

Assembly Bill 129 Protocols

Agency model

BUTTE

On-hold model

COLUSA

Lead agency model

DEL NORTE

Lead agency model

LOS ANGELES

Each court and agency is responsible for different aspects of the case depending on case facts

INYO

Lead agency model

MODOC

Lead agency model

MONO

Lead agency/lead court model

ORANGE

Lead agency model

PLACER

Either (1) On-hold model with subcomponents of lead agency OR (2) concurrent service and case plan model

RIVERSIDE

Lead court/lead agency model

SAN BERNARDINO

Lead agency/lead court model

SAN JOAQUIN

Lead court/lead agency model / The assisting agency's jurisdiction over the child is suspended so that at any one time only one agency has active jurisdiction

SAN MATEO

Lead agency/lead court model

SANTA CLARA

Both lead agency/lead court and on-hold are available options under the protocol

SANTA CRUZ

Lead agency/lead court model

SISKIYOU

Both on-hold and lead agency models are options. Court will make final determination regarding model to use and determine which department's case shall be placed on hold or which department will be named lead agency; court will also state its reasons on the record or in a written order.

SONOMA

Lead court/lead agency model

STANISLAUS

Both on-hold and lead agency are possibilities; Staff from both agencies examine the WIC, § 241.1 joint assessment information and determine which model to use

Emphasis placed on collaborative efforts between probation and child protective services (CPS)

BUTTE

Requires probation and child welfare to work jointly to provide services, with lead agency assuming primary case management responsibility / Court must receive a jointly prepared status update on dual status youth at least every six-months regarding the need to continue dual status / Primary jurisdiction not dismissed until a jointly developed transition plan is presented to the court

COLUSA

Joint recommendation for dual status must lay out specific goals for services and which court/ agency should be lead / Lead agency takes charge of the case, but is directed to communicate with non-lead agency concerning family's needs

DEL NORTE

Requires an initial joint meeting of the two agencies to determine who is the lead, how case planning will occur, and which family centered interventions will be provided / Requires both agencies to meet in person routinely to determine ongoing case needs and facilitate reunification when appropriate / Joint hearings are held, and a social worker and a probation officer must attend dispositional hearings

LOS ANGELES

Dual status assessments and case plan creation are overseen by a Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) which consists of representatives of probation, child welfare, mental health, and the education unit of child welfare / Case plans are developed at a post-dispositional planning meeting attended by the youth, the caregiver, the attorneys, and the probation officer and social worker on the case / At the meeting the MDT gets input from all present with the goal of achieving consensus on the specifics of the plan / After completion of the meeting a post disposition hearing is held in each court to ensure that the youth, the caregiver, the probation officer, and the social worker understand their obligations

INYO

Lead agency takes charge of the case, but both agencies are required to work together to create an appropriate case plan for the minor

MODOC

Policy of protocol is that agency staff work together to meet family needs in a collaborative manner / Joint meeting between probation and child welfare determines who lead case worker is,

how visits will be handled, and what services will be provided / Requires workers from both agencies to meet monthly in person to determine ongoing case needs

MONO

Lead agency takes charge of the case, but both agencies are required to work together to create an appropriate case plan for the minor

ORANGE

The agency filing the new petition will submit the joint assessment report after conferring with the other agency and the dual handling team / The dual handling team, which is made up of probation officers and social workers, work as a collaborative unit advising colleagues and helping with reports and recommendations

PLACER

Strong emphasis on collaboration / Requires joint reports and joint in-person conferences

RIVERSIDE

The lead agency must conduct a joint assessment and work with staff from both CPS and probation to determine which is most appropriate to provide services to the child at that time

SAN BERNARDINO

Requires agency workers to meet in person at least once a month to discuss case / Requires at least quarterly joint visits with the minor and family / Lead agency prepares reports, but non-lead agency must provide information on any service it is overseeing to the other worker to be incorporated into court report

SAN JOAQUIN

Agencies are to work together to determine the least restrictive and most secure environment for a child whose safety may be compromised by staying in juvenile hall or local children's shelter

SAN MATEO

Requires agencies to work together to develop a joint recommendation and case plan that is informed by a joint meeting with the family / Both agencies are required to attend joint hearings for dual status minors

SANTA CLARA

The dually involved youth unit, staffed by both DFCS and JPD workers, uses a coordinated, holistic approach to jointly assess needs and provide appropriate services / The unit develops case plans and provides coordinated supervision / No services may be duplicated, but joint visits are allowed

SANTA CRUZ

Requires agencies to work together to develop a joint recommendation and case plan/ Both agencies are required to attend Child Family Team meetings and collaborate on service requirements

SISKIYOU

The probation and child welfare departments work together to determine the appropriate status for the child / If the departments agree that dual status is appropriate, a joint assessment report (JAR) is prepared for both the dependency and delinquency cases

SONOMA

Decision to designate a minor dual status must be made jointly by child welfare and probation / Both agencies work together to designate responsibility for case management / When child is dual status, probation officer and social worker must communicate at least monthly

STANISLAUS

Each department must provide training to the other in regard to the agreement and its data system

How hearings for dual-status youth are calendared

BUTTE

Court with primary jurisdiction hears case

COLUSA

Lead agency responsible for submitting court reports and attending court hearings

DEL NORTE

Joint hearings are to be calendared, preferably in one department / Hearings scheduled in advance are heard on Friday afternoons, detention and jurisdictional hearings calendared as needed

LOS ANGELES

Disposition hearing is heard by the court in which the new petition is filed / When dual status is declared, both courts hear the case post-disposition / After the MDT holds the post-disposition meeting to develop the case plan the MDT contacts the clerk of the dependency court to schedule a progress report hearing for 10 days out, and the clerk of the delinquency court to hear the case 30 days out from that meeting / After those hearings, each court must schedule 30 day progress report hearings for at least the next six months to review implementation of the plan within each court's jurisdiction / Each agency supports hearings in its respective court

INYO

Joint dependency/wardship hearings are conducted for dual-status minors / The lead agency is responsible for preparing a single report for the hearing, but both agencies must attend the hearing

MODOC

Dual jurisdiction cases are heard in the dependency court, preferably by one judge who sets aside sufficient docket time to meet needs of youth, family and community safety.

MONO

Joint dependency/wardship hearings are conducted for dual-status minors / The lead agency is responsible for preparing a single report for the hearing, but both agencies must attend the hearing

ORANGE

Joint dependency and wardship hearings are conducted for dual status minors when there are no legal or factual issues

PLACER

Dependency lead cases are calendared in the dependency court while delinquency lead cases are calendared in the delinquency court / Concurrent jurisdiction cases are calendared in the dependency court

RIVERSIDE

If probation is determined to be the lead agency, then delinquency court will be the lead court / If child welfare is determined to be the lead agency, then dependency court will be the lead court

SAN BERNARDINO

Lead agency is responsible for court reports and court hearings

SAN JOAQUIN

The court will conduct joint dependency / wardship hearings for dual-status minors / The lead agency will be responsible for preparing a single report for the joint hearing, and the assisting agency may prepare supplemental reports

SAN MATEO

Joint dependency and warship hearings are calendared every six months / Lead agency is responsible for court reports, and must coordinate with the assisting agency to ensure all relevant information is provided to court

SANTA CLARA

Lead agency prepares all court reports and lead court holds joint dependency/wardship hearings at which all required findings must be made

SANTA CRUZ

Lead agency is responsible for court reports and court hearings

SISKIYOU

If the lead agency model is employed, the lead agency will be responsible for preparing court reports and attending court; if the on-hold model is used, the department whose case is not on hold will be responsible for preparing reports and attending court.

SONOMA

The lead court will conduct hearings in its court / Lead agency will be responsible for case management and preparation of court reports and calendaring hearings

STANISLAUS

Lead agency prepares all court reports and updates

Requirements for dual-status eligibility

BUTTE

No requirements in addition to general eligibility for both jurisdictions are specified

COLUSA

No requirements in addition to general eligibility for both jurisdictions are specified

DEL NORTE

Only 3 children may be deemed dual status at any given time / Dual status declaration only made pursuant to a joint recommendation / Reasons for dual status include: (1) no parent or guardian to take custody of child; (2) parent or guardian unable to provide adequate care or supervision such that dependency may be required after wardship dismissed; (3) specific circumstances occur for a ward which require 300 status to protect the child; (4) dependent child needs containment or control for effective substance abuse, sex offender, or other treatment; (5) child cannot be safely housed in foster care because a danger to self or others; (6) child not safe due to history of running away

LOS ANGELES

When MDT completes its 241.1 assessment of the youth it is directed to choose the least restrictive placement for the child and to rule out dismissal of the delinquency petition, or the use of informal probation or deferred entry of judgment (DEJ) and dependency jurisdiction before recommending dual status – dual status recommended only when consistent with public safety for a minor that has failed at informal probation or DEJ or who is not eligible for any lesser status than 602 jurisdiction

INYO

Minor must not have been removed from the home

MODOC

No requirements in addition to general eligibility for both jurisdictions are specified

MONO

No requirements in addition to general eligibility for both jurisdictions are specified

ORANGE

No requirements in addition to general eligibility for both jurisdictions are specified

PLACER

No requirements in addition to general eligibility for both jurisdictions are specified

RIVERSIDE

Youth who are placed in Riverside County by other outside county agencies are NOT eligible

SAN BERNARDINO

Youth with a pending competency determination in delinquency court will not be considered for dual status until the competency proceedings have concluded / Delinquency cases in which termination of delinquency jurisdiction is approaching but the youth cannot safely return home (e.g. prior dependent) are not eligible for 241.1 but should be referred to a child welfare ER worker at least 30 days before youth is to be released

SAN JOAQUIN

No requirements in addition to general eligibility for both jurisdictions are specified

SAN MATEO

Cases that require evaluation for dual status are those in which (1) child is not under either jurisdiction but is referred to both agencies, (2) child is dependent and referred to probation, (3) child has pending 602 petition and a child welfare referral is under investigation or is recommended by the judge, or (4) the judge has set a 241.1 hearing

SANTA CLARA

Protocol specifically states that it is not intended to increase the number of dependents who are adjudged delinquents, but only to hold dependent youth accountable for their conduct, prevent future criminal behavior, and protect the community while still meeting the needs of these abused or neglected youth

SANTA CRUZ

No requirements in addition to general eligibility for both jurisdictions are specified

SISKIYOU

Dual-status is appropriate in the following cases: (1) A minor detained by law enforcement also has an abusive or neglectful home life (2) A minor detained by child welfare has simultaneously committed a crime (3) A dependent minor has committed an act that could bring him/her into the delinquency system (4) A minor who is a ward of the court is being considered for termination of wardship and also has a neglectful home situation (5) A minor who is adjudicated a dependent or ward in Siskiyou is alleged to come under the dependency or delinquency law in another county

SONOMA

Primary reasons for dual status designation are: (1) No parent/guardian available; (2) Parent not able to adequately care for/supervise; (3) Other circumstances of a ward require protection under WIC, § 300; (4) A § 300 child needs control/ containment for effective drug treatment or sex

offender treatment; (5) Minor can't be safely housed at Valley of the Moon or a foster care setting due to being a danger to self or others

STANISLAUS

Determination of status is based upon the intervention and placement options that exist within both agencies that can best serve the safety and service needs of the child and family

Process involved in declaring dual status OR switching lead agency

BUTTE

Requires probation and child welfare to jointly determine which petition is in the child's best interest / When court already has jurisdiction and a new petition for a different jurisdiction is filed, a 241.1 assessment shall be filed with the new petition, and the court handling the new petition shall determine the appropriate status, with notice to the court that already acquired jurisdiction

COLUSA

In making a recommendation for dual status, the agencies must address the specific goals for services and which court/agency should be lead

DEL NORTE

Dual status declared via 241.1 hearing, requires joint recommendation to be filed with the court / Lead agencies can be changed by mutual agreement, if mutual agreement cannot be reached then addressed by Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT), and if MDT cannot decide then presiding judge of the juvenile court will decide

LOS ANGELES

Dual status recommendations come via 241.1 process and MDT recommendations / Court has numerous mechanisms to identify possible dual status youth as early as possible / Once a youth is detained, each agency is required to check to see if they are involved in the other system, and if so, to initiate the joint assessment process / Delinquency court determines whether dual status is declared

INYO

Agencies must agree that dual status is appropriate for the court to order dual status / Only children who have not been removed are eligible for dual status / Court may determine that a change in lead agency is appropriate if both agencies consult and present this to the juvenile court / If one agency determines that the youth should be removed from their home, then they must file a petition with the court and the court will then terminate the jurisdiction of the nonfiling agency

MODOC

Initial screening begins at intake to identify dual involved youth / If youth are identified, detention report shall reflect, and court will order the parties to begin the 241.1 assessment

MONO

When court already has jurisdiction and a new petition for a different jurisdiction is filed, a 241.1 assessment shall be filed with the new petition, and the court shall determine the appropriate status / Court may determine that a change in lead agency is appropriate if both agencies consult and present this to the juvenile court

ORANGE

The court orders an assessment report / The assigned probation officer and social worker collaborate to prepare the assessment / The dual handling team reviews the assessment and makes a recommendation / The court conducts a hearing and determines the appropriate status

PLACER

When a child enters either system, the caseworker must contact the alternate agency and determine if the minor has had a history with the alternate agency / The Children's Research Center Model of Structured Decision Making or the Placer County Probation Risk Assessment is used in order to make decisions about the delivery of service and intervention / The detention report should include a recommendation to the court as to the length, level, and extent of the delinquent or child welfare involvement and the need for dual status / The court will make the final determination of whether dual jurisdiction should be granted

RIVERSIDE

The lead court will have the final say on the determination or modification of dual status / Statements of the DA, defense counsel, social worker, county counsel, and probation officer will all be submitted to the lead court to assist in this determination

SAN BERNARDINO

All dual status (and other 241.1) recommendations are made by the 241.1 Committee / Committee is made up of 8 voting members – 4 from child welfare and 4 from probation, and can include representatives of many other agencies who can discuss the recommendation / Cases are referred to the 241.1 committee which meets weekly / They make a recommendation, or if agreement cannot be reached, both agencies present to the court who determines status

SAN JOAQUIN

Both agencies confer on a recommendation for dual status / If they agree petition is filed with the court / If they disagree both agencies present and court makes determination and designates lead agency / In order for the assisting agency to assume the lead role, a recommendation must be submitted to the court

SAN MATEO

When either agency is aware that a new referral involves the other agency, the agency with the most recent referral initiates the joint case planning process to develop a joint recommendation / Recommendation is presented to the court which makes the determination / Lead agency can be changed through joint consultation resulting in a recommendation to the court of any required change and case plan revision

SANTA CLARA

When the social worker and probation officer are performing a 241.1 assessment and determine that dual status may be required, a Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) meeting must be requested / The MDT meeting is the setting for determining status and determining whether to designate case as on-hold or lead agency, as well as designating the lead agency / On-hold dual status must be agreed to by both agencies

SANTA CRUZ

When a child enters either system, the caseworker must contact the alternate agency and determine if the minor has had a history with the alternate agency and then may request the court to order a 241.1 / The court may order a 241.1 on its own or a party to the case may request a 241.1 assessment/ The agencies submit a joint report and recommendation to the court for a determination/ If the agencies agree that a change in lead agency is needed, they must request a new 241.1 hearing

SISKIYOU

When a minor may qualify for dual status, child welfare and probation shall schedule a meeting as soon as possible to make an initial determination as to the appropriateness of the minor's status / Ideally, the meeting should occur prior to the filing of the petition / The court will make a final determination about the appropriateness of dual status at the JAR hearing / At each review hearing, the status of the minor shall be reconsidered and the departments shall consult regarding whether any change in status is appropriate

SONOMA

Agencies must jointly agree to dual status / Either agency can seek to change lead status if warranted

STANISLAUS

After the court orders a 241.1 assessment, a joint assessment process begins and staff from both agencies consult to develop a recommendation / If dual status is recommended, then a recommendation is included as to on-hold or lead agency

Interagency conflict resolution process

BUTTE

When line workers cannot agree then agency liaisons will seek to resolve and may refer to the SB 933 Interagency Placement Committee for recommendations / After consulting with their supervisors, line workers may consult with and involve a representative of the district attorney's office, county counsel, and the minor's attorney / If those procedures fail and the child has been detained by either agency, that agency may file a petition and request the juvenile court to determine the appropriate status

COLUSA

N/A

DEL NORTE

If agencies cannot agree on status for a 241.1, case is referred to the Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) / If an agreement is not reached by MDT, juvenile court determines status

LOS ANGELES

All assessments and recommendations are done by the MDT / If there is disagreement within the MDT the matter is referred to either the Juvenile Court Liaison Deputy Regional Administrator (if child welfare filed the new petition) or the Juvenile Consultant with the Juvenile Field Services Bureau (if probation filed new petition) / The final arbiter shall be either the Director of Juvenile Court Services (when probation is lead) or the Juvenile Consultant with the Juvenile Field Services Bureau (when child welfare is lead) / Assessment report to court shall describe the conflict, and steps taken to resolve it

INYO

If the heads of CPS and probation are unable to agree, then the dispute will be elevated to the Multi-Agency Policy Committee

MODOC

Disagreements regarding status recommendations are referred to each agency's respective management until consensus is achieved / Disagreements about case plan and services are reviewed by the child welfare and probation supervisor through a Team Conference

MONO

N/A

ORANGE

Interagency conflict should be resolved by moving up the chain of command in both agencies / Emphasis is placed on solving issues at lowest staffing level possible / If agreement cannot be reached at the highest level, the court will decide

PLACER

If conflict arises as to which agency should be the lead and the managers cannot reach a resolution, the case will be referred to the System Management Advocacy Resource Team (SMART) for a WIC, § 241.1 formal SMART Management Team (SMT) review / If conflict arises as to the services to be provided, the case should first be reviewed in a team conference with Children's System of Care (CSOC) and the probation supervisor; If the supervisors cannot agree, the case should be referred to CSOC SMT for review

RIVERSIDE

Interagency conflict should be resolved by moving up the chain of command / court will resolve conflicts on designation of lead agency when this approach fails

SAN BERNARDINO

Conflicts regarding initial determination about the appropriateness of dual status, and any related matters after dual status has been approved will be handled through conferring between levels of increasing responsibility in the two agencies until the issues are resolved

SAN JOAQUIN

Interagency conflict should be solved by moving up chain of command and ultimately ending in filing separate reports with the court

SAN MATEO

Disagreements between line staff will be elevated to supervisors who conduct a joint meeting of the parties / Managers make the decision if the supervisors cannot agree

SANTA CLARA

If there is a disagreement on the minor's status during the initial 241.1 assessment, an MDT meeting made up of designated supervisors from both agencies is convened to resolve it

SANTA CRUZ

Interagency conflict should be solved by moving up chain of command

SISKIYOU

Conflicts regarding initial determination about the appropriateness of dual status, and any related

matters after dual status has been approved will be handled through conferring between levels of increasing responsibility in the two agencies until the issues are resolved

SONOMA

If line staff does not agree, managers will consult / If no agreement there, then matter will be referred to Case Management Council/mid-level managers / If still no agreement, case will be referred to dependency court judge

STANISLAUS

Interagency conflict should be resolved by moving up the chain of command in both agencies / Emphasis is placed on solving issues at lowest staffing level possible

Confidentiality issues around information sharing between agencies

BUTTE

Not mentioned

COLUSA

Not mentioned

DEL NORTE

Provides that per WIC § 827, both agencies can access each other's files for the purpose of determining the appropriate status of the child

LOS ANGELES

Court has issued a standing order that allows representatives of county mental health and the educational consultants within child welfare who are part of an MDT to access juvenile case files in the same manner as probation and child welfare / Order also allows these MDT members access to pupil files in the same manner as probation per the California Education Code

INYO

Not mentioned

MODOC

Not mentioned

MONO

Not mentioned

ORANGE

Files are to be exchanged / Each agency is to maintain confidentiality of all records / Information obtained as part of the exchange is only to be used in performance of the protocol

PLACER

Not mentioned

RIVERSIDE

In accordance with WIC § 827 the court authorizes release of information between DPSS and Probation

SAN BERNARDINO

All discussions within 241.1 Committee meetings are confidential / Committee is deemed an MDT and therefore allowed to share information to make treatment and supervision decisions / Probation and child welfare are authorized to share information per WIC § 827 and a standing order of the court

SAN JOAQUIN

Not mentioned

SAN MATEO

Not mentioned

SANTA CLARA

241.1 Committee is deemed an MDT and therefore allowed to share information to make treatment and supervision decisions

SANTA CRUZ

Not mentioned

SISKIYOU

Not mentioned

SONOMA

Not mentioned

STANISLAUS

Under WIC § 241.1 the court, community service agency, and probation shall exchange information about a child's history of abuse and neglect as well as the child's history of delinquency and out-of-control behavior, both orally and by providing photo-copies of each other's case file

One judge /one attorney – required?

BUTTE

Not specified

COLUSA

Not specified

DEL NORTE

Provides that one judge with experience in both types shall preferentially handle dual status cases

LOS ANGELES

Both courts hold hearing and child has a delinquency and a dependency attorney

INYO

Aims to have one judge handle case

MODOC

Strives for one judge and one attorney

MONO

One court is designated as the lead court and hears all proceedings

ORANGE

Single judge determination is made on a case-by-case basis / strives for single-attorney model

PLACER

Mandates one judge for each case / Strives for single-attorney model

RIVERSIDE

Not specified, but details the legal responsibilities of attorneys representing dual-status youth

SAN BERNARDINO

Not specified

SAN JOAQUIN

If there is more than one judge handling a dual-status case, then they must communicate in regard to the case / Single-attorney model should be used unless it would be detrimental to the minor or be inappropriate to do so

SAN MATEO

Not specified

SANTA CLARA

One court is designated as the lead court and hears all proceedings and ensures that all findings and orders for both case types are made

SANTA CRUZ

Not specified

SISKIYOU

Not specified

SONOMA

Not specified

STANISLAUS

Strives for single- attorney model

Lead Agency/Case-worker Responsibilities

BUTTE

Agency with primary jurisdiction (that which is not “on-hold”) has primary case management responsibility

COLUSA

Lead agency is responsible for case management, attending court hearings, continuing contact with the child and parents, and submission of court reports / Lead agency has primary Title IV-E funding rights and responsibilities / Lead agency reimburses non-lead agency for any services it provides, upon receipt of accounting of time and services provided

DEL NORTE

Lead agency responsible for case management, review hearing requirements, and Title IV-E and Division 31 requirements, as well as providing services to the family in concert with the secondary agency

LOS ANGELES

Each agency prepares reports and appears at hearings in its respective court / Lead agency provides case management and services

INYO

The lead agency is responsible for case management, visiting the minor monthly, scheduling court hearings, preparing court reports, and providing services to the minor and the minor’s family

MODOC

Responsibilities for each caseworker are determined on a case-by-case basis with every effort made to unify the two case plans to meet the needs of the child, family, and community safety

MONO

The lead agency is responsible for case management, visiting the minor monthly, scheduling court hearings, preparing court reports, and providing services to the minor and the minor’s family

ORANGE

Lead agency is responsible for contacting the family and/or minor and coordinating visits, as well as preparing the report and documenting the recommendations and assessments of the dual handling team

PLACER

Monthly in-person meetings are required of case-workers / Clear outline of responsibilities for individual caseworkers with dual-jurisdiction youth

RIVERSIDE

Lead agency is responsible for case management, all statutory, Title IV-E and Division 31 requirements, and provide services in concert with the other agency / Assisting agency must assign a caseworker, and assist in case plan and services

SAN BERNARDINO

Lead agency is responsible for placement, case management, and coordinating with non-lead agency, court hearings, compliance with statutory, Division 31 and Title IV-E requirements, monthly visits with minor and family, as well as monthly meetings with the non-lead agency worker to coordinate and collaborate on the case / Non-lead agency works with lead agency, meets with minor and family monthly, and participates in joint visits with the minor and family at least quarterly

SAN JOAQUIN

Lead agency is responsible for case management, placement, visits, scheduling court hearings, preparing court reports, and providing services to child and family / Assisting agency will cooperate on case plan

SAN MATEO

Lead agency works with assisting agency to develop a case plan / Lead agency is responsible for court reports and obtaining relevant information from the assisting agency to be presented to the court, but both agencies attend joint hearings

SANTA CLARA

If lead agency model is used, lead agency takes primary management over case file, court hearings, and court reports / Both agencies may provide services if they are not duplicative / Title 31 visit requirements may be jointly met provided there is no duplication, or each agency can conduct its own visit provided that they serve different purposes / When findings or recommendations to the court from the assisting agency the lead agency must coordinate and present them to the court / If on-hold is status, probation performs all case management, and must work with child welfare via a TDM to address return to dependency status when completion of probation requirements is approaching to accomplish the least disruption of services and placement

SANTA CRUZ

Lead agency is responsible for developing a unified case plan, coordinating on-going services, coordinating the development of subsequent court reports and memos, and ensuring communication and collaboration between partners

SISKIYOU

The lead agency takes primary responsibility for the case, as does the agency whose case is not on hold / The primary agency in either model is responsible for housing the minor, complying with Title IV-E and Division 31 regulations, attending court hearings and preparing reports / If the non-lead agency provides any non-duplicated services to the child, the lead agency will reimburse the non-lead agency for the cost of such services

SONOMA

Lead agency is responsible for case management and reports for mandated hearings / Child welfare and probation will jointly decide who delivers family reunification services

STANISLAUS

Lead agency prepares all reports, case plans, time studies, and visits, but must include the other agency's input / If on-hold model is used probation has all case management responsibility until completion of probation supervision at which time the case is referred for a joint assessment to determine if involvement of dependency court should be reactivated

Provisions for reassessing the protocol

BUTTE

Meet and confer required after six months of implementation to discuss and modify as necessary after the initial trial period

COLUSA

Protocol may be terminated by court or either agency upon 30 days' written notice of termination

DEL NORTE

Agreement terminates annually unless extended by all parties for an additional year to encourage annual evaluation of effectiveness of the protocol

LOS ANGELES

Agreement remains in place until modified or terminated by agreement of parties to the agreement

INYO

Not specified

MODOC

Not specified

MONO

Not specified

ORANGE

Modifications to the protocol are made in writing with the mutual consent of the parties

PLACER

Not specified

RIVERSIDE

Not specified

SAN BERNARDINO

241.1 Committee must convene an annual meeting to revisit protocol scheduled for November unless the committee chair determines a meeting is required earlier

SAN JOAQUIN

Any party may terminate the agreement for prospective cases by giving 30 days' written notice to other parties.

SAN MATEO

Not specified

SANTA CLARA

Provisions for revisiting the protocol are not specified, but there are separate Agency Procedures developed to implement the protocol that may be reviewed by the agencies and the Dual Status Committee as needed for revision / Substantive revisions should be accomplished via consensus within the Committee

SANTA CRUZ

Not specified

SISKIYOU

Not specified

SONOMA

One year from date of protocol signing, either CPS or probation may give notice to opt out

STANISLAUS

The parties shall conduct a joint evaluation of the protocol once every two years from the effective date of September 1, 2005

Other specifications

BUTTE

Provides that when a dependent child is subject to a 602 petition in another county the child welfare agency shall not make a recommendation regarding the new petition in the other county without first consulting its own probation department.

COLUSA

All documents concerning the minor are to be filed in both case files so that when one case is dismissed (if appropriate) there will be a seamless transition between courts

DEL NORTE

All documents concerning child are to be filed in both case files to allow for a seamless transition when one case is dismissed

LOS ANGELES

Dual status protocol is part of a very comprehensive 241.1 protocol that describes each of the situations in which 241.1 applies, indicates the steps each agency and the court should be taking regularly to identify eligible youth before the first hearing so that the assessment can be initiated by that time, sets forth each component that must be in the assessment, procedures for inter-court communication, and includes numerous attachments including the methodology for performing the assessment, as well as sample reports and assessment tools

INYO

Distinguishes between (1) dual-status minors, (2) potential dual-status minors, (3) special-status minors

MODOC

Specifies that workers will use Structured Decision Making and Risk Assessment in determining the level of intervention and family services

ORANGE

Emphasis on collaboration to deliver the most appropriate services

PLACER

Emphasis on keeping dual-jurisdiction case planning family-centered

RIVERSIDE

Very comprehensive protocol / Specifies housing of dual-status youth shall be in compliance with WIC, § 16514(b) and §16514(c) (Emergency Shelter Statutes) / Provides county liaisons for counties in southern California

SAN BERNARDINO

Probation department maintains a 241.1 database with all prior referrals and recommendations to be included in reports on re-referrals

SAN JOAQUIN

Authorizes 241.1 protocol reports to be presented orally unless the court orders a written report, if a written report is required, both agencies must sign / Hearing on the report will be held before the jurisdictional hearing unless court finds good cause

SAN MATEO

For cases involving contact with agencies in other counties, caseworker must contact other county to establish 241.1 protocol

SANTA CLARA

Emphasis on youth and family focused intensive case management services

SANTA CRUZ

Emphasis on youth and family focused intensive case management services

SISKIYOU

In the event that another county is involved, for example when a minor is a dependent or ward of Siskiyou County and may also be a ward or dependent of another county, or vice versa, the Siskiyou County department involved shall attempt to conduct a joint assessment with the other county to determine whether dual status is appropriate.

SONOMA

Court clerk is responsible for sending all notices, reports, and orders to child welfare and probation / If a WIC, § 300 case is suspended, four weeks prior to dismissal of a § 602 order or a return home the P.O. & S.W. will consult; If either the § 602 or § 300 case is to be transferred out-of-county, four weeks prior the social worker or probation officer will notify the other

STANISLAUS

Emphasis placed on respecting the confidentiality of those receiving child welfare services / Specifies how to address transitional jurisdiction per Welfare and Institutions Code section 450 and provides that dual status youth are not eligible for transition jurisdiction