



Virginia Commission on Youth

Delegate Christopher K. Peace, Chairman

COMMISSION ON YOUTH ACCOMPLISHMENTS – Highlights

Since December of 2011, Delegate Peace has served as Chairman of the Virginia Commission on Youth. Over the past several years, the Commission has worked closely with the executive branch, local government officials, and other impacted stakeholders to identify best practices, engage families, and identify policies that research reveals yield the greatest returns. Recent Commission accomplishments encompass many important topics.

Early Childhood Education – Workgroup on Quality (2014)

- On June 17, 2014, the Commission convened the Early Childhood Education – Workgroup on Quality. Over 15 legislators participated on the Workgroup and approximately 120 individuals from the executive/legislative branches and business community attended. Dominion was a key partner.
- The Commission adopted several meaningful recommendations that emerged from the Workgroup. The recommendations addressed high-quality early childhood education programming and improving access to Virginia’s Preschool Initiative. One adopted recommendation, which is ongoing, was to request the Commonwealth Council for Childhood Success to study licensing for Virginia’s child care system for all providers, including home-based providers.

Unlawful Adoption of a Child (2014)

- The Commission studied unlawful adoption of a child, also known as “re-homing”. Children who are “re-homed” are extremely vulnerable and are at great risk for human trafficking and abuse.
- Recommendations adopted by the Commission support efforts to provide services to adoptive parents who may be struggling to meet the needs of their child (HB 1821, Farrell and co-patroned by Delegate Peace; SB 834, Martin). This legislation was unanimously passed by both the House and Senate.
- Getting the right support in a time of need makes it more likely that these adoptive families will remain together, and succeed as families.

Seclusion and Restraint in Schools (2014)

- The Commission studied the use of seclusion and restraint in schools. The Commission adopted a recommendation requiring the Virginia Board of Education to promulgate regulations for the use of seclusion and restraint in public schools (HB 1443, Bell; SB 782, Favola). This legislation passed the House unanimously and passed the Senate by 37-1. The legislation addresses concerns raised by family members that schools reliance on guidelines allows for broad discretion for the use of seclusion and restraint.

Three Branch Institute on Child Social and Emotional Well-Being for Foster Care Youth (2013 & 2014)

- As one of seven states selected to participate in The Three-Branch Institute on Child Social and Emotional Well-Being of the National Governors Association, Virginia was able to improve the social and emotional well-being of children in foster care. Commission on Youth members participated in this initiative to represent the legislative branch. Key accomplishments include:
 - Enrolling over 80 percent of all children in foster care in managed care, which has improved access to health care providers, coordinated care and case management, targeted services for chronic conditions, and inclusion of a 24-hour nurse advice line;
 - Developing Medicaid prescription rate analysis; and
 - Shared data on foster children between the Department of Education and the Department of Social Services;

Mental Health Assessments for Juvenile Offenders (2013)

- In 2013, the Commission studied mental health assessments for juvenile offenders. As a result of the study, Governor Bob McDonnell included in the 2014 Biennial Budget \$1.6 million each year to the Department of Juvenile Justice's appropriation to support mental health and substance abuse evaluation and treatment services for juveniles under state probation or parole as recommended by the Commission.
- The Commission also adopted legislation to ensure judges have a completed social history prior to disposition for juveniles who may be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice and to require the Department to create a model social history and guidelines for Court Services Units to use in assisting the courts in making informed dispositional decisions (HB 183, Farrell; SB 128, Favola). This legislation was unanimously passed by the House and Senate.

Restoration of Parental Rights (2012)

- In 2012, the Commission studied the restoration of parental rights. The Commission adopted a recommendation to introduce legislation to create a procedure for restoring parental rights to a parent whose rights to his child have previously been terminated when the child is at least 14 years of age and the child has not achieved his permanency goal (HB 1637, BaCote; SB 1076 Barker). This legislation was unanimously passed by both the House and Senate.

- Foster care is intended to be a temporary safety net for children who are abused or neglected. Ideally, children exit foster care by reunifying with a birth parent, living with a guardian, or being adopted. However, the child welfare system does not locate a family for every child.

Barriers to Kinship Care (2010), School Enrollment Practices for Informal Kinship Caregivers (2011), Definitions of Kinship Care (2012)

- Since 2010, the Commission on Youth has conducted three separate studies assessing the barriers to kinship care placements in Virginia. Kinship care is the full-time care, nurturing, and protection of a child by relatives and is the least restrictive and most family-like setting for children requiring out-of-home placements.
- All of these studies acknowledged the challenges kinship caregivers face. Accessing resources is difficult for relatives raising children. There is considerable lack of knowledge about what resources are available for relative caregivers. Because schools and social service agencies are not integrated, it is extremely difficult for relative caregivers to access community services for their children.
- Recommendations from these studies addressed improving access to resources and the development of a plan for a navigator that will identify existing resources for kinship caregivers and the youth in their care. Other recommendations addressed improving data collection and the creation of guidelines to assist local departments of social services with safety considerations, relative notification, and the use of criminal and child protective services (CPS) checks for kinship care. The Commission also requested that Virginia’s barrier crime laws be modified to improve kinship care placements.

Expanding Foster Care to Age 21

- The Commission has also been in support of legislation to expand foster care to age 21 (HB 1236, Peace; SB 277, Favola). Doing so would allow the Commonwealth to draw down partial federal reimbursement for support of young adults in the 19 to 21 age group. Youth who receive this type of assistance are more likely to graduate from high school and less likely to end up homeless or become involved in the criminal justice system.
- While this legislation was not included in the 2014-2016 Appropriations Act, the Department of Social Services is to study this issue. The Department shall report on all efforts undertaken by the agency to increase adoptions of children from foster care. The report shall include barriers to adoption of children in foster care and current efforts to help foster care children who “age out” of the system transition to adulthood and options to improve that transition. The Department shall submit the report to the Governor and Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees by November 1, 2015.