Prevention

Regarding Vermont conversation:

What stands out?

- That they can actually stop kids from running
- CC
- The fact that locked doors and windows reduced physical intervention was interesting.
- Even without FFPSA and QRTPs Vermont has similar challenges with placement and services.
- Regs. are purposely vague. (Interesting) Leaves room for a lot of gray area.
- Haven't implemented Families First yet.
- Much smaller programs
- Like the post run interview with someone the child trusts (which might not be the facility).
- Post run interview to find the why behind the run
- Delayed locked doors in conjunction with stop order
- The stop order idea was interesting, like the process that goes into that but concern about unintended impact of labeling the youth going in.
- , even without facilities specifically designed. This is with a similar regulation and based on interpretation.
- I like the idea that Stop Orders are based on pre-coordination between the facility and the regulator
- Struck by the similarity of our laws and challenges such as ambiguity over legal definitions of Emergency
- Delayed locks seem effective
- Small programs seem to be more effective. Their entire facility seems to be the size of one cottage or unit
- As a parent, concerned about sending kids out of states. Really hard and not

Questions/wonders you have?

- Still need more clarity about imminent danger
- Would like to see list of "12 big crimes" in VT (that qualify kids for locked facilities)
- How do they pay for the very small programs?
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- Clarity on what training a staff member needs to stop kids from running.
- More about physical restraints
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- I want to see the research about the impact of seclusion and restraint on children and youth and the efficacy of those interventions before we look to use those more as a solution.
- I would like to see how they handle the issue of liability when they decide to use Physical Management.
- Does anyone do this backward? This came from a youth panel - the idea that when you come to a new placement/facility, why do you have to start at the bottom and earn privileges vs starting with privileges and then only losing them if you make those choices.

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- preferable on families.
- Interesting to find out that you can't have locked doors unless you have certain sprinkler systems for fire.

Regarding prevention materials:

What stands out? What's missing? Questions/wonders you have? • Why / How would a Exempting a secure Exclusions for youth facility from a that are suicidal from youth be placed in these "Secure" prohibition on cruel, being put in seclusion severe, unusual or (large ability to self residential treatment unnecessary practices harm when in a room centers? Is it through by themselves even if juvenile justice / is scary. Locked doors seem nothing else in the courts? Like a commitment to DYS room). common. National Accreditation Age limits for or Detention? Or, can - what does that restrictive practices or this be through a entail? Seems like a County DHS? facilities. promising practice. Lack of due process Some of these start to sound like shackling Like the exception in for a youth who can WY where a child with be subjected to these which is very documented physical restraints. Some go problematic and or mental condition beyond what a youth something even JD sentenced to a facility courts are trying to that would contraindicate use of can face and those avoid. How do you better define restraint the restraint. youth have had the benefit of a trial or Kansas Staff Secure to avoid this being Facility Requirements essentially jail? process. in the link offers more What Colorado details that are facilities have the interesting. (also goes infrastructure to have more into restraint). staff controlled/locked doors? What is the cost to get to that point? Or would a new facility need to be built?