

Attachment 1

Summary of Changes to the Wisconsin Youth Justice (YJ) Standards

This document provides an overview of the most notable changes to Youth Justice Standards, related to the Quality Case Planning project for YJ in-home case planning. *This document is meant to support communication and understanding for youth justice professionals.*

Disclaimer: Only notable changes are included in the side-by-side comparison, minor changes in language or sentence structure are not included.

IN-HOME CASE PLANNING IN YOUTH JUSTICE STANDARDS

PREVIOUS YOUTH JUSTICE STANDARDS	REVISED YOUTH JUSTICE STANDARDS	LOCATION OF REVISED YOUTH JUSTICE STANDARDS
Introduction	<p><i>Added language:</i></p> <p>Standards establish best practice in Youth Justice cases. YJ Standards apply to cases that children, youth and families are served by the youth justice system.</p> <p>Family Teaming is defined as a collaborative, culturally responsive and engagement-driven process.</p>	p. 3
Case Process and Documentation	<p><i>New subsection:</i></p> <p>Family Teaming is a process to engage and partner with families and their identified supports to develop initial and ongoing/subsequent Family or YASI Case Plans.</p> <p>Content reflects importance and purpose of engagement, the purpose of Family Teaming, which is to develop, update or revise the Family Case Plan/YASI Case Plan and/or develop subsequent Family Case Plans/YASI Case Plans, review progress and celebrate successes and is a process for the duration of involvement.</p>	p. 4-5

<p>Case Process and Documentation</p>	<p><i>New chapter:</i></p> <p>Juvenile in Need of Protection and Services Case Type (JIPS)</p> <p><i>Added requirement:</i></p> <p>In-home <i>Family Case Plans</i> to be used for Juvenile in Need of Protection or Services (with services) in-home cases.</p> <p>If multiple agency child welfare and/or youth justice professionals are assigned to the child, youth, and family, they must collaborate and team as necessary to create one cohesive Family Case Plan for that child, youth and family.</p> <p><i>JIPS cases chapter includes the following subsections:</i></p> <p>JIPS Case Planning and Developing Goals with Youth and Family, eWiSACWIS Family Case Plan Documentation, Reaching Consensus on the Family Case Plan, and Evaluation of the Family Case Plan.</p>	<p>p. 7-11</p>
<p>YASI: Incorporating the YASI in County Practice</p>	<p><i>Updated language:</i></p> <p>The YASI is a validated risk/needs assessment for youth that receive a delinquency referral. The YASI Pre-Screen should not be used for youth referred for truancy, uncontrollable, or habitually truant from home as status offenses are not strong predictors of future delinquency. Review assessment tools outlined in DCF's Youth Justice Issue Brief on Truancy for further guidance. (See also Standard II.(1).) Youth with capacity or competency concerns. When a youth justice professional has concerns regarding a youth's competency (e.g., suspected cognitive disability, learning disability, young age) or capacity (e.g., suspected mental health</p>	<p>p. 13-14</p>

	<p>crisis, intoxication, acute effects of a traumatic experience), the professional should not ask the youth to participate in the YASI assessment process. They should identify time to complete the assessment when the youth either is deemed competent or well enough to participate in the interview. (See also Standard III.(1)(B)(3). and III.(3)(A)(2).) Youth under the age of 10. (See also Standard III.(1)(B)(3)., III(3)(A)(2)., and II.(1).)</p> <p><i>Removed:</i></p> <p>Although not required, if a JIPS referral results in an adjudication, a worker may administer the YASI Full Assessment to support dispositional recommendations and case planning. However, particular attention should be given to the youth’s identified needs, rather than their risk level (See also Standard VII. 3 and VII.4).</p> <p><i>Removed:</i></p> <p>Unless the present referrals entail evidence of specific delinquent behavior, and then only optionally (For these youth, the YASI may be primarily useful for case planning; see, e.g., Standard VII. (3) and VII. (4).)</p>	
Administration of the YASI Pre-Screen	<p><i>Added language:</i></p> <p>The YASI Pre-Screen should not be administered for youth referred for JIPS (this includes truancy).</p>	p. 15
Administration of the YASI Full Assessment	<p><i>Added language:</i></p> <p>No portion of the full assessment may be administered to children under the age of 10, youth referred for truancy, youth with capacity or competency concerns.</p>	p. 16

	<p><i>Updated language:</i></p> <p>The full assessment must include interviews with the youth and the family. It is the youth justice professional's responsibility to continue engagement efforts with the family. (See also Standard I.(2).)</p>	
YASI Case Planning	<p><i>Added language:</i></p> <p>It is the youth justice professional's responsibility to continue engagement efforts with the family. (See also Standard I.(2).)</p>	p. 17
Youth Justice Out-of-Home Care	<p><i>Added language:</i></p> <p>Permanency Plans must be completed for all youth placed in out-of-home care. See Ongoing Services Standards, Developing the Permanency Plan for more information.</p> <p>Family Case Plans, JIPS jurisdiction only, will become historical once a Permanency Plan is developed in eWiSACWIS.</p>	p. 20
Youth Justice Related Concepts	<p><i>Added definition of "Case management":</i></p> <p>Includes regular engagement with the youth and family, obtaining and reviewing prior assessments completed, documentation and collaboration with service providers or community partners. It involves assessing youth's and family's needs, developing goals, connecting to appropriate services, monitoring progress, and adjusting the plan as needed.</p> <p><i>Added definition of "Culturally responsive":</i></p> <p>Culturally responsive means treating children, youth, and their families with fairness and equity and providing services to them</p>	p. 21

	<p>within the context of their identities, communities, tribes, histories, cultures, and traditions.</p> <p><i>Added definition of "Family Teaming":</i></p> <p>Family Teaming is a collaborative, culturally responsive and engagement-driven process. This process brings together the family and their supports to actively create, review and work toward goals of the Family Case Plan. Through a strengths-based lens, Family Teaming empowers families to voice concerns, request support, and take an active role in guiding the direction of their Family Case Plan and services. This approach promotes shared decision-making and accountability, builds natural supports that can sustain beyond system involvement, and also supports parents in increasing protective capacities. Regular Family Teaming should be used as a tool to monitor progress on the Family Case Plan, which essentially functions as the family's guide, while also helping define a realistic path towards achieving the plan's goals and a lasting support system for families. Ultimately, consistent and meaningful Family Teaming supports the family's ability to achieve Family Case Plan goals and exit the child welfare system.</p>	
Parent/Guardian Footnote	<p><i>Added clarification:</i></p> <p>Parent/guardian as used throughout these Standards refers to any individual with legal guardianship or legal custody of a child including an Indian custodian as defined in Wis. Stat. s. 938.02(8e).</p>	N/A