility of a permanent connection. With the full implementation of Family Finding this process will be formalized.</p> <p>CWS performs well in C2.4 (percent of children in care for 17 months who become legally free within the following 6 months) although good performance did not hold for the percent of legally free children who were adopted within the following 12 months.</p>	<p>included in the court report but a more formal structure does not take place until later.</p> <p>Small numbers of children can skew results. In C2.1 the excellent out-come might be deceiving because the total population of this measure is 4 children of which 2 were adopted in less than 24 months. Likewise, in C2.2 the median time to adoption was derived from only 4 children. Conversely, in C2.3 the total population of the measure is 47 children of which only one (1) was adopted during the specified time, resulting in the poor outcome.</p> <p>C2.3 Children who have been in care 17 months or longer may be difficult teens, in group homes, in a guardianship or otherwise unadoptable.</p> <p>C2.5 High rates of appeals after the 366.26 hearing can delay adoptions by 9-10 months.</p>	<p>to reinforce CP policies.</p> <p>CWS and Adoptions have forged a strong relationship with mutual respect (85-90% of the Adoption worker's caseload is in Siskiyou). Even though the Adoptions worker is housed in the Chico District Office, her accessibility and the relationships she has formed with CWS workers makes geography a non-issue</p> <p>As CWS moves toward licensing of foster homes, CWS will encourage collaboration with FFAs and Adoptions to establish a formal process for developing resource families and Fost-Adopt parents. This process can include joint home studies, joint licensing/certification and an elimination of duplicative efforts.</p> <p>CWS will work with Adoptions to identify and resolve any data entry issues.</p> <p>C2.4, C2.5 The Dependency Judge does not terminate parental rights unless an adoptive family has been identified.</p>
---	--	--

PROBATION

To date, there have been no Probation children referred to Adoptions although both departments are ready to work together should the need arise.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

Adoptive parents can participate in any service or activity offered by a C/FRC; however, there are currently no programs tailored specifically for this population. The reason is undoubtedly the small number of parents in each community who fit in this category. Per Adoptions, adoptive parents would benefit from a support group of their peers but these are difficult to coordinate. The Adoptions worker can provide informational meetings for prospective adoptive parents in the C/FRCs but, because of small numbers, she generally holds these meetings one-on-one with families.

During FY 2008/09, PSSF funds supported informational meetings for adoptive and interested families. These were held in the Yreka and Mt. Shasta C/FRCs in June, 2009. In FY 2009/10, these funds were used to attempt to rehabilitate a Tribal adoption. This was a one-time expenditure for a family whose needs could not be met through regular services. Future PSSF expenditures will be a collaborative effort between CWS and Adoptions.

One need identified during the CSA process is training for professionals and families by a therapist or educator who is familiar with adoption issues, especially attachment concerns. Per Adoptions, this kind of training requires a skilled and experienced facilitator and they would be happy to participate in the development of such training.

Permanency Composite 3 (Long Term Care Composite)

C3.1 Exits to Permanency (24 months in care)

Definition

Of all children in foster care for 24 months or longer on the first day of the selected 12-month period, what percent were discharged to a permanent home by the end of the 12 month period and prior to their 18th birthday?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C3.1 Exits to permanency (24 months in care) 04/01/09 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 4.8	Nat'l Standard 29.1
---	-----------------	------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 18.8	Q1 2006 8.9	Q1 2008 11.1	Q1 2010 4.8
--------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------	----------------

C3.2 Exits to Permanency (legally free at exit)

Definition

Of all children discharged from foster care during the selected 12-month period who were legally free for adoption, how many were discharged to a permanent home prior to their 18th birthday?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C3.2 Exits to permanency (legally free at exit) 04/01/09 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 62.5	Nat'l Standard 98.0
--	------------------	------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 100.0	Q1 2006 66.7	Q1 2008 66.7	Q1 2010 62.5
--------------	------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

C3.3 In Care 3 Years or Longer (emancipation/age 18)

Definition

Of all children in foster care during the selected 12-month period who were either discharged to emancipation or turned 18 in care, what percent were in care for three years or longer?

Q1 2010 Outcome

C3.3 In care 3 yrs or longer (emancipated/age 18) 04/01/09 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 77.8	Nat'l Standard 37.5
--	------------------	------------------------

<u>Trend</u>	Q1 2004 88.9	Q1 2006 72.7	Q1 2008 75.0	Q1 2010 77.8
--------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

CWS Analysis of Long Term Care Composite

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>All Measures For the 2010 PQCR, CWS selected Exits to Permanency as their focus area.</p> <p>The CWS Program Manager has made accurate data entry a priority.</p> <p>CWS policy and philosophy is to place children with relatives or NREFMs whenever possible.</p> <p>Social workers are more aware of the need to include family members in the case planning process, both initially and as the case progresses.</p> <p>Parents or family members who may not have</p>	<p>All Measures Serious data entry issues were discovered during the CSA process. Some adopted children do not show an exit date and several children in a guardianship with jurisdiction terminated still show as dependents.</p> <p>It has not been practice to search for relatives throughout the life of a case.</p> <p>Placement distance hampers visitation between children and family members. Youth lose touch with their community.</p> <p>In CWS, case plans are often generic/boiler plate.</p>	<p>All Measures Using SafeMeasures® as a primary tool, data entry issues will be resolved.</p> <p>Family Finding and TDM will be implemented and all staff will be trained.</p> <p>CWS is negotiating with select FFAs to develop Intensive Treatment Foster Homes as alternatives to group homes with the result that children/youth will be placed locally.</p> <p>SWs are being trained to develop case plans that are specific to the family and to the issues that brought the children into the system.</p> <p>The Human Services and</p>

<p>been appropriate initially, may be good candidates for placement when the child is older.</p>	<p>Children in foster care 3 years or longer often have serious psychological and/or behavior problems and there are limited services for them.</p>	<p>Behavioral Health Services merger should result in a true continuum of care for acting-out and at-risk children/youth under CWS and Probation jurisdiction.</p>
--	---	--

Probation Analysis of Long Term Care Composite

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>All Measures For the 2010 PQCR, Probation selected Transitioning to Self-Sufficient Adulthood as their focus area.</p> <p>Probation desires greater involvement by parents in the case planning process.</p> <p>At the time of the 2008 CSA, 5 out of 14 wards were on probation for sexual offenses. At this time, there are no youth in a sex offender treatment program.</p>	<p>All Measures It is not standard practice to search for relatives throughout the life of a case.</p> <p>In Probation, the case plan does not include the PO's concerns and issues with the parents</p> <p>Placement distance hampers visitation between minors and their families. Youth lose touch with their community.</p> <p>Youth on probation for more than 18 months are generally sex offenders and the treatment program can last up to 4 years.</p>	<p>All Measures Probation staff will be trained on Family Finding and TDM when these programs are implemented by CWS.</p> <p>Since parents of children on probation are not legally obligated to abide by case goals or objectives, Probation is working on "agreements" between parents and the PO.</p> <p>Youth on probation for non-sexual offenses usually complete the program in 12-18 months.</p>

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

Many of the children in placement for an extended period of time without a plan for adoption or guardianship are in this situation because they have serious psychological and/or behavior problems as a result of the abuse or neglect that brought them to CWS' attention. These children need long term therapeutic services by licensed clinicians.

The Mental Health Service Act provides for children and family members (including foster parents) to receive services through a Personal Services Coordinator (PSC) housed at each C/FRC. PSCs operate under the oversight of licensed clinicians and help the family set and reach goals; provide access to support services such as emergency fuel, housing, medication, job training, renters assistance, individual and family activities; and make appropriate referrals.

The therapeutic benefit of many C/FRC activities should not be underestimated. Activities such as karate classes, board games, and family yoga help children reframe the meaning of “normal” family life and can have long term beneficial effects. Foster parents should be encouraged by FFA and CWS workers to participate as a family in these activities. Meeting and interacting with other foster parents in informal settings could have significant side benefits.

Permanency Composite 4 (Placement Stability Composite)

C4.1 Placement Stability (8 days to 12 months in care)

C4.2 Placement Stability (12 to 24 months in care)

C4.3 Placement Stability (at least 24 months in care)

Definition

Of all children in foster care during the selected 12-month period who were in care for the designated amount of time, what percent had two or fewer placements?

Q1 2010 CWS Outcome

C4.1 Placement stability (8 days to 12 months) 04/01/09-03/31/10	Siskiyou 84.8	Nat'l Standard 86.0
C4.2 Placement stability (12 to 24 months) 04/01/09-03/31/10	58.8	65.4
C4.3 Placement stability (at least 24 months) 04/01/09-03/31/10	22.7	41.8

Trend

	8 days - 12 months	12 - 24 months	at least 24 mos.
Q1 2004	88.9	54.2	34.1
Q1 2006	82.7	68.0	24.2
Q1 2008	87.7	79.4	20.3
Q1 2010	84.8	58.8	22.7

CWS Analysis of Placement Stability Composite

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
Social workers and FFA workers try to work together to avoid replacements. FFAs usually have CWS' concurrence when they move a child.	Children are very damaged by the time they enter placement and there are limited placement resources for children with severe mental health problems. Most replacements involve older youth with behavior problems and there are limited placement resources for this population.	CWS and FFAs will continue to dialogue regarding the training of all foster parents, the recruitment of resource families, and the development of therapeutic foster homes.

Q1 2010 Probation Outcome³

C4.1 Placement stability (8 days to 12 months) 04/01/09-03/31/10	Siskiyou 90.0	Nat'l Standard 86.0
C4.2 Placement stability (12 to 24 months) 04/01/09-03/31/10	83.3	65.4
C4.3 Placement stability (at least 24 months) 04/01/09-03/31/10	80.0	41.8

Probation Analysis of Placement Stability Composite

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>Probation's rate of placement stability is praiseworthy.</p> <p>Often, youth are given the opportunity to select the placement program they believe will work best for them.</p> <p>Minors are generally placed from Juvenile Hall, giving the PO time to explore the best placement.</p>	<p>Minors are replaced if they refuse to comply with the placement program or have run from the placement.</p>	<p>Prior to placement the case is staffed. The PO then communicates with the program providers, schedules an interview between the youth and the provider, gives the youth information regarding the program and, if there are any concerns, addresses the issues prior to the placement.</p>

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

It was difficult to identify programs or services that impact the number of placements experienced by CWS or Probation children. However, perhaps the development of a training program for foster parents around foster children's need for control might have a positive impact. Foster children continually test their caregivers to see if they're going to be rejected. They also act up because this is one of the few ways they can control their environment. Training in this area might help foster parents understand this behavior and find ways to cope with it without having the child removed from their home.

A mentoring program for acting-out youth in the style of Big Brother/Big Sister was suggested during the CSA process. This program would benefit both the foster child and the foster parent by giving the child someone in the community to connect with and giving the foster parent some relief from the day-to-day pressures of caregiving. Ideally, former foster youth would be approached to participate in this program.

³ http://cssr.berkeley.edu/ucb_childwelfare/C4M123.aspx

Permanency Outcome 2
The continuity of family relationships and connections
is preserved for children.

4A Siblings Placed Together in Foster Care

Definition

Of all children with siblings in placement on the designated date, how many were placed with all of their siblings and how many were placed with some or all of their siblings?

Q1 2010 Outcome of Measure 4A

4A All siblings placed together in foster care 04-01-10	Siskiyou 53.3	Goal N/A
Some or all siblings placed together in care 04/01/10	65.3	N/A

Trend

	All Together	Some or All
Q1 2004	41.1	58.9
Q1 2006	44.0	58.0
Q1 2008	44.7	55.3
Q1 2010	53.3	65.3

4B Placement Type: First Placement and Point in Time Placement

Q1 2010 Outcome of Measure 4B

Placement Type First Placement Point in Time Placement

	Siskiyou	State	Siskiyou	State
Relative	21.3	19.7	29.0	32.4
Foster Home	0.0	18.9	0.8	9.7
FFA	75.00	46.4	50.8	29.8
Group/Shelter	1.3	11.5	4.8	6.8
Other	2.5	3.5	14.5	21.3

0 4/01/09 – 03/31/10

04/01/10

Trend – First Placement

	2004	2006	2008	2010
Relative	4.2	13.4	15.7	21.3
Foster Home	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
FFA	80.0	80.5	80.0	75.0
Group/Shelter	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.3
Other	13.7	3.7	4.3	2.5

Trend – Point in Time

	2004	2006	2008	2010
Relative	11.5	23.7	22.7	29.0
Foster Home	4.1	1.3	0.8	0.8
FFA	47.3	44.2	50.8	50.8
Group/Shelter	8.1	7.7	6.3	4.8
Other	29.1	23.1	19.5	14.5

4E Placement Status for Children with ICWA Eligibility

Definition

What is the placement status of Indian Child Welfare Act eligible children in placement on a designated date?

Q1 2010 Outcome

4E Placement status for children with ICWA eligibility	Siskiyou
Relatives	4
Non Relatives, Indian SCPs	3
Non Relatives, Non Indian SCPs	4
Non Relatives, SCP Ethnic Missing	1
Group Homes	2
Other	0
04/01/10	

CWS Analysis of Permanency Outcome 2

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>4A FFAs make every effort to keep sibling groups together. At times, they even suggest moving children around to give a foster home the room to take siblings.</p> <p>4B There has been a dramatic increase in relative placements over the last 6 years and a sharp decrease in the number of group home placements.</p> <p>The Juvenile Court Judge fully supports Family Finding. He clearly believes that relative placements and</p>	<p>4A Often, the placement of children is dictated by where the vacancy exists. This is especially the case in after-hour placements.</p> <p>4B Implementation of Family Finding has been delayed due to contract issues.</p> <p>A large percentage of relatives living in the county have criminal records.</p> <p>An FFA placement may be selected initially when a parent poses a danger to the child because intimidated relatives may</p>	<p>4A CWS will establish a dialogue with FFAs regarding the recruitment of foster homes specifically for sibling groups.</p> <p>4B ER workers ask about relatives when a child is first taken into protective custody. They immediately run relatives through the Calif. Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (CLETS) to begin assessing their appropriateness for placement.</p> <p>Implementation of Team Decision-Making and Family Finding will equip CWS and Probation with</p>

<p>adoptions are in the best interest of most children.</p> <p>4E 4.5 percent of the county's child population is Native American and both the Karuk Tribe and the Quartz Valley Rancheria are strong advocates for their children.</p> <p>There are currently 2 Tribal foster homes certified by an FFA.</p>	<p>feel unsure that they can adequately protect the child.</p> <p>4E Indian foster homes and/or relatives are often difficult to access when an ICWA eligible child first comes into the system.</p>	<p>the tools to be more effective in this area.</p> <p>4E CWS identifies ICWA eligible children during the ER investigation and makes contact with Tribal staff, often resulting in a joint investigation.</p> <p>The Karuk Tribal Court is in place and 1 child has been transferred from CWS jurisdiction to Tribal jurisdiction.</p>
--	---	--

Probation discussion of Permanency Outcome 2

4A In the last five years, no sibling groups have needed placement by Probation. Probation does, however, make an effort to maintain communication between minors and their families, including siblings. The placement facility is given a list of relatives that minors are permitted to contact. Youth are allowed to write letters to their siblings and can visit with them during home passes.

Visits between siblings when one is on Probation and the other is a Dependent are more difficult, particularly due to distances between placement facilities. However, Probation and CWS collaborate whenever possible, including coordinating visits to coincide with Court hearings.

4B Probation estimates that about 90% of the minors who require placement by them are placed in group homes. This is, of course, primarily due to the severe behavior problems that brought them to Probation's attention. In the last year, only one youth was placed in an FFA home.

Probation is attempting to place more youth with relatives but few relatives have the ability to monitor and control the youths' behavior. At the present time, there are only two minors in a relative placement. However, Probation anticipates this number will increase with full implementation of a Family Finding protocol.

4E Probation follows AOC guidelines on ICWA eligible cases, completing all necessary documents and filing them in Court. However, Tribes generally defer to Probation on placement decisions for wards.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

The factors that prevent siblings from being placed together are systemic (e.g. lack of sufficient foster homes) and cannot be ameliorated by community programs or services. However, social workers are under-utilizing C/FRCs as neutral settings for sibling

visitation and they seldom take advantage of C/FRC activities to build sibling relationships.

As more children are placed with relatives, more thought needs to be given to kinship care programs. Across the nation, increasing numbers of grandparents are taking care of grandchildren for a variety of reasons - informal, voluntary, or court ordered. Two years ago, CWS planned to implement the Kinship Support Services Program (KSSP); however it failed to come to fruition due to funding constraints. Care giving programs (separate from the current parenting programs) and support services for this special population need to be developed.

The Karuk Tribe and the Quartz Valley Rancheria provide a variety of programs and services to tribal members. Both have medical/dental clinics, counseling programs, and cultural classes. The Karuk Tribe has an MOU with Remi Vista FFA to certify tribal families as foster parents. Both Tribes have social service staff that ensures ICWA requirements are met.

There are active C/FRCs in Happy Camp and Yreka, two communities with high Indian populations. However, tribal members are welcomed to participate in all C/FRC activities. Between 08/01/09 and 06/30/10, twenty-nine (29) Native American parents attended C/FRC Parenting classes throughout the county.

Well-being Outcome 1
Families have enhanced capacity to provide
for their children's needs.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

Attachment A, Siskiyou County Service Array, provides a summary of programs and services offered by public, non-profit, and community based organizations in the County. Services for parents and caregivers that enhance their capacity to provide for their children's needs include, but are not limited, to the following:

- Parent-Child Interactive Therapy by Remi Vista
- Behavioral Health's AOD program: assessment, counseling, relapse prevention, perinatal services/Next Step
- Child care centers, preschools
- Public access to the Internet in county libraries
- First 5 Siskiyou: parenting classes for teens, parenting resources distribution
- Great Northern Corp: assistance with heating expenses
- JEDI: business development training
- Tribal counseling (AOD, domestic violence) and health clinics
- MediCal Wraparound by NVCSS
- Tobacco education and cessation programs
- Maternal and Child Health Program

- DV support groups and self-defense training
- Job search assistance
- Individual and AOD counseling, crisis intervention therapy by The Bridge
- Voluntary Family Maintenance provided by CWS
- Dependency Treatment Drug Court

In addition, the C/FRCs offer a variety of programs and activities that help parents provide for their children. Some of these are the following:

- Parenting Education Series
- Parent Workshops
- Home visits
- Family Based Relapse Prevention
- New Mom's Group
- Family Night
- Age 0-5 play and learning activities

Well-being Outcome 2
Children receive services appropriate to their educational needs.

6B Individualized Education Plan (IEP)

Definition

What percent of children in foster care have ever had an IEP?

Q1 2010 Outcome

6B Individualized Education Plan 01/01/10 – 13/31/10	Siskiyou 9.9	Goal N/A
---	-----------------	-------------

CWS and Probation Analysis of Measure 6B

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
Both CWS and Probation are satisfied that children with learning disabilities are identified in a timely manner and receive appropriate services. The IEP process would take considerable social work and probation time were it not for the services	Ten percent of CWS dependent children and fifty percent of probation wards have had an IEP. This discrepancy may be due to the difference in age range served by the two departments (CWS serves preschool children) and the fact that probation children start out at the Court school in	The Office of Education Foster Care Liaison works with SWs and POs to request or schedule Student Study Teams. She attends IEPs when SWs and POs can't and ensures that IEP testing is compliant and that the person with Educational Rights is included in the

of the Office of Education Foster Care Liaison.	Juvenile Hall where their educational needs receive more focused attention.	process.
---	---	----------

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTF

School districts are mandated to provide an appropriate education to children identified with learning disabilities or developmental delays. However, there are no specialized services for these children within the county provided by non-profit or community-based organizations and there are no activities for this population in C/FRCs. Children with developmental disabilities are referred to Far Northern Regional Center located in Redding. Children whose educational needs cannot be met while residing in their own homes can be referred by Behavioral Health to an out-of-home placement using Seriously Emotionally Disturbed (SED) funding but this strongly discouraged due to the current county budget crisis.

Well-being Outcome 3
Children receive services adequate to their physical, emotional, and mental health needs.

5A Percent of children in care more than 30 days with a Health and Education Passport.

In Development

CWS Outcome

Per Safe Measures®,⁴ there was 100 percent documentation indicating that the substitute care provider was given the child's Health and Education Passport in all cases with a placement that started during the selected quarter (07/01/2010-09/30/2010.)

5B Receipt of Health Screenings: Percent of children in care with CHDP, dental exams, psychotropic medications, and immunizations that comply with periodicity table.

Definition

What percent of children in care during the selected 3-month period received health and dental examinations in compliance with the periodicity table?

Q1 2010 Outcome

5B Receipt of mandated health and dental screenings	Siskiyou	Goal
Rate of timely health exams	80.8	N/A
Rate of timely dental exams	42.3	N/A
01/01/10 – 03/31/10		

⁴ <https://www.safemeasures.org/ca/safemeasures.aspx>

5F Authorized for Psychotropic Medications

Definition

What percent of children in foster care have a court order or parental consent that authorizes the child to receive psychotropic medication?

Q1 2010 Outcome

5F Authorized for psychotropic medications 01/01/10 – 03/31/10	Siskiyou 13.6	Goal N/A
---	------------------	-------------

CWS and Probation Analysis of Well-Being Outcome 3

Strengths	Challenges	Strategies
<p>5A CWS has a dedicated nurse who reports to the ER supervisor but works with all CWS children, including those requiring HEPs.</p> <p>The Juvenile Hall nurse participates in the HEP process for Probation minors.</p> <p>5B The CWS nurse has an excellent relationship with Public Health and the Office of Education. She works well with medical providers, FFAs, foster parents, social workers, and CWS staff.</p> <p>The Karuk Tribal Health Clinic offers dental care and the Quartz Valley ANAV clinic has recently started offering dental and medical care.</p> <p>5F CWS, County Counsel and Behavioral Health have a well-functioning electronic system for the handling of psychotropic medication applications.</p> <p>Probation has not had an instance in which parents</p>	<p>5A Social workers would have difficulty maintaining this compliance if CWS did not have a nurse on their staff.</p> <p>Since most Probation minors go into placement from Juvenile Hall, the HEP process must start there.</p> <p>5B Dentists in the Yreka area do not accept Denti-Cal. Children with severe decay are on waiting lists and sometimes need to be seen in Emergency or walk-in clinics.</p> <p>The Tribal Clinics are overwhelmed with requests and have backlogs.</p> <p>Some providers refuse to assist CWS, especially with medical information.</p> <p>There is often a lack of cooperation from relative caregivers, legal guardians, and parents.</p> <p>5F The Behavioral Health psychiatrist that normally prescribed medication to</p>	<p>5A In both CWS and Probation, 100% of minors in placement have a Health and Education Passport that's been given to the caregiver. In CWS, this is accomplished by the CWS nurse. In Probation, this is accomplished by a coordinated effort between the PO, teaching staff at the court school, and the juvenile hall nurse.</p> <p>5B The CWS nurse has created a medical file and uses a spreadsheet to record and monitor CHDP and dental exams, immunizations, medication (including psychotropic), medical conditions/problems and H&E Passports.</p> <p>In Probation, the responsibility for ensuring that minors in foster care receive timely health and dental examinations and immunizations rests entirely with the PO.</p> <p>5F It is anticipated the Behavioral Health/Human Services merger will result</p>

<p>have objected to medication for their children.</p> <p>Currently, Probation wards are all placed out-of-county and are referred to psychiatrists in the county of placement.</p>	<p>children in CWS foster care recently left the Department. Currently, a doctor from Chico comes to Siskiyou on Fridays to see children and pre-scribe medication.</p>	<p>in improved systems around psychotropic medication for children in foster care.</p> <p>Probation's protocol has been in place for 3 years. Upon receiving the JV220 application from the psychiatrist, Probation provides the information to parents and attorneys and then submits to the Court.</p>
---	---	--

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF/CCTE

It appears the medical, dental and psychiatric needs of Siskiyou County children may be underserved. There are few MediCal or DentiCal providers; Tribal clinics have long waiting lists; and there is no resident psychiatrist at Behavioral Health Services (although a local doctor will see children over age 12). CWS children with severe dental problems or in need of extractions are transported to Atwater (366 miles south of Siskiyou). The CWS nurse reports that some providers refuse to cooperate with CWS and will not release medical information to her.

However, children fare well in the area of dental prevention:

- Grant funding from July, 2007 through June, 2010 supported the Preschool Oral Health Project and BrightSMILES services that included screening, direct services, and oral health education plus toothbrush monitoring.
- The Yreka WIC office provided 40 children with preventive oral health care including cleanings, education with parents, and fluoride varnish applications.
- The Siskiyou County Dental Task Force is planning further WIC oral health clinics in 2011.
- The Registered Dental Hygienists in Alternative Practice (RDHAP) have provided community oral health education in the Weed community on a voluntary basis.
- For almost six years, funding from First 5 Siskiyou Klamath Health Services has provided oral health education and screenings at local preschools and C/FRCs throughout the county.
- During the last funding cycle, over 500 children benefited from a variety of services and resources around good oral health practices.

Funded Services and Unmet Needs

The Self-Assessment process offers the opportunity to identify continuing and unmet needs of children and families and the services that meet (or should meet) those needs.

CAPIT/CBCAP/CCTF Funding

CAPIT/CBCAP/CCTF funding supports a myriad of services and activities in ten Community/Family Resource Centers (described throughout this report and specifically in pages 22-23). This funding is blended with foundation and other agency funds to meet the continuing needs of children and their families.

- The Nurturing Parenting Curricula meets the continuing need for parenting classes for parents in, or at risk of entering, the CWS system.
- The Family Based Relapse Prevention program meets the continuing need for AOD services for parents and youth.
- The Personal Services Coordinator provided through the Mental Health Service Act meets the continuing need for mental health services.
- The many parent/child/family activities offered through the C/FRCs meet the continuing need for education and child abuse prevention.

PSSF Funding

PSSF funded programs will be identified through a coordinated effort on the part of CWS and will consider the following services:

- The Bridge, a CalWorks program expanded to meet the continuing need for immediate and user-friendly therapeutic services by CWS consumers.
- The restoration of Differential Response to meet the continuing need for pre-placement, preventive services.
- The development of Adoption programs to meet the continuing need for support and training of adoptive parents.
- The development of Adoption training programs to meet the continuing need for the training of professionals regarding adoptive issues.

Unmet Needs

The following unmet needs have been identified as requiring services potentially provided through OCAP funding:

- Foster parent training regarding the handling of difficult behavior by foster youth.
- A mentoring program for foster youth in the style of Big Brother/Big Sister.
- Prevention and intervention programs for acting-out youth.
- Programs designed to promote resiliency and self-esteem in adolescents.
- Programs to support and train grandparents and relative caregivers.
- Activities and services for children with learning disabilities.
- Dental programs for children.

F. SYSTEMIC FACTORS

1. Relevant Management Information Systems

Siskiyou County uses the CWS/CMS computer system to enter information and gather the data that supports the work of the child welfare staff. All child welfare social workers, supervisors, program manager, help desk, nurse case assistant, two legal clerks and the staff development analyst (whose position is currently unfilled) use the system to enter data, track casework and monitor activities to maintain compliance with regulations. The Department also employs SafeMeasures to assess caseloads, assure compliance with mandates, and for planning purposes and meeting management needs. Department Information Technology staff prepare the Advance Planning Document and provide support with hardware, software and application issues. CWS/CMS requires data to be entered in a timely and accurate manner. Given the distances that social workers must travel to visit youth in placements, perform relative/NREFM home studies and "other duties as assigned", data entry remains an issue to be constantly monitored.

CAPIT/CBCAP Human Services has a contract with the Siskiyou Community Services Council for management and oversight of the CAPIT, and CBCAP funds. These funds help support the operations and activities of the CSC, which is Siskiyou County's designated Child Abuse Prevention Council. The efforts of the CSC include: child abuse awareness activities; coordination and capacity development of the FRC Network which is comprised of 10 Family/Community Resource Centers; countywide family service coordination and resource development through matching grants, contracts and local collaborations; countywide parenting education and support utilizing the evidence-based *Nurturing Parenting* and *Parenting Now!* curricula; and Family Based Relapse Prevention utilizing evidence-based Matrix education curriculum.

Participation and outcomes data are collected at the ten Family/Community Resource Centers through the First 5-funded PEDs data collection system, the OCAP-funded Family Development Matrix and internal data collection tools. Parenting education program data and evaluation are provided through Oregon State University. Numbers and types of classes, numbers and demographics of participants, client satisfaction, improved parent and child skills, progress toward established goals, partner and program capacity development are all measured through pre and post surveys, focus groups and participant interviews. Data and outcomes are included in the 3-Year Plan Annual Report, delivered in quarterly written reports to the Board of Supervisors, an annual in-person Board of Supervisor's report, are published on the CSC Website and on-line in CSC's annual tax return.

The Child Abuse Education and Awareness Committee (formerly the Child Abuse Prevention Committee, which is under the auspices of the CSC) meets monthly throughout the year to address concerns around child abuse and neglect. The Program Manager from Adult & Children's Services attends the meetings, as well as a nurse from the County Office of Education, Siskiyou Domestic Violence and Crisis Center, The

District Attorney's Office/Victim Witness Program, Court Appointed Special Advocates and FRC Network staff (the meeting is held in the Yreka FRC building). The Committee works to raise community awareness about child abuse issues and offers information to the public in an effort to prevent abuse and neglect. The annual Walk/Run is one of the projects designed to bring attention to what people can do when they work together to raise community awareness of the issues of child abuse and neglect. There are also exchanges of information between members about what is working and what could be improved upon in service delivery to families in the county. Word of mouth is very powerful, and parents frequently share information with staff of one agency who will share with staff from another agency in an effort to address problems or concerns as they arise. Committee members email each other between meetings if information needs to be exchanged.

All contracts are entered into the Department's contract database and are monitored for compliance by the program manager and fiscal staff. The annual report and personal interviews with clients throughout the year gives the Department information on client services and satisfaction.

PROBATION

The Probation Department has not yet begun entering data into the CWS/CMS system. The details of their acquisition of computers, training, what to enter and who should enter it, have not yet been worked out. CWS staff have volunteered to help with training, as well as agreeing to allow Probation staff to engage in training through the Consortium lab in Orland. This will become increasingly important as the National Youth in Transition Database data is beginning to be tracked and their youth's data needs to be entered. There is still some confusion as to where to enter what data so that it will be pulled for the NYTD tracking and we will be able to get proper credit for the services that we are offering to transitioning youth. At this point in time, data is submitted to CDSS monthly via the FC 23, Probation Monthly Statistical Form. Probation also provides placement information to CDSS via the SOC 158 form.

2. Case Review System

The Department follows all Division 31 regulations and Welfare and Institutions Code sections to ensure that all cases are reviewed within the statutory guidelines, youth are visited once a month (in their home, if at all possible) and that every effort is made to find a permanent home with people who love them if they cannot be safely returned to their parents. This process is overseen by the Court and Emergency Response Supervisors, the program manager, and the attorneys who represent the Department.

Cases are reviewed in Court every six months, or within the legislatively determined time frame. All parties are sent timely notices. All parties are appointed legal counsel, if the meet the income requirements. All minors are appointed an attorney, and CASAs are appointed as they are available. If the minors' interests are at odds (for example, if an

older sibling is alleged to have molested younger siblings) they may be appointed separate counsel to make sure everyone's best interests are served.

Reports are written by the social worker assigned to the case and reviewed by the supervisor and County Counsel staff assigned to the case. Suggested changes are made by the legal secretaries, or the social worker, and the reports are then timely filed and served to all parties. If there is disagreement about recommended orders and findings, or other aspects of the report, the case is staffed with the social worker, supervisor and attorney. The program manager attends this staffing in order to clarify the Department's position, if necessary.

Siskiyou County Juvenile Court proceedings are generally assigned to one judge, in order to provide consistency in the proceedings. He is very committed to youth and their families and is very careful to offer every chance for families to reunify. He also handles the Family Drug Court and Juvenile Justice Hearings on a regular basis. There is excellent communication between Probation and Child Welfare staff and the 241.1 Protocol (which was expanded to include Dual Jurisdiction cases) works well. The Judge holds quarterly Blue Ribbon Commission meetings which include attorneys, CASA, the Karuk Tribe and Quartz Valley Rancheria representatives, Foster Family Agencies, attorneys, Behavioral Health Staff, and other interested parties. Upcoming trainings are discussed and non-case specific issues are worked out. Attorneys meet with the Judge on a regular basis, as does Probation staff. The Human Services Director and Child Welfare program manager and supervisors meet with the Judge around specific issues, as needed. There is open communication between all parties, even when agreement is not reached. The Judge is committed to increasing permanency for youth and is an active participant in Beyond the Bench and has brought other training opportunities (such as the recent ICWA training) to the county. A member of the AOC comes to the county on a regular basis and reviews practices, adherence to statutory requirements and meets with Court, Probation and child welfare staff. While there are always a few suggested changes, by and large, Siskiyou County does a very good job of meeting their legal mandates.

Every effort is made to avoid continuing a matter, but at times, due to late breaking developments in a case or another type of emergency situation, continuances are requested by the Department. Several years ago, social worker turnover was high and a large number of continuances were being sought. For the past three years, staffing has remained steady and a concerted (and successful) effort was made to avoid continuances.

The Judge does not terminate parental rights unless there is a designated adoptive family (or a guardian is available who is not able to adopt but is willing to provide a permanent home for the minor). He does not wish to create legal orphans who lack ongoing emotional connection with a family. Appeals are filed by parents' attorneys, even when parents have had a lengthy time to avail themselves of services, and this is one of the factors that lengthen the time to adoption in our county. The Department has not been overturned on their recommendations for termination of parental rights in recent years;

requests for termination of parental rights are taken very seriously and after diligent work and effort on the part of all parties.

The CWS Court Unit has developed a very successful process for timely notification of hearing (developed by CWS supervisors and County Counsel) for ensuring that all parties receive timely notification of hearings. The two legal secretaries prepare "orange sheets" a month prior to the hearing, with all the parties' names, addresses, and places for the social worker to indicate if there is a change recommended to occur at this hearing, and the nature of that change. Social workers discuss any questions about the progress of the case with their supervisor and the attorney assigned to the case, fill out the form and return it to the legal secretary, having had the supervisor initial the form to indicate that it is the Department's position. The legal secretaries prepare all of the notices and give them to the social worker to sign, well ahead of the legal deadline for service. The supervisor also initials the proof of service, as another one of the checks and balance in this process. There is a chart on the wall outside the Court supervisor's office that indicates the next month's hearings (the legal secretaries have a form that shows who is on calendar, who is the social worker and attorney on the case, what kind of hearing it is, etc.) You can see at a glance what reports are still needed for any particular hearing and it is very helpful to staff. Reports are given to the supervisor for review first, then they are routed to the attorney, then to the legal secretary for corrections, then to the social worker and supervisor for signature, then back to the legal secretary for copying, filing in with the Court and mailing to all parties. It is a good system that has proved highly effective in keeping everything moving along in a timely fashion. Due to the continual efforts of all involved, reports have been timely written and served, with appropriate notice to all parties, for the past year.

Child Welfare uses Dependency Mediation as the process for parent-child-youth participation in case planning when preparing a plan to consider what services are to be offered to families in the child welfare Court system. This usually occurs prior to the Disposition Hearing, but can occur at other times in the process. Children over the age of 10, parents, relative and other care providers, service providers, social workers and (sometimes) attorneys are guided by experienced mediators to come to an agreement on services to be offered and on issues such as visitation, how many visits, who should supervise them, if they need to be supervised, etc.

Emergency response and voluntary family maintenance workers offer families a plan to address issues before they become serious enough for Court intervention and include as many people as possible in a family meeting to address concerns if the family is amenable. Family meetings will be very useful at this point; the Department has begun to implement Signs of Safety meetings and safety mapping. This is a very promising practice.

Summary of findings from the Administrative Office of the Courts Administrative Review:

The AOC made the following recommendations for Dependency proceedings after their Site Visit in January, 2010:

- Submit signed case plans to the court at the dispositional hearing and case plan updates at the prepermanency hearing, permanency hearing, and postpermanency hearings.
- Review and update the templates used for the agency's recommended findings and orders, and the court minute orders, to ensure that all the issues subject to judicial review are considered and appropriate findings and orders made.
- Submit at the dispositional hearing as well as at all review hearings held for a youth 16 years of age and older, a transitional independent living plan-signed by the social worker, and the child, as well as the child's caretaker and/or other adults involved with the youth's transition to adulthood.
- Identify the child's placement when the permanent plan is an identified placement with a specific goal.

The Department has always had the parents sign their plan and submit them to the court; the missing step was indicating when the parent was unavailable or unwilling to sign their plan. The County Counsel consistently reviews and updates the templates used for orders and findings as requirements change; due to workload issues, the updating might not be as timely as it could be; each report is read and corrected before it is filed. The Department now files the TILP in with the court; previously it had been held in the minor's file. The Department now identifies the minor's placement when the permanent plan is an identified placement with a specific goal. There had previously been concerns about the safety for the minor and caregiver to identify them in the report.

In Juvenile Probation cases, the Probation Department is represented by the office of the District Attorney and the Public Defender is routinely appointed to represent the youth. The Probation youth have a separate calendar for their proceedings and also have a separate Drug Court calendar. Probation engages families by working with them closely to develop agreements between parents and the Probation Officer.

3. Foster/Adoptive Parent Licensing, Recruitment and Retention

Social workers speak to family members, including youth, when they are seeking relative/NREFM placements. Siskiyou County follows all requirements for relative/NREFM home studies, including criminal background checks. The county does not currently license foster parents, nor do they license adoptive parents. If a Tribal child requires placement, the social workers contact representatives of the child's Tribe and make every effort to place the child in a tribally approved placement or with relatives if they cannot be immediately returned to a parent or the case is not going to be transferred to the Tribal Court. When Siskiyou County begins to license foster homes again, we will advertise in newspapers, the licensing worker will speak to service groups and the faith community, and informational meetings will be held throughout the county, perhaps in the Family/Community Resource Centers.

4. Quality Assurance System

The Siskiyou Community Services Council prepares a yearly report to the State that outlines their compliance with all regulations and requirements. The Department Director signs off on the report and the program manager is in contact with the CSC director by telephone and email throughout the year. The program manager and Department Fiscal staff monitor compliance with the terms of the contract that is drawn up every year to disburse these funds. Interviews with clients and word of mouth information is informally gathered and assessed to make sure corrective action was developed and implemented, if needed.

Child Welfare Services engaged in a strenuous strategic planning process beginning in the fall of 2009, which also incorporated the PQCR process in May 2010. Every aspect of practice was assessed and changes were made that will greatly impact the work of child welfare staff. Listed below is a brief look at what the Department is pursuing:

- Enhance utilization of the Current Service Network
- Develop more Collaborative Relationships with Families (engaging them with Signs of Safety, TDMs, etc.)
- Expand Utilization of New and/or Alternative Placement Models
- Strengthen Collaborative Relationships with Other County Departments, State Agencies, and Local Community Based Organizations

Probation

Currently, Probation uses a database called PKC. All Probation data is stored in that system. To ensure adequacy and quality of the system, staff were trained prior to "going live" with the system. However, the system has not turned out to be the best system for getting statistics. Therefore, Probation is looking to preserve what currently exists and work with a company to enhance the system. In the future, it will be most helpful to be able to utilize the CWS/CMS system to capture data concerning Probation youth in placement.

5. Service Array

There is a wide array of services available to parents and children in Siskiyou County. Please refer to Attachment A. It can sometimes present problems to find the appropriate services for a family at the time they need them, due to services being spread out all over the county. All service providers, whether government or private, struggle with giving each family they work with appropriate services or referrals to services that do not duplicate services or efforts made by other service providers.

In writing this report, it was difficult to ascertain exactly how the parents receiving services in Siskiyou County actually felt about the help they were receiving. It is difficult for CWS to gain feedback from parents, perhaps due to the advisement given to them by some parents' attorneys that they should not talk to the Department. It is hoped that the full implementation of Signs of Safety and Family Team Meetings will encourage a more

open, trusting and honest dialogue since the focus will be on the concern for the safety of the children. During the recent PQCR process, Probation was able to gather a group of parents who openly explored their feelings. This could be because the focus of that system is on what the youth have done wrong; while child welfare makes allegations against the parents as to what they have done wrong that has harmed their children. Parents were invited to participate in the CSA meeting, but did not attend. It is unknown if they participated in the SurveyMonkey survey. If clients express dissatisfaction with Child Welfare Services, there is a complaint process that is followed; parents can speak with their worker, the supervisor, the program manager, and a review panel can be convened if the issues are not able to be worked out. If clients express to Child Welfare Services dissatisfaction with C/FRC services, the program manager emails the executive director of the C/FRC network to bring to issue to their awareness and to work toward a resolution of the problem.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Funded Services

Availability of Child Abuse Prevention Education

Child welfare social workers also provide mandated reporter training to schools and other service providers/organizations throughout the county. The structure of the Family/Community Resource Network allows them to provide services and supports that are structurally and ethnically unique to their communities. Each C/FRC are their own 501(c)3 non-profit organization located in culturally and geographically unique service areas in the county. While each C/FRC participates in the FRC Network, sharing resources, providing ongoing peer review and support, developing and maintaining service standards and enhancing funding, training and service opportunities; their independent structure provides for development of community-specific services. Examples include the McCloud Community Resource Center, located in a community with a predominantly senior population. This CRC promotes activities that engage seniors and youth in intergenerational and mentoring environments. Happy Camp, an isolated community comprised of an approximately 50% Native American population utilizes Karuk staff and tribal partnerships in their program implementation. Tulelake, which has a prominent migrant population, offers parenting classes utilizing two facilitators, one Spanish, and one English speaking, offering separate classes in the same building. During each parenting session, the two classes come together for a family meal, facilitating community cohesiveness in a traditionally culturally divided community. Child abuse prevention education activities are tailored to the community that each Center serves. Evidence-based parenting classes, including Nurturing Parenting, are provided in the Family Resource Centers and in the Siskiyou County Jail.

The CBCAP/CAPIT money is administered under a contract with the Siskiyou Community Services Council. Up until 2009-2010, they also administered the PSSF money as well, but the Department brought the PSSF money in-house in 2009 in an effort to provide services more closely tailored to the needs of its clients. The Department used the funds to continue to support Path 2 Differential Response families, to support a disrupted adopted placement of a Tribal child, to support the work of our Voluntary Family

Maintenance social worker, and to initiate the preventive and supportive services of The Bridge Program, to include clinically directed drug and alcohol services, domestic violence services, marital and individual counseling, and groups to deal with anger and loss issues, among other concerns. The biggest benefit to these services is that they can be accessed immediately; the worker can walk the client over "the bridge" that is behind the main Human Services building and access welcoming and immediate services.

CAPIT and CBCAP funds support the activities of the Siskiyou Community Services Council, which is Siskiyou County's designated Child Abuse Prevention Council and its ongoing efforts to develop and sustain integrated community based service networks, prevention/early intervention services and child abuse prevention education and awareness. The CSC takes a "root cause" approach to child abuse and neglect, taking leadership in facilitating better coordination of resources. Child abuse education and awareness activities include posters, brochures, and flyers located in all C/FRCs and at county agencies; an annual "Mile for a Child" walk-run and family activity and resource fair, including a day-long live radio feed; multiple April Child Abuse Prevention Month activities at each C/FRC; an annual countywide April Blue Ribbon Campaign, Board of Supervisor Proclamation for Child Abuse Prevention Month; multiple radio PSAs and interviews and newspaper articles and letters to the editor on the subject.

CAPIT/CBCAP funds support the Siskiyou Family Resource Network, managed by the CSC, promoting the capacity development of 10 Family/Community Resource Centers. This is accomplished through facilitated communication, resource development, training and systems development. The CSC facilitates implementation of the Family Development Matrix (FDM) through the FRCs. CBCAP/CAPIT funds also support parent education through implementation of Nurturing Parenting, Parenting Now, one-time workshops, and Family Based Relapse Prevention classes provided at local FRCs/CRCs. CAPIT/CBCAP funds help support CSC's Child Abuse Prevention Month with education and awareness raising activities such as the "Mile for a Child" walk/run and family fair and other ongoing public engagement efforts.

Each year the CSC is successful in substantially leveraging CAPIT/CBCAP funds. In 2009/10, the CSC secured an additional \$957,050 for community-based services and supports through grants, donations and service contracts. Additionally, the CSC has supported the receipt of a multi-year grant to pay for 11 Vista volunteers who work out of each of the 10 FRCs and the CSC/FRC Network Office to build organizational capacity, and 10 Child Abuse Prevention AmeriCorps staff working out of each FRC/CRC.

Health and Well Being Resources

The Human Services Department administers the MediCal and Food Stamp programs and there are several MediCal Clinics in the County. Behavioral Health Services provide Drug and Alcohol Counseling as well as personal and group counseling in two locations, one in Yreka and one in Mt. Shasta for south county residents. Programs funded through the Mental Health Services Act are offered through the Family/Community Resource

Center Network. The Karuk Tribe and Quartz Valley Rancheria provide medical, dental, and counseling services as well.

Services for At-Risk Children

All of the services for children in Siskiyou County apply to at-risk children, since many children fall in one category or another that could be considered at-risk (families living in poverty, with substance abuse or mental health issues). Social workers travel to all areas of Siskiyou County to assess children and make referrals for them, as needed; bus passes, gas vouchers are offered, and occasionally, transporters take children and family members to services. Each family receives services based on their needs.

All of the services the C/FRCs provide are for children on the at-risk continuum. Any child who comes to the attention of the Department is at high risk, whether they are removed or not, due to the isolation and poverty that are found throughout the County, as well as other factors listed throughout this report.

Services for Children With Disabilities

The nurse case assistant screens all children who are referred to Child Welfare Services for developmental delays and medical issues. She makes referrals to local providers and works with the Public Health Department, CHDP staff to ensure information is shared and children are seen and screened appropriately. Far Northern Regional Center referrals are made if appropriate.

Services Available For Native American Families

The Karuk Tribe and the Quartz Valley Rancheria are actively involved in providing culturally appropriate services for their families. The White Bison parenting curriculum is provided to Tribal families by the Quartz Valley social worker; the Karuk Tribe has their own Tribal Court, social worker, and service network provided through their clinics. There are Tribal celebrations that take place at the local Fairgrounds and in Southern Oregon. The Karuk Tribe provides funding resources to support native family participation in the CSC parenting classes.

Services Available for Ethnic/Minority populations

Services are available in communities throughout the county for minorities through the C/FRC Network. Translators are available should language present a barrier. Each C/FRC offers activities tailored to the needs of their community. They hold movie nights, offer meals, have computers available for use, and host other activities that are engaging for members of the community. Everyone is welcome and several generations in a family can attend together, lessening isolation.

Services Designed to Help Children Achieve Permanency

CWS staff meet in person monthly with State Adoptions' Specialists, and communicate by telephone and email at other times, to ensure that every child is able to achieve the best permanent plan available to them. Youth in long term foster care come before the court every six months in order to make sure that their permanent plan remains the most appropriate one for them and that they receive the services they need to successfully emancipate from care (for youth fifteen and a half years and older). Several months prior to their next review hearing, each youth's situation is reassessed in order to determine if it would be safe to return them to a parent, place with a family member or non-relative extended family member, be placed in a legal guardianship, or if another permanent plan should be chosen.

Evidence Based Practice

The CSC utilizes trained facilitators to teach the evidenced based Nurturing Parenting menu of curricula, Parenting Now! and the Matrix Model Family Based Relapse Prevention (FBRP) at REC's through the FRC Network. In collaboration with the Siskiyou County Jail, the CSC assists in facilitating Parenting Inside Out, FBRP, Nurturing Parenting and other topics such as anger management to parents incarcerated in the Jail. Family members are encouraged to participate in the same or similar trainings offered at the FRCs so that they can work together to parent their children consistently and/or promote sobriety when the family reunites. Additionally, families are connected to the extensive menu of resource and support services through their local FRC.

Siskiyou's Parenting Education program is annually evaluated by Oregon State University (OSU) and has received an "outstanding" rating for each of the past five years. Program data is collected and analyzed by OSU, consistently demonstrating significantly improved parent and child skills.

The CWS' current efforts on the development and implementation of Evidence-based and Evidence-informed prevention programs and practices involve the current undertaking of introducing Signs of Safety model into social work practice. Signs of Safety (SOS) is designed to help form partnerships between parents, the county child welfare workers and our community partners while focusing on actual and potential harm to children. It provides skills and techniques to work with parents. SOS works well with the Structured Decision Making program already in use in the County.

Participation in the Needs Assessment Process

In preparation for the County Self-Assessment, planning meetings were held, both individually and as a group with the State and University of California, Davis staff, with Probation and the CSC director. A Stakeholder letter was sent to community stakeholders and distributed widely, including being sent to out-of-county care providers. Two webinars were held, in which the self-assessment process was explained. A survey was developed, so that people could respond anonymously. Individual meetings were held with stakeholders who could not attend the meeting; telephone calls and email

contact was made with key players who had not responded due to time and other constraints. One of the benefits of living in a rural county with a small population is that people in local government tend to work with each other closely and will pick up the phone and ask a question about an issue or program change that might otherwise lead to misunderstandings or resentment.

Engaging child welfare parent partners has been a longstanding problem that will take time to resolve. With the addition of family group meetings and the continued efforts at family finding and relative/NREFM placements, it may be possible to engage more parents who will be willing to give input into the assessment of services offered to parents involved in the child welfare system. In some cases, parents have indicated an unwillingness to give input to CWS while they are still involved in the system, out of fear of potential repercussions.

There is a need for more drug and alcohol services and family counseling programs directed at issues that could make reunification difficult. There is a need for these services to continue after reunification has occurred, in order to prevent the need to re-detain the children. The number of people who can be served through The Bridge is limited. It is hoped that there can be a true system of care for families when the BHS/HS merger is completed. The service array can be fragmented and hard to access for families living in outlying areas of the county. Closer collaboration and development of a continuum of service delivery through the Family/Community Resource Network and partnerships with community health clinics is also an area that needs to be explored.

6. Staff/Provider Training

Background: The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) developed and revised regulations related to social worker training and staff development which became effective July 1, 2008. Per the regulations, county child welfare departments are required to provide a standardized core training program to all social workers within 12 months of hire, with additional core trainings to be completed within 24 months of hire. Additionally, all child welfare social workers and supervisors are required to complete a minimum of 40 hours of continuing training within 24 months. The majority of social work trainings the social workers are offered is through a contract the County has with UC Davis Extension-Northern California Training Academy (hereinafter referred to as UCD.)

The County has several designated staff persons in the Department to promote on-going training among the social workers. UCD will email training offerings to the Program Manager and the designated training coordinator. The training coordinator will email the training flyers to the appropriate social work staff. Trainings are promoted at unit meetings and the unit supervisors nominate staff to go to the trainings. The training coordinator registers the staff members for the classes using the UCD website registration program. The training coordinator keeps the training records for all staff and informs unit supervisors which staff need to attend continuing training.

New social worker hires are expected to attend and complete the first available social worker core training series offered through UC Davis Extension after beginning work. The social worker core training is completed before the first anniversary of the hire date.

Other trainings are offered to social work staff through the California Administrative Office of the Courts, local county agencies including County Counsel, Sheriff's Office, Public Health, and Behavioral Health Services.

The Department complies with the state requirements for training of child welfare staff. All of the child welfare social workers have completed the standardized core training, and are in the process of completing the additional core requirements. The program manager was forced to cut back on travel and training expenses in 2009, due to budget issues. Many of the courses can be completed online and staff is now being advised to work on completing the required training. Several social workers and a supervisor worked with other counties during their PQCR process, which provided a wealth of opportunities to compare how we were doing the necessary work with other counties' processes. It was a valuable learning experience. The county also provides training on topics such as CPR, and personnel issues for management/supervisors.

The Department contracts with the Northern California Training Academy through UCD to provide trainings that meet the state requirements. The program manager, supervisors and social workers receive training on SDM, CWS/CMS, SafeMeasures and the Department provides training on Civil Rights and Cultural Diversity on a yearly basis.

The staff development analyst who was tasked with tracking training and monitoring compliance with regulations left county employment in June, 2010. These tasks have been assigned to a Court social worker who is also our computer Super User and she has updated the training records for the Department. County Counsel provides a yearly training on new case law and prepares social workers for testifying before contested hearings. The eligibility worker who is housed in the child welfare office attends the weekly Court unit meetings and does trainings on applying for foster care on an as-needed basis. She has also provided training for Probation staff.

One of the community education and outreach activities hosted by the Siskiyou Community Services Council is the popular "Walk a Mile for a Child" walk-run event. This event has increased in participation over the three years of its existence and draws community members, county staff from several departments concerned about child abuse prevention, and parents who have received services.

Local service providers are invited to pertinent trainings hosted by the Department.

Probation

The Probation Department is given money for training from the Correction Standards Authority and also receives some money from the County for training. It is mandated that all probation officers receive 40 hours of training a year. It is mandated that Juvenile Correctional Officers receive 24 hours of training a year. Both Probation Officers and

Juvenile Correctional Officers attend a 4-6 week Core training within their first year of hire. Probation staff is also offered trainings throughout the year by the Resource Center for Family Focused Practice at UCD, who hold the statewide training contract for Probation. The Probation Department assigns one Probation Officer to placement of youth. They are mandated to attend Probation Officer Core for Placement. Probation Departments statewide are looking at doing Evidence Based Practices, which basically means doing what is proven to have worked. Siskiyou Probation Department is interested in incorporating this system throughout the Department in order to do what works and what will help the youth the most.

Community Providers

Social workers provide training to community partners by attending the partners' meetings/conferences and informing them on the rules and regulations associated with juvenile court, mandated reporting, and foster care. Trainings are provided to schools, nurses, law enforcement, and community service providers including local service clubs. Social workers also offer their expertise to groups on subjects such as child sexual abuse, parenting practices and substance abuse in families.

CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Liaisons, Contractors, Consumers:

The CSC/CAPC routinely facilitates training opportunities, either by funding and coordinating training with local agency and community partners or by paying to send community partners, such as Family Resource Center staff to appropriate trainings. Funding for trainings are typically comprised of braided funds including CAPIT/CBCAP/CCTF, special grants obtained by the CSC such as through technical assistance funding through Strategies, foundation grants such as the Ford Family Foundation and California Endowment, First 5 Siskiyou, Mental Health Services Act funding and through county agency partnerships such as the donation of Human Services UC Davis training days. The majority of trainings are open to the community, are low-cost or no cost and if travel is required, travel costs are supported through the CSC/CAPC for those with financial need.

Notable examples of countywide trainings include: Bridges Out of Poverty; "The Impact of Abuse, Neglect and Violence on a Child's Brain Development", Dr. Bruce Perry; Chris Trout on "Fostering Success and Resiliency in Youth"; the "Impact of Meth on Communities" a 2-day training was presented by Dr. S. Alex Stalcup, a nationally recognized expert in addiction medicine; and a three-day training of trainers with Dr. Bavolek, training 75 local parenting facilitators in the Nurturing Parenting curricula.

The CSC frequently works with Strategies, Public Health, Human Services, First 5, Remi Vista Foster Family Agency, California Family Resource Association and others to support training opportunities targeted specifically to the FRC/CRCs. As a result, extensive training has been provided to most FRC staff, including AmeriCorps and VISTA volunteers. Recent examples include Home Visiting 101, Partners in Parenting Education (PIPE) evidence based curriculum, Father Involvement training (which has resulted in substantially increased local father involvement and programming), strategic planning,

board development, child development and 40 Developmental Assets. Additionally, specific FRC staff receives substantial and broad-based training related to implementation of the Mental Health Services Act.

7. Agency Collaborations

As has been previously stated in this report, Siskiyou County is a small county in terms of professionals working with families in distress. The Probation and Human Services Departments have been working very cooperatively together for several years now and the recent PQCR and strategic planning processes have highlighted the success of their work.

The Siskiyou Community Services Council, Siskiyou's CAPC, houses the FRC Network and is key in promoting and sustaining effective partnerships and service delivery through the C/FRCs. The Family/Community Resource Network already has the ability to offer services in ten communities scattered throughout Siskiyou County and the possibility of increasing their involvement with the Department's Family Meetings will be fully explored in the System Improvement Plan, the next step in the triennial process. While social workers know about the Network, the formalized linking of child welfare and the FRC network has yet to be developed. As the Department moves forward with the family group decision making process, the inclusion of the Resource Centers and the ability to use their facilities and volunteers opens up a world of community based service delivery.

There are also active multidisciplinary teams, such as Siskiyou Early Childhood Team and the Siskiyou Attendance Review Board, working collaboratively on shared issues such as child abuse prevention, parenting education, SIDS prevention and other concerns of residents in the county. Membership is made up of Public Health staff, Adult & Children's Services staff, Behavioral Health Services staff and community members who are invested in making life better for families in the county.

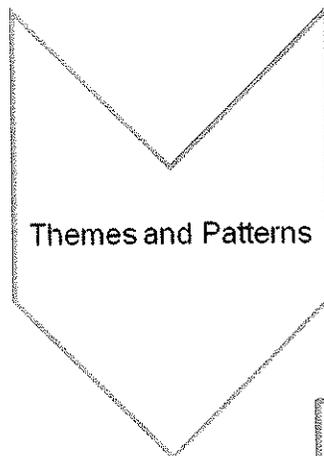
8. Local Systemic Factors

It will remain a challenge to offer appropriate and timely services to families in distress; intervening in their family systems to prevent child abuse and neglect without offending them is a delicate goal. The large amount of area to cover, the limited economic base, rural and rugged driving conditions that make transportation to services necessary and difficult at the same time will remain challenges for everyone, public and private agencies alike. Agencies need to rely on their own staff for services in much the same way that families need to rely on their own skills in order to survive. It is very much a western mind set; no one is here to help us so we have to do it ourselves.

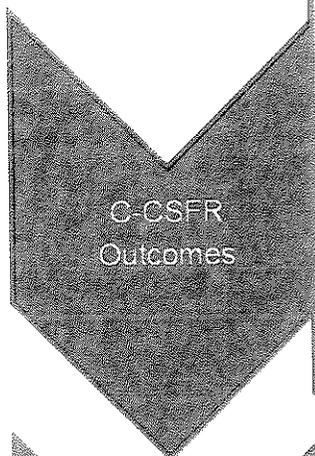
The Department values the ability to draw on skills held by community members, such as former Program Manager Madeline Olea, whose writing and analytical skills were very much appreciated in the development of this report. The Department treasures the skill sets of people who chose to live in Siskiyou County; it is not easy to live here.

G. SUMMARY ASSESSMENT

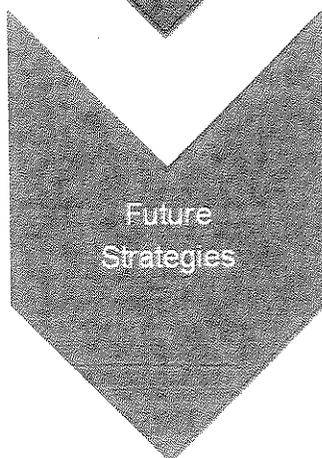
The Siskiyou County Self Assessment confirms the 2010 PQCR findings, supports the CWS Strategic Plan, and validates current stakeholder concerns.



- Recurring Themes
- Children should be safe in their own homes.
- Parents/relatives must be engaged throughout the process.
- Concurrent Planning facilitates early permanency.
- Placements should be least restrictive and cost-effective.
- AOD issues are not being adequately addressed.
- Services should be developed through a coordinated process.



- Safety Outcomes
- Parents need to be more involved in decision-making.
- Connecting children to relatives is an ongoing process.
- Differential Response needs to be re-established.
- Child Visitation is a priority.
- Permanency Outcomes
- Fewer continuances/contested court hearings impact reunification.
- Case plans and services must be specific to each family.
- Collaboration between CWS and State Adoptions is imperative.
- Licensing, ITFC, Fost-Adopt must be an integrated process.
- Well-Being Outcomes
- Children's medical, dental, and psychiatric services are limited.
- Addressing children's needs is a county-wide responsibility.
- Funding must be maximized through collaborative efforts.



- Full Implementation:
- Signs of Safety
- Team Decision-Making
- Family Search and Engagement (Family Finding)
- Concurrent Planning
- Human Services and Behavioral Health merger
- Continuum of Care for Mental Health and AOD
- Collaborative relationships among public and private agencies

H. APPENDIX

The checklist is required to be submitted to the OCAP with the draft and final version of the CSA to expedite the review process.

County Name: Siskiyou
Start date of the System Improvement Plan: 2008
End date of the System Improvement Plan: 2011

No.	Page in Guide	Element	Element Present (provide page no.)	Element Not Present	Element N/A
		Contact Information			
1	14	Name, mailing address, e-mail address, phone and fax number of lead agency (County CWS Agency)	1		
2	14	Name, mailing address, e-mail address, phone and fax number of CAPIT liaison	1		
3	14	Name, mailing address, e-mail address, phone and fax number of CBCAP liaison	1		
4	14	Name, mailing address, e-mail address, phone and fax number of PSSF liaison	1		
		Evidence the CSA was developed in collaboration with identified representation as directed by the CSA guide. The following list is pertinent to CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF and does not include all core representatives.			
5	13	Submits a list of the CSA planning participants. Include a list of names with affiliations and identify which participant is representing the required core representatives .	4-5		
6	12	List includes: CAPC representative	4		
7	12	List includes: CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF Liaisons	4		
8	12	List includes: Parent/consumers	4		
9	12	List includes: CCTF Commission or CAPC representative if acting as the CCTF Commission	4		
10	12	List includes: County Board of Supervisor's designated agency to administer CAPIT/CBCPA/PSSF	4		
11	12	List includes: PSSF Collaborative, if applicable			NA
		Demographics of General Population (Needs Assessment)			
12	15	County population	6		
13	15	Active Tribes in the county (Identify all federally recognized tribes)	7		
14	15	Number of children attending school	8		
15	15	Number of children attending special education classes	8		
16	15	Number of children born to teen parents	10		
17	15	Number of children who are leaving school prior to graduation	9		
18	15	Number of children on child care waiting lists	9		
19	15	Number of children participating in subsidized school lunch programs	9		
20	15	Number of children receiving age-appropriate immunizations	10		

21	15	Number of babies born with low-birth weight	10		
22	15	Number of families receiving public assistance (CalWorks)	9		
23	15	Number of families living below poverty level	9		
24	16	Number of families with no health insurance (suggested)	10		
25	16	County unemployment rate (suggested)	9		
26	16	County rate of drug and alcohol abuse (suggested)	11-12		
		CWS Participation Rates			
27	16	Number of children age 0-18 in population	13		
28	16	Number and rate of children with referrals	13		
29	16	Number and rate of first entries	13		
30	16	Number and rate of children with substantiated referrals (suggested)	13		
31	16	Number and rate of children in care (suggested)	13		
		Public Agency Characteristics - County Government Structure - Financial/ Material resources			
32	18	Description of opportunities, interagency collaborations and/or resources including CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF funds, CCTF and other funding sources, and their impact on the ability to achieve positive outcomes for children and families.	47		
		Identify the page # for each outcome/measure analysis, if the analysis indicates either unmet need(s) or continued need(s) for services which qualify for CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF funds. Indicate "N/A" if the outcome/measure analysis does not indicate a need to u			
33	19	outcome/measure(s): Safety Outcome 1	19		
34	19	outcome/measure(s): Safety Outcome 2	23		
35	19	outcome/measure(s): Permanency Outcome 1	26		
36	19	outcome/measure(s): Permanency Outcome 2	39		
37	19	outcome/measure(s): Well Being Outcome 1	42		
38	19	outcome/measure(s): Well Being Outcome 2	43		
39	19	outcome/measure(s): Well Being Outcome 3	44		
		Systemic Factors - Requirements of the Report			
		Relevant Management Information Systems (MIS)			
40	24	Description of the county's MIS or the process for gathering, storing and disseminating program information as required by CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF.	48		
		Quality Assurance System			
41	26	Briefly describe how the designated county agency ensures effective fiscal and program accountability for the CAPIT, CBCAP, and PSSF vendor/contractor activities. This description must be specific to CAPIT, CBCAP, PSSF programs and not limited to a gener	48, 53		
42	26	Description of the methodology used to assess client satisfaction.	49		
43	26	Describe how the county assesses the vendor's service delivery system to identify the strengths and needs.	48-49		
44	26	Describe the mechanisms used to report to the agency on the quality of services evaluated and needs for improvement.	48-49		
45	26	Description of the methodology or the process for reporting information regarding the outcome of the evaluation and issues of non-compliance.	53		

46	26	Description of the methodology or process used to evaluate the vendor/contractor to determine if the corrective action was developed and implemented.	54		
		Service Array			
47	27	Analysis of the efficacy and availability of the community-based and prevention-focused programs and activities provided by public and private, nonprofit organizations, including faith-based programs and how they fit in to an overall continuum of family-c	56		
48	28	Description of services available to meet the needs of ethnic/ minority populations including an assessment of the availability of culturally appropriate services.	56		
49	28	Description of services and the delivery of services for children with disabilities and their families.	56		
50	28	Description of services and the delivery of services targeted to children at high risk for abuse or neglect.	56		
51	28	Description of services designed to enable children at risk of foster care placement to remain with their families when their safety and well-being can be reasonably assured.	56		
52	28	Description of services designed to help children achieve permanency by returning to families from which they have been removed or be placed for adoption or with a legal guardian or in some other planned, permanent living arrangement, and through post-leg	57		
53	28	Description of services accessible to families and children in all geographical locations including isolated areas of the county.	56		
54	28	Description of services that can be individualized to meet the unique needs of children and families served by the agency.	56		
55	28	Description of services to Native American children	56		
56	28	Description of the availability of child abuse prevention education.	54		
57	28	Description of the availability of child and family health and well-being resources.	55		
58	28	Description of the existence of established networks of community services and resources, such as family resource centers or other comprehensive community service centers.	55		
59	28	Description of outreach activities that maximize participation of parents as well as racial and ethnic populations, children, and adults with disabilities, and members of other underserved or underrepresented groups.	55		
60	28	Does the description of the service array (3a-3m) indicate which services are funded by CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF.	54-55		
61	29	Description of the county's current efforts on the development and implementation of Evidence-based and Evidence-informed prevention program and practices	57		
		Training			
62	29	Description of county's infrastructure and capacity to allocate CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF funds for county liaisons and parent consumers to attend required meetings, conferences, and training events.	60		

63	29	Description of additional training and technical assistance specifically for CAPIT/CBCAP/PSSF county liaisons, vendor/contractors, and parent liaisons/consumers.	60		
		Agency collaboration			
64	30	Description of the county/community partnership's extent of shared responsibility, risks, development of resources, supports, blending/braiding of multiple funding streams.	61		

I. ATTACHMENTS

A. Siskiyou County Service Array and sample community and family resource center calendars.

Siskiyou County Service Array

During the original CSA process in 2004, and again in 2008, the County took a hard look at its resources for creating safe home environments, enabling at-risk children to remain safely with their families, and achieving permanency for children. As the information was collected, it was apparent that there were a variety of programs and services for children and families, some provided by single agencies, many in partnerships. The number and amount of services provided has changed during the recent economic downturn, but there are still many avenues available for families to seek help should they wish to do so.

Family and Community Resource Centers are not included in this array because they are addressed separately in the Self-Assessment and their brochure listing their services and activities is included as an attachment.

Agency	Services Offered
Adoptions (State of California)	Assistance with court process to free children from parental custody and to finalize adoption Information & Referral Assessment of adoptability Recruitment of adoptive families Adoptive placement Designated relinquishments Independent adoption services ICPC adoption services Post adoption services

Behavioral Health Services	<p>Children’s System of Care (CSOC) Child and adolescent outpatient services at CSOC and with Organizational Providers (Remi Vista, Northern Valley Catholic Social Services, Siskiyou County Office of Education) Family Reunification counseling for CPS cases Juvenile Hall Counseling Therapeutic Behavioral Services CSOC Seasonal Outdoor Adventure Program (SOAP) Early Childhood Mental Health Program (CSOC and NVCSS) Parent-Child Interactive Therapy (through Remi Vista) MediCal Wraparound AB 3632/26.5 services RCL 13/14 Group Home placement monitoring Alcohol/Other Drug Addiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> √ Prevention √ Treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assessment ○ SACPA (Prop 36) services/Intensive Outpatient ○ Adult/Juvenile/Family Drug Courts ○ Perinatal services/Next Step Intensive Outpatient ○ Detox/Residential ○ Counseling ○ Drug diversion ○ Relapse prevention ○ Prevention education ○ PALS (Providing Adolescents with Learning and Support) Mentor Program to connect youths 7-19 with adult mentors ○ Friday Night Live ○ Aftercare groups
Child Care Planning Council	<p>Early Childhood Services (educational, health, social services)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> √ Child care facilities √ Even Start (family literacy project) √ Early Head Start √ Early Start Infant Program √ Child care providers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Family child care homes ○ License exempt providers √ Child care centers √ Karuk Head Start √ Shasta Head Start √ Office of Education Special Day classes √ State Preschools √ Anna’s House – Weed √ Mountain View Early Head Start

	√ County data analysis and profile
Children First, FFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certification of foster family homes Placement for children 0-18 Family Support Group Emergency Response 24 hours a day Weekly visits of foster children and foster parents Supervised visitation services Transportation for out of county services
College of the Siskiyous (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discovery Children's Center (preschool program/child care) Early Discovery Center for toddlers After-school program Childcare grants to help students in CalWORKs/Job Retention
County Library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Access to the Internet Lending library Preschool Story Hours (Mt. Shasta) SOS online directory
Environmental Alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certification of foster family homes Foster care placement for children 0-18 Case management Foster parent training Supervised visitation Counseling services Group home program THPP (Apprenticeship Program)
Family Court Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent Orientation Program Mediation Services (child custody and visitation) Dependency Mediation Family Law Referral Service Family Law/Self-Help and Small Claims Clinics Child care voucher payments available for court customers during clinics, court or mediation
First Five, Siskiyou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parenting classes for teen parents Early Childhood Mental Health Oral Health Project Community dinner theaters Distribution of children's books Parenting resources distribution Monthly articles and PSA
Great Northern Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists individuals who are income-eligible with expense of heating oil, electric bill, propane, or wood. Assembles food commodities for income-eligible individuals

HealTherapy, Inc. (Through the ANAV holistic health center, Quartz Valley Rancheria)	Equine Facilitated Psychotherapy (ages 4-18) Individual Therapy Experiential Learning Collateral services to families of child clients
Human Services Department	Adult and Children's Services 24/7 Child Abuse Hotline Emergency Response Family Maintenance Foster Care Services Dependency Court Services Family Reunification Permanency Planning Independent Living Skills Program Adult Protective Services In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) Counseling/Individual and Group Work/Drug & Alcohol through The Bridge Employment & Temporary Assistance (ETAS) CA Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWorks) Welfare-to-Work (WTW) Medi-Cal County Medical Services Program (CMSP) General Assistance Food Stamp Program CalWorks Counseling Services (The Bridge)
Jefferson Economic Development Institute	Business development training and consulting Financial awareness and consulting Free tax preparation for low income families Business assistance to SSDI and vocation rehabilitation
Karuk Tribe	Indian Child Welfare Services Three Medical Clinics Two Dental Clinics Mental Health Services Drug and Alcohol Treatment Domestic Violence Classes Senior Nutrition Program Elders Program Social Services Legal Services for tribal members Tribal Court Paths to Prosperity People's Center

	<p>Tribal Education Cultural Classes</p>
<p>Northern Valley Catholic Social Services (NVCSS)</p>	<p>Counseling Early Childhood Mental Health Program MediCal Wraparound Family Centered Services (CPS) Volunteer Services Adopt-A-Family</p>
<p>Office of Education</p>	<p>K-12 Education Teen Pregnancy and Parenting Program Early Head Start Early Start Infant Program State Preschool Siskiyou Afterschool for Everyone (SAFE) HIV/STD Prevention Education Program Tobacco education and peer education programs, cessation programs, Brief Intervention Program Health education Vision, hearing, dental, scoliosis screening Health appraisals Student health counseling Specialty Mental Health Services School Crisis Response Developing and monitoring care plans for students with chronic and acute medical problems in the school Supervised medication administration at schools CPR/First Aid Certification Disease Prevention programs School Attendance Review Boards Family/Student Support Teams SELPA (Special Education Local Plan Area) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> √ Child Find (a program to identify and assist parents of children with disabilities, including infants, and children whose primary language is not English) √ Special Education √ Individualized Education Program (IEP) √ SED Program </p>
<p>Probation Department</p>	<p>CBYCC Full Commitment Program (90-180 days in det. center) Lightening Program (60-90 days in detention center) HIV/STD education and training Juvenile Drug Court Anger Management Character Counts Art Therapy Culinary Art Program Small engine repair instruction</p>

	<p>Domestic Violence Awareness Drug and Alcohol Counseling Drug and Alcohol Awareness Training Year round school program, Siskiyou Co. Office of Education Full compliment of special education services – ED plans Nurturing Parenting with Adolescents Teen Parent Classes Individual counseling and family therapy Truancy Abatement Program Intensive supervision program including electronic monitoring Alcohol monitoring and GPS monitoring based on risk and need Support groups Full risk and needs assessment utilizing YLS-CMI</p>
Public Health Department	<p>Educational brochures CCS CHDP and CHDP for children in foster care SIDS program Tobacco Education Project (incl. smokers and chewers hotline) Immunization and TB testing HIV tests and support services STD tests Maternal and Child Health Program Emergency Preparedness</p>
Quartz Valley Indian Reservation	<p>Health Care ✓ ANAV Clinic ✓ Dental services (future) ✓ Contract Health ✓ Transportation (limited) Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) services Social Services ✓ Individualized services birth to death ✓ Wellbriety ✓ LIHEAP ✓ Commodities from Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation ✓ Transportation ✓ Referral services EPA Education ✓ Tutoring ✓ Tracking & assistance with IEPs ✓ Advocacy with parents/schools ✓ Higher education ✓ Vocational training ✓ Work assistance ✓ Child Care ✓ Hardship Funds</p>

	<p>Housing Support Services Recreation/fitness/health programs</p>
Remi Vista, Inc.	<p>Certification of foster family homes Foster care placement for children 0-18 years Therapeutic Behavioral Services / Rehabilitation Services Covenant Counseling Center (Mt. Shasta) Six Rivers Counseling (sliding scale) Specialty Mental Health Services (school-based, TBS - MediCal) Transitional Housing Placement Program (THPP) Path 2 – Differential Response (with CPS, currently unavailable due to funding cuts, to be restored as soon as possible) First Five Siskiyou/Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation</p>
Shasta Head Start	<p>Program Options: √ Infant/Toddler Center √ Preschool √ Child Care √ Home-based √ Family Child Care</p> <p>Early Education Family Support (case management and peer support) Parent Education Services for pregnant and post-partum women Comprehensive health services: mental health, nutrition, dental Child care Special education Curriculum: √ Creative √ Anti-bias √ Second step</p> <p>Child Outcomes Project Transportation Disabilities Specialist</p>
Siskiyou Domestic Violence & Crisis Center (SDV&CC)	<p>24 hr. hot line/crisis response Emergency shelter Legal advocacy Legal assistance Household establishment assistance Training for professionals Violence prevention education to school children Public presentations to community groups Sexual assault services, including advocacy and counseling Self defense training for women Support groups Limited transportation funds</p>

Siskiyou Child Care Council (SCCC)	Child Care Payment Assistance Resource and Referral Child Care Center
Superior Court	Family Dependency Treatment Court Juvenile Drug and Alcohol Court Dependency Mediation Domestic Violence Task Force Brochures on court process
Victim Witness Assistance	Crisis intervention, including immediate crisis counseling Preparation and support for court appearances Crime prevention education and information Emergency assistance referrals to appropriate agencies Court support Orientation to the Criminal Justice System Recovery of losses and expenses (compensation) Recovery of property held as evidence Advocacy and support during law enforcement interviews Victim Of Crime claims
Workforce Connection	Job board postings Job search assistance Interview preparation skills Computer lab Internet access Fax & copier services Job search phone access Unemployment Insurance information Career Guidance Math & reading skills training Certified keyboarding testing Software tutorials Labor market information Community information & referrals Employer recruitments

**SISKIYOU FAMILY AND COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTERS
ACTIVITY AND WORKSHOP CALENDAR**

NOVEMBER 2010

The Siskiyou Family and Community Resource Centers provide parent education, child development activities, community resources and referrals, support groups, life skills, and advocacy.

Information about support and services offered at each of the TEN

Family and Community Resource Centers in our county is available at www.first5siskiyou.org.

ACTIVITY / WORKSHOP	DATE(S)	TIME	DAY(S) of WEEK	LOCATION
Pals Play & Learning Group (0-5 yrs) ▶	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	10:30 – 11:30	M	Mt. Shasta CRC
MHSA Soup Lunch (each Monday) □	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	12:00 - 1:00	M	Dunsmuir Kids' Factory
Monday Soup Social (each Monday) □	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	12:00 - 1:00	M	Happy Camp FRC
Play Group □	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	2:00 - 3:00	M	Scott Valley FRC, Fort Jones
Emotional Empowerment Series (4 wks) ▶	1, 8, 15, 22	6:00 - 8:00	M	Mt. Shasta CRC
Jacket, Sweater, & Boot Drive - Need donations	(11/01 - 11/10)	9:00 - 5:00	T - F	McCloud CRC
Food Drive for Needy Families-Need donations	(11/01 - 11/18)	9:00 - 5:00	M - F	HUB CFRC or Montague Elementary
Karate Classes (for kids and teens) □	(11/01 - 11/29)	3:30 - 6:15	M, W	Yreka CRC
Wiggles & Giggles Play Group (0- 5 yrs) □	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	10:00 - 11:00	T	HUB CFRC, Montague
Toddler Play Group (Ages 0-5 + siblings) □	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	1:00 - 2:00	T	McCloud CRC
Play Group for Toddlers and Parents □	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	2:00 - 3:00	T	Dunsmuir Kids' Factory
AA 12-Step Meeting □	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	4:00 - 5:00	T	McCloud CRC
Play Group □	2, 16	10:00 - 12:00	T	Weed CRC
New Mom's Group □	3, 17	10:00 - 12:00	W	Mt. Shasta CRC
Games, Crafts, & Stories (all ages) □	3, 17, 24	2:30 - 3:30	W	Weed CRC
AA Meetings □	3, 10, 17, 24	6:00 - 7:00	W	BV CRC, 234 S. Oregon St, Dorris
Veteran's Services Officer (drop-in)	4	10:00 - 2:00	TH	Mt. Shasta CRC
Story Time □	4, 18	10:30 - 11:00	TH	McCloud Library
Dad's Basketball □	4, 18	6:00 - 8:00	TH	Tulelake/Newell FRC, The Honker
CTAP (CA Telephone Access Program) info	5	10:00 - 2:00	F	Mt. Shasta CRC
Board Games (All ages welcome)	5	3:15 - 4:30	F	Weed CRC
MHSA Wellness Group □	8, 22	1:00 - 2:30	M	Dunsmuir Kids' Factory
Volunteer planning mtg. for Snowflake Festival	9	1:00 - 2:00	T	HUB CFRC, Montague
Family Yoga □	10	10:30 - 12:00	TH	BV CRC, 234 S. Oregon St, Dorris
Veterans Day	10	11:00 - 2:00	W	Happy Camp FRC

Recognition Event				
Crime Prevention Against Seniors	10	2:00 - 3:00	W	Weed CRC
Community Baby Shower	10	6:00 - 8:00	W	Scott Valley FRC, Fort Jones
Diabetes Support Group □	11	5:30 - 7:30	TH	Mt. Shasta CRC
“Weed Fit” - Kids exercise & nutrition ed. class □	12	10:00 - 11:00	TH	Weed CRC
“Ins and Outs” of Long-term Care Planning	12	1:00 - 4:00	F	Mt. Shasta CRC
Fill a Bag w/Warm Clothes for \$1.00	13	11:00 - 1:00	SA	Dunsmuir Kids’ Factory
Family Night (FREE Dinner)	15	5:00 - 7:00	M	Happy Camp Elementary School
Senior Bingo/Potluck Lunch	15	1:00 - 2:30	M	BV CRC, 234 S. Oregon St, Dorris
Family Game Night! □	17	5:00 - 6:30	W	Dunsmuir Kids’ Factory
Early Head Start Social	18	11:00 - 12:00	TH	Happy Camp FRC
Community Baby Shower	18	11:00 - 12:00	TH	Happy Camp FRC
Mickey Mouse Birthday Celebration	18	3:00 - 5:00	TH	Scott Valley FRC, Fort Jones
Family Fun Night	18	5:00 - 6:30	TH	McCloud CRC
Family Night Out – Turkey Dinner	18	6:00 - 8:00	TH	Yreka, CRC
After School Movies (FREE Popcorn)	19	3:15 - 4:30	F	Weed CRC
5th Annual Holiday Craft Fair	20	11:00 - 2:00	SA	McCloud CRC
FREE Community Thanksgiving Dinner	25	12:00 - 2:00	TH	Happy Camp FRC
FREE Community Thanksgiving Dinner	25	1:00 - 3:00	TH	Weed CRC RSVP 938-2426
Dinner and Movie (Please be punctual)	29	6:00 - 8:00	M	Yreka CRC
Healthy Kitchen-Cooking Class for Diabetics □	30	6:00 - 8:00	T	Mt. Shasta City Park Lodge

SISKIYOU COMMUNITY CALENDAR

ACTIVITIES, CLASSES AND WORKSHOPS

NOVEMBER 2010

We welcome you to participate in classes and workshops reflected in this monthly calendar that are open to the public and offered to inspire and expand knowledge and opportunity, develop new skills, and enhance our lives and work.

This calendar may be viewed at Your Workforce Connection's NEW website at www.stepoffice.org.

Please Note: Workshops followed with this symbol (□) are scheduled on an on-going basis at this time each week and individuals are

welcome to attend at any time. This symbol (▶) indicates that sequential classes are scheduled. Workshops scheduled in the evening are listed in green, in pink via internet, and in brown on Saturday.

CLASS/WORKSHOP	DATE(S)	TIME	DAY(S) OF WEEK	LOCATION
Toys for Tots - Applications Available	11/01 - 12/06	***	***	www.sisqtoys4tots.org
Toys for Tots - Donations Needed	11/01 - 12/06	***	***	www.sisqtoys4tots.org
Recovery 101 Group □	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	3:00 - 4:30	M	Mt. Shasta Behavioral Health
Job Search Skills (BA 85-01) ▶	(11/01 - 11/10)	9:00 - 4:00	M, T, W, TH	Weed, Your Workforce Connection
Job Search Skills (BA 85-02) ▶	(11/01 - 11/19)	9:00 - 4:00	M - F	Weed, Your Workforce Connection
Effective E-Newsletter Strategies ▶	1, 3	6:00 - 9:00	M, W	Mt. Shasta, JEDI Training Lab
Double Take Recovery Group □	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	2:00 - 3:30	T	Mt. Shasta Behavioral Health
Domestic Violence Support Group □	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	5:00 - 6:30	T	118 Ranch Street, Yreka
Healing from Codependency-Women's Group ▶	2, 9, 16, 23, 30	5:30 - 7:00	T	Yreka, 213 W. Miner Street, A
CPR & First Aid Class □	2	6:00 - 9:00	T	Yreka, Children First Foster Family
Safe Place Group □	(11/03 - 11/24)	10:00 - 12:00	W, F	Mt. Shasta Behavioral Health
Dialectical Behavioral Group Therapy □	4, 11, 18	1:30 - 3:30	TH	Mt. Shasta Behavioral Health
Family and Friends □	5, 12, 19	3:30 - 5:00	F	Mt. Shasta Behavioral Health
Shasta Taiku Benefit Recital	6	7:00 - 9:00	SA	Mt. Shasta City Park Main Bldg.
See a Doctor for FREE (Free Medical Care)	7	12:00 - 3:00	SU	101 Old McCloud, Mt. Shasta
Building Strong Credit ▶	8, 10	6:00 - 9:00	M, W	Weed COS
Managing Organizational Change (BA 81G) ▶	(11/10 - 11/30)	TBA	Via Internet	Weed COS
Planning for Business Success	13	6:00 - 9:00	T	JEDI Business Training Lab
Tax Tips for Smart Business Owners	15	6:00 - 9:00	TH	TBA, Call JEDI at 926-6670
Pre-Discharge Bankruptcy Ed. Class □	17	1:00 - 3:00	W	Shasta Professional Bldg, Yreka
CPR Training □	20	8:00 - 12:00	SA	Weed, SCCC Training Annex

First Aid Training <input type="checkbox"/>	20	12:30 - 3:00	SA	Weed, SCCC Training Annex
Siskiyou Child Care Planning Council Mtg.	No Mtg in Nov.	***	***	Next mtg. 12/01, SCOE, Yreka
Local Medical Services for Siskiyou Veterans	Call for info.	***	***	Veterans Office, 842-8010
Interested in reducing child support arrears?	Call for info.	***	***	Call Lianne Platt @ 841-4388