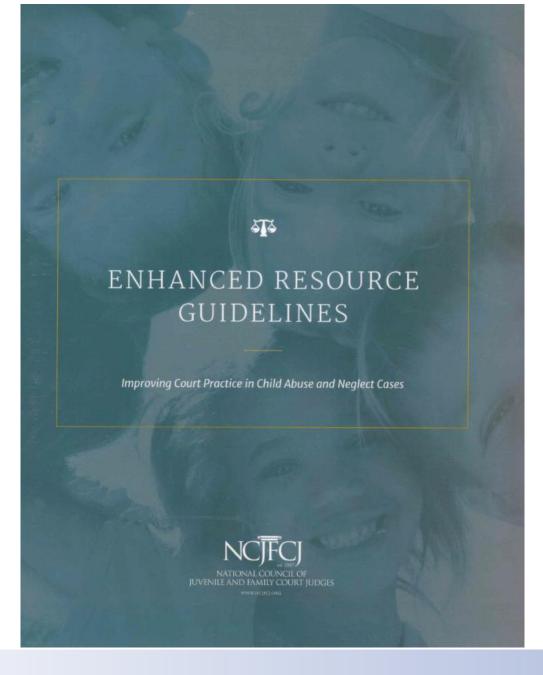


INSPIRES

<u>I</u>NTEGRATING NEVADA; <u>S</u>UPPORTING PARTNERSHIPS; <u>I</u>MPROVING RESULTS; <u>E</u>FFECTUATING SUCCESSES







B. One Family-One Judge Case Assignment and Calendaring

One of the key principles of permanency planning²¹ discussed in the Introduction section is that judges must provide fair, equal, effective, and timely justice for children and their families throughout the life of the case. Through frequent and thorough review, judges must exercise their authority to order and monitor the timelines, quantity, quality, and cultural responsiveness of services for children and families. Judges must oversee families' progress toward ameliorating the issues that brought them to the attention of the court and oversee progress toward safety, permanency, and well-being for children. To do this, judges have to ensure that there is communication, collaboration, and cooperation among all courts handling cases involving any given family. It is the position of the NCJFCJ that all of these judicial responsibilities are best accomplished by the same judge overseeing all cases, regardless of case type (juvenile, family, criminal, civil) impacting the care, placement, and custody of the child in a one family-one judge/judicial officer case assignment and calendaring system.²²

A one family-one judge system encourages judges to take ownership in and maintain active oversight of their cases. Under this case assignment system, children and families have the same judge for the life of all cases in which any member of the family is involved. A single incident may generate numerous cases involving dependency, delinquency, criminal, civil protection order, and others. Having the same judge preside over all hearings ensures orders related to the child throughout the case will be informed by a thorough understanding of the history, decisions, challenges, and successes in each case, as well as enables a full analysis of reasonable efforts based on all available information. Such a system makes certain that the agency is treating the family holistically and moving forward to achieve permanency for the child. When cases are heard in multiple courts by multiple judges, conflicting court orders and failure to share information among all involved creates havoc for families.

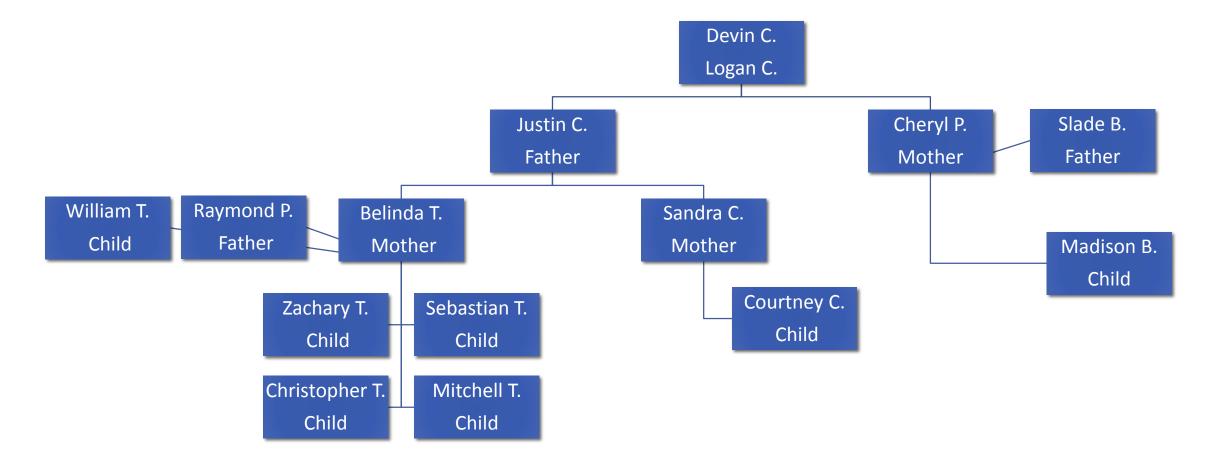


Complicated Systems & Processes





Complicated Family Trees





The legal actions implicated are:

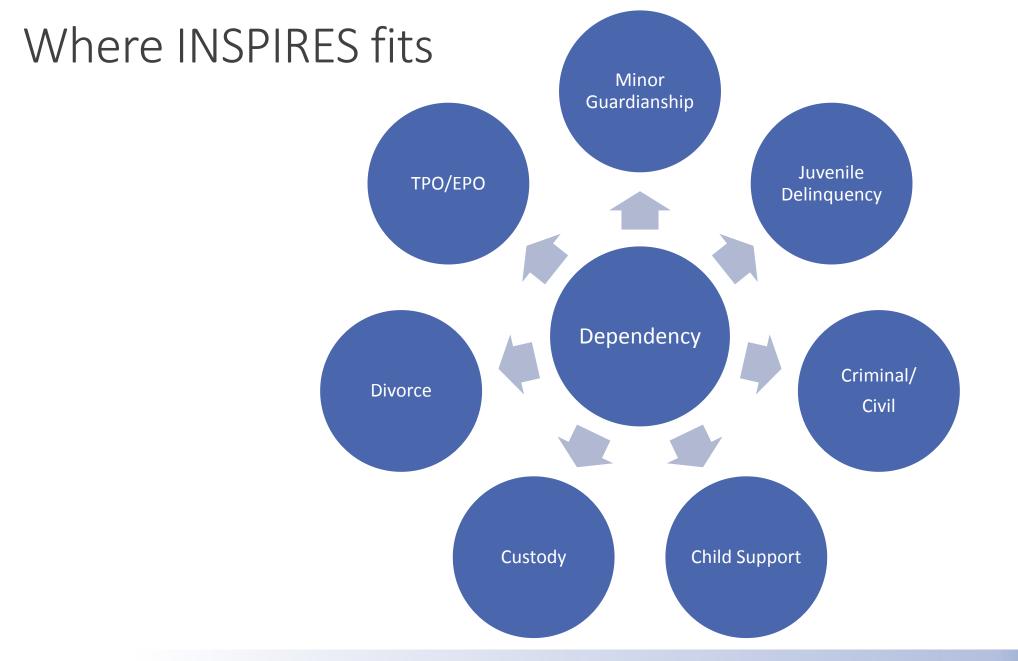
- a. Eight dependency cases over all the children;
- b. Five children involved in family drug court;
- c. Three juvenile delinquency cases;
- d. Two minor guardianship cases;
- e. One criminal case against Mother;
- f. Three criminal cases against Father;
- g. Three child support cases involving Father;
- h. A termination of parental rights case involving Father;
- i. A paternity case involving Father;
- j. Five protection order cases involving Father; and
- k. A protection order case involving Mother.



Coordinated Court Case Management?

- None/ad hoc
- 26 different cases, 4 active, with at least 11 different judges and one specialty court.
- Multiple community partners assisting families to meet different goals, few of whom coordinate services in any way.
- Is there any wonder this family calls into question the legitimacy of our system?
- Are we setting families up to fail or contributing to their failure?







Second Judicial District Court INSPIRES System



Vision

To improve the lives of children and their families who are in the dependency and delinquency systems by collating and sharing information, identifying and managing

targeted services, and providing earlier interventions to achieve successful outcomes, so they do not return to court.

Key Needs



- Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) collaboration
 - Data Sharing common integration hub
 - Single View of the Juvenile
 - HSA Caseworker mentor Al assistant
 - Advanced analytics for improved outcomes



Solution

- HHS Connect360 secure data integration
- Watson Care Manager collaboration UI
- 3 Initial Sources Unity, JCATS, Contexte
- Project Timeline May 28th September 27th
- Advanced analytics for improved outcomes



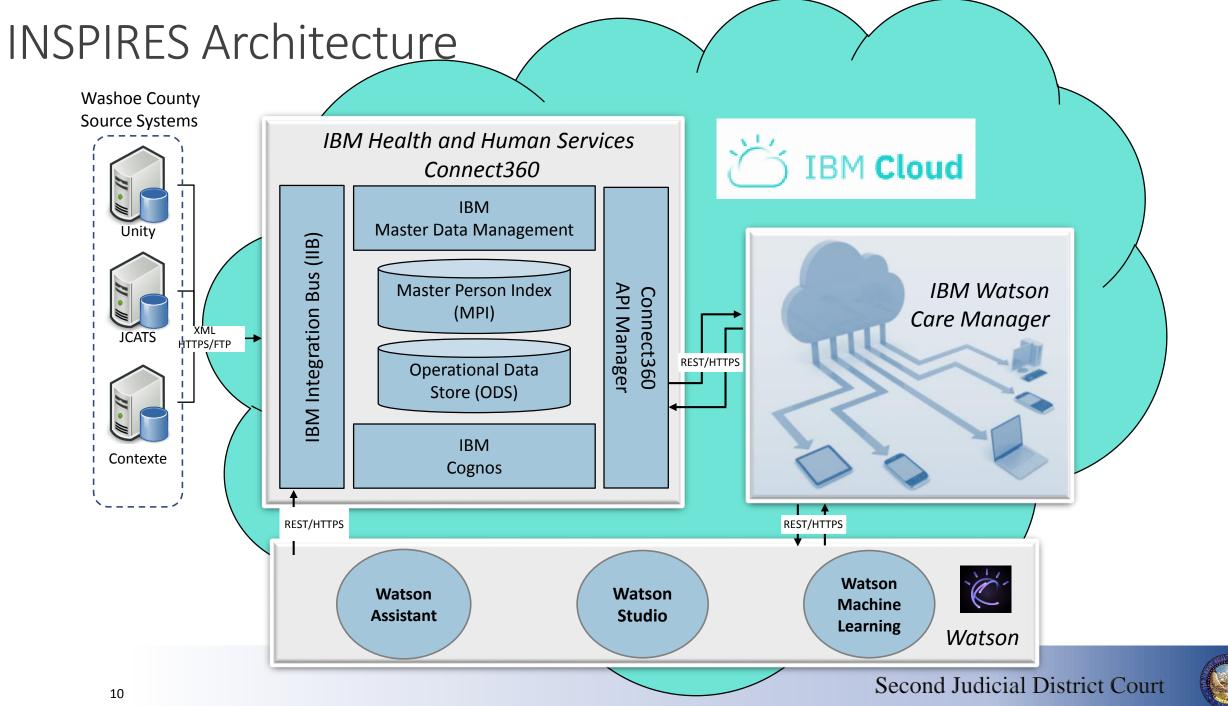
Core Use Cases



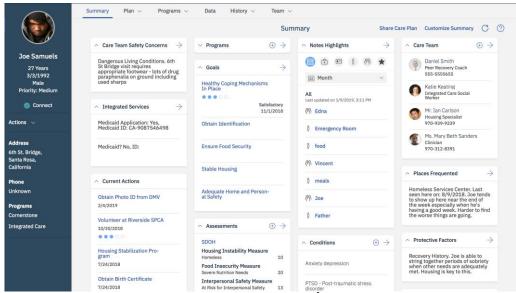
- Search & Lookup
- Capture Consent
- Assessments
- Establish MDT
- Manage Care Plans

- Manage Referrals
- Authorization Control
- Summary Report
- Highlight Case Notes
- Person Relationships

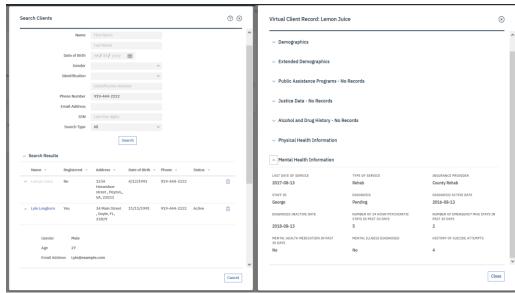




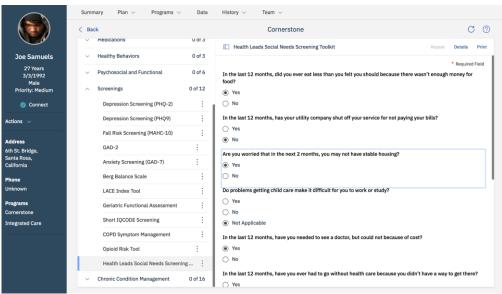




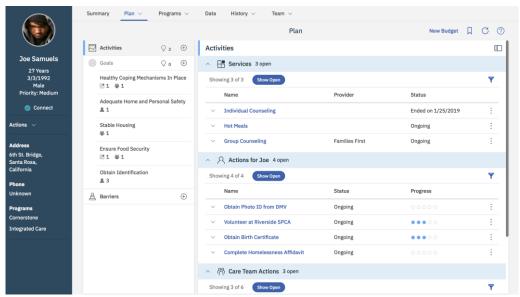
Main Panel



Program Data Panel



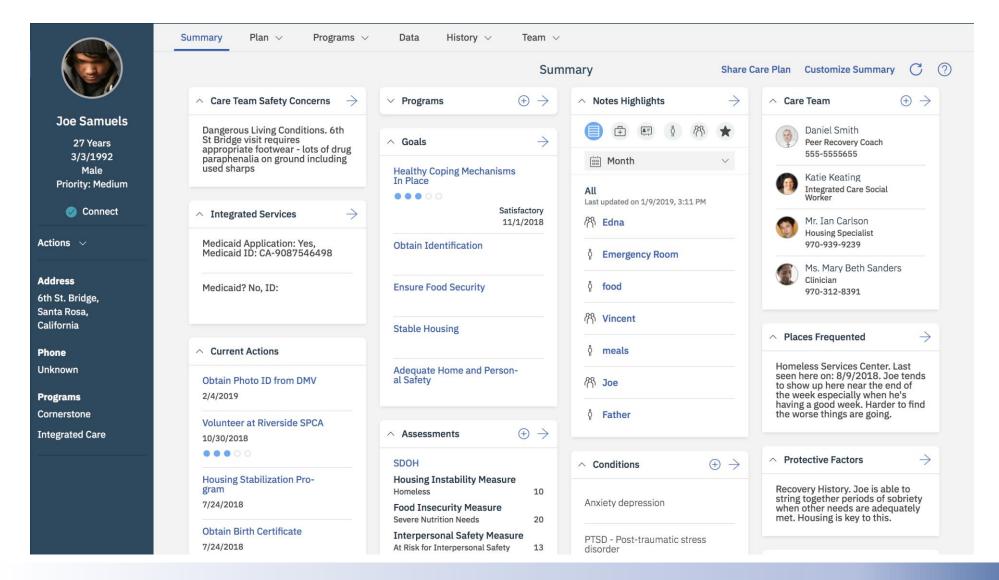
Assessments Panel



Activities Panel

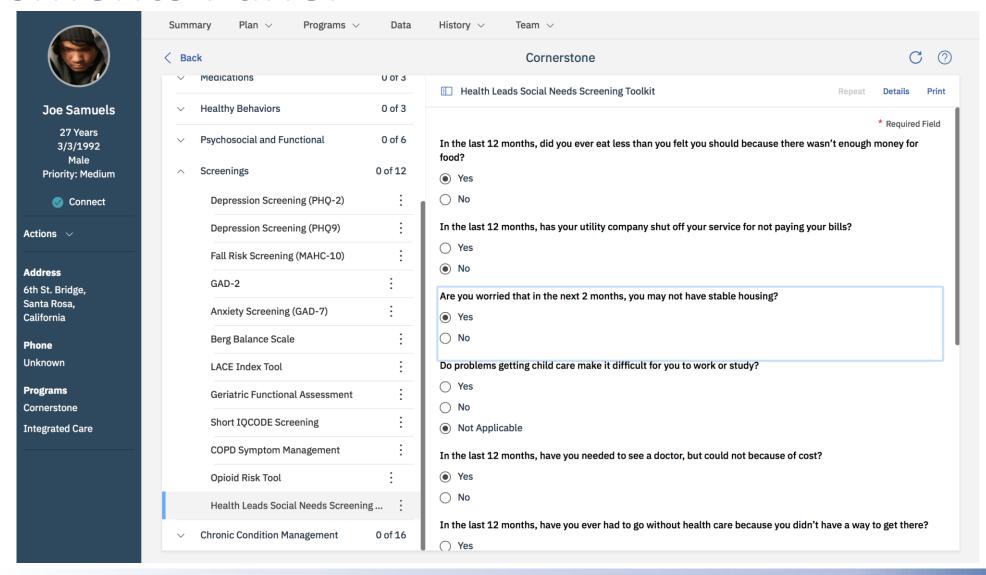


Main Panel



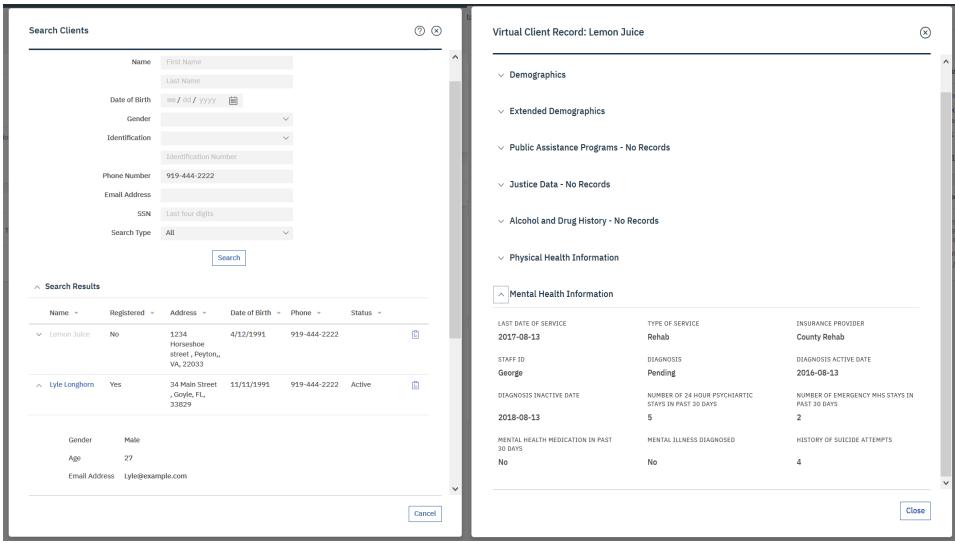


Assessments Panel



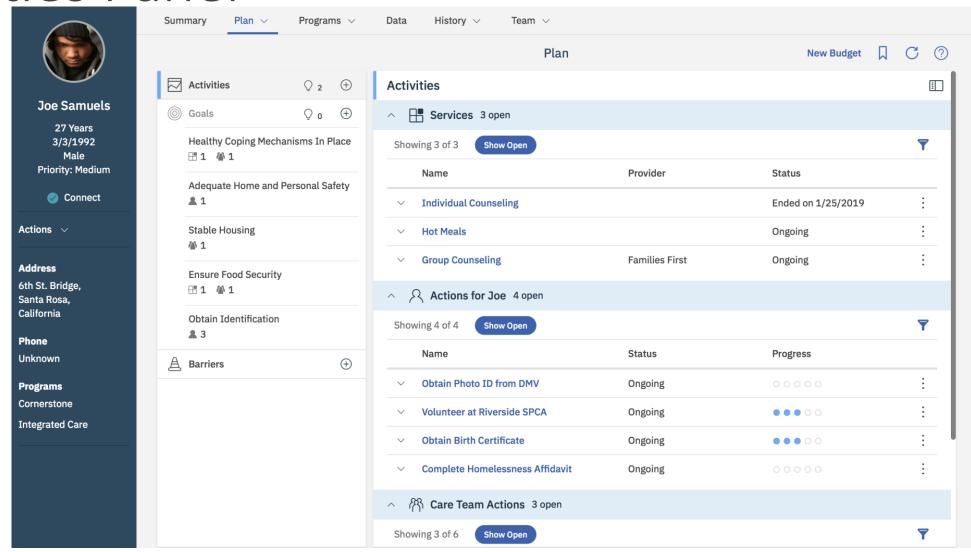


Program Data Panel





Activities Panel





1983

• Alice is born.

199

- Alice enters the dependency system, along with her brothers Alan and Alex.
- Alice will age out of the dependency system while still in foster care.

2003

- Alice's son, Anthony, is born. Anthony's father, Antonio, has felony criminal convictions in both 2002 and 2003.
- Anthony enters State custody at some point in 2002 as demonstrated by a child support case.
- In December, Antonio seeks sole custody of Anthony, since Alice has been arrested and is in jail. Antonio voluntarily withdraws his case before a ruling is entered.
- In January, Alice is convicted of the felony criminal charges of conspiracy to commit assault with a deadly weapon and drug possession.
- In October, Antonio's mother petitions for guardianship over Anthony since both of Anthony's parents are in jail. Antonio's mother also has at least one felony conviction. The petition is granted.

2006

• Grandmother's guardianship over Anthony is terminated and Antonio is returned to his father.

2012

- Alice has another baby, Albert. Albert's father, Andrew was born in 1987. He was in the delinquency system in 2004. He had another baby in 2008 and parental rights were immediately terminated through a private action. He had another child in August 2018, who immediately entered the dependency system; that case is currently pending.
- Within two months of his birth, Albert enters the dependency system as evidenced by a State child support case. It appears Albert is returned to his mother at some point.

2014

• Albert reenters the dependency system. His father is incarcerated at the time. His mother is homeless and unemployed.

2015

• Both parents voluntarily relinquish their parental rights with respect to Albert.

2016

• Alice is arrested again.

2017

• Albert is adopted in an out-of-state placement.



1983

• Billy is born, along with his twin sister Betty.

1999

- Billy and Betty enter the dependency system.
- They will age out while still in foster care.

2000

- Billy's daughter, Bonnie, is born. Bonnie's mother Barbara was born in 1983. She entered the dependency system in 1999 at the age of 16. She will also age out while still in foster care.
- Bonnie enters into the dependency system seventeen days after her birth.

2003

- Billy and Barbara's parental rights are terminated.
- Bonnie is adopted by another family.

2015

• Bonnie enters juvenile delinquency system.





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