August 26, 2011 9:00 am to 11:00 am Meeting Minutes

LOCATION: National Center for Child Traumatic Stress Training Room

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company Building

411 West Chapel Hill Street, Suite 200

Durham, NC 27701 http://www.nccollaborative.org

Name/Affiliation	Name/Affiliation	Name/Affiliation
Gary Ander, Alamance DSS	Johna Hughes, UNC-CH/SW	Alicia Sellers, Nat't Ctr Child Trauma. Stress
Daniel, Garson-Angert, DPH	Kathryn Hunsucker, SOC Coord, Onslow- Carteret LME	Joe Simmons, NC DPI EC
Sheila Bazemore, NC DPI Off School Readiness	Sonia Johnson, Bladen Co. Family Partner	Liz Snyder, Duke Univ
Kimberly Blackshear, Ntl Ctr Child Traum. Strss	Hope Jones DMHDDSA	Alicia Spain, Beacon Center(LME)
Andrew Behnke, NCSU, Coop.Ext.	Libby Jones, NC Families United, Parent, Co- Chair	Kurt Stephenson, AOC
Jonathan Best, NCMHCD	Linda Jones Alamance DSS	
	Trishana Jones, DOA,YA&I	Leslie Starsoneck, Ctr/Child & Family Health
Emily Jackson, DSS	Catherine Joyner, DPH-CMPCT	Chary Sundstrom, NC School Psych. Assn.
Janine Britt, SE Regional LME	Narell Joyner, Meck Cares SOC State Liaison	Linda Swann, Sandhills NAMI/NC
June Britt, Office of Educ. Services, DHHS		Alma Taylor, DVR
Ric Bruton, SOC Coord.,AC LME	Keith Letchworth, ECBH	Angela Taylor, DJJDP
Jamal Carr, DJJDP	Andrea Lewis, DCD	Katie Tise, CCFH
Nancy Carter, SAYSO, ILR, Inc.	Mary Lloyd, Family Partner	Jeffery Watson, DOA, YA&I
Brendon Comer, Gateway College	Martha Lowrance, DOA,YA&I	Rebecca Wells, UNC-CH/SPH, Co-Chair
Jackie Copeland, Crossroads LME	Jennifer Mahan, ASNC	Jerry Wilkinson, DPH, Part C B-2 yrs
Gail Cormier, NC Families United	Gerri Mattson, DPH	Connie Windham, Alamance Alliance
Kiesha Crawford, AOC	Erin McLaughlin	Monique Bethel Winslow, DPH
Rodney Crooms, DRNC	Angela Mendell, Bladen County SOC	Rick Zechman, DSS
Lana Dial, AOC/CIP	Chris Minard, Healthy School -DPI	Marla Satterfield, NC Ctr Excellence for Inte.Care
Beth Glueck, Center of Excellence	Tara Minter, DOA	
Damie Jackson-Diop, NC Families United, Youth M.O.V.E.	Mary Neil Morris SE Regional LME	GUESTS:
Angel Dowden, NC DPI Special Projects	Stephanie Nantz, DOA/YA&I	
Dean Duncan, UNC-CH Sch SW	Mark O'Donnell, DMHDDSAS	
Jeff Eads, CenterPoint	Martin Pharr, DJJDP (Judy Stevens)	
Linda Evans, Moore County Schools	Tiffany Price, UNC SW	
Maria Fernandez, DMHDDSAS	Deborah Prickett, 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Comm. Learning	
Alex Fonville, Five County COG SOC Coordinator	Tiffany Purdy, Beacon Center (LME)	
Kirstin Frescoln AOC	Kay Paksoy, NASW-NC	
Terri Grant, CSFT LME Coord,,Durham Ctr	Heather Reynolds, NC DPI / PBIS	
Kelly Graves, CYFCP UNC-G	Frank Rider, FFCMH	
Iris Green, DRNC	Susan E. Robinson, DMHHDSAS	
Cynthia Daniels Hall, NAMI	Joel Rosch, Duke Univ CCFP	
Ann Hancock,LME	Jennifer Rothman, NAMI-NC	
Melissa Hill, NASW-NC	Lisa Salo, SOC Coord, Guilford Center	
Judy Holland, Ntl Ctr for Child Traum. Stress	Paul Savery, DMH/DD/SAS	
		List updated 3-4-11

August 26, 2011		
1. Welcome & Introductions		
2. Approval of minutes from	Please pass requested meeting minute edits to Courtney Cormier at	
5-13-2011 meeting	Courtney.e.cormier@gmail.com	
<b>3a. Discussion Topics/ Presentations</b>	Brad Trotter started the meeting my announcing that there have been several deaf adults	
	successfully placed in supported living in Raleigh, and it is working out so far.	
	Brad has been with the division for about 12 years and has developed services for deaf children and therapeutic foster care. He works with people who sign language and those who use vision more than spoken language or those who are hard of hearing. Over time, he has seen more and more people using auditory language mixed with signing. He also pointed out that working with those who are both deaf and blind pose very unique challenges.	
	His overview of services slide show is available on the collaborative website. The following is	
3b. Participant and Partner Updates	<ul> <li>a very brief description:</li> <li>The best population estimates, due to inconsistencies in "deaf" definitions, is from 1974, estimating that there is a 221/100,000 chance someone is deaf.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>There are approximately 1,000-1,900 deaf people in NC that have severe mental</li> </ul>	
3c. Agenda Items for Future Meetings	illness.	
	• Cognitive abilities of deaf people are the same as hearing kids when measured with an IQ test; but many IQ tests pose a disadvantage to the deaf due to the unique challenges they have to overcome.	
	• Axis 1 disorders in deaf people are about the same as the hearing population.	
	• Axis II disorders are higher.	
	• 95% of deaf children have hearing parents. Brad continued to share that when he imagined growing up in an all deaf family (as he is deaf himself) he thought "wow!" Deaf children from a deaf family have an advantage when it comes to language acquisition.	
	<ul> <li>He noted the challenges families face after receiving a diagnosis that a child is deaf,</li> </ul>	
	and the stressors that the families take on. One of the biggest choices is whether or not to send a child to a school for the hearing impaired- they will have consistent	
	interaction with children like themselves, however, will be far away from their family.	
	<ul> <li>In the past 10 years, Cochlear implant use has skyrocketed.</li> <li>Deaf kids are particularly vulnerable to abuse since perpetrators see them as being</li> </ul>	
	unable to communicate abuse.	
	<ul> <li>Some startling statistics based on research from Sullivan Boys town Hospital:</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>50% of deaf girls have been sexually abused</li> <li>54% of he films have been sexually abused</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>54% of deaf boys have been sexually abused.</li> <li>Perpetrators of sexual abuse are usually from outside the family</li> <li>Mental, physical, neglect, or maltreatment usually comes from inside the family.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>There is treatment for trauma available- usually consisting of a collaborative effort</li> </ul>	
	with a qualified, sign language fluent interpreter. Having an interpreter does present problems, as things are often lost in translation. Having a therapist, doctor, or professional that knows sign language is often the best option for treatment of any	
	<ul> <li>kind.</li> <li>There are options for residential treatment, but since few exist, when one fails, it is hard to find another placement option.</li> </ul>	
	Rachael Regan was the next to present (there is a corresponding slide show on the collaborative website).	
	<ul> <li>There are approximately 2,200 children with hearing loss in NC that are of school age.</li> <li>10% are in schools for the deaf; 90% are in the public school system with</li> </ul>	
	supplementary aid	
	• 90% of deaf children struggle with language development.	
	<ul> <li>Even though a child might have a hearing implant, it is still hard to hear.</li> <li>Children gain only about 1.5 years of literacy between the ages of 8-18!!</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Children gain only about 1.5 years of literacy between the ages of 8-18!!</li> <li>Deaf children have a graduation rate of only 8%</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>She stressed the fact that children need to be taught how to advocate for themselves</li> </ul>	
	by speaking up to say "I need to sit here" or "I can't hear you," etc. Accessible and	

non-frustrating communication is key to success
<ul> <li>non-trustrating communication is key to success</li> <li>Deidre Dockery from the NC Division of Services for the blind did an overview of services. <ul> <li>There are about 100,000 individuals in NC that are visually impaired, and approximately 27,000 are deaf-blind.</li> <li>There are 9 Categories of visual impairment (see slide show for definitions)</li> <li>Children in school systems are checked for hearing or visual impairments, however, not everything is tested for unless a child is recommended for special education services.</li> <li>Diabetic Retinopathy is a disease caused by childhood obesity and diabetes.</li> <li>Hemianopia is usually caused by a child that has a stroke.</li> <li>Usher syndrome is a hereditary and progressive disease that causes deaf-blindness and is usually discovered around the time a child takes their drivers ed test. This is significantly traumatizing.</li> <li>Educational accommodations can be very helpful to young people diagnosed with diseases such as Usher Syndrome. They need to make psychological and social adjustments and prep for education as youth go blind.</li> <li>There are 18 staff members at DPI that support hearing/blind needs.</li> <li>Transcription programs are throughout the state that can help students in preparation for the future.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Heather from DPI gave a quick overview and will give a more detailed presentation at a future collaborative meeting.</li> <li>They are 10 years into PBIS project evaluating implementation into schools.</li> <li>Similar programs, like SEFL, out of Vanderbilt University are starting to appear</li> <li>The program is expanding implementation and using evaluation to continue good work and fidelity.</li> <li>When they added a PBIS regional Coordinator, there was a 53% increase in schools implementing program.</li> <li>The set practice is to make the entire school environment more pleasant.</li> <li>There are tools to use implementation inventory for schools to self report, and the average score is increasing.<!--</td--></li></ul>
<u>Minutes by Courtney Cormier</u> <u>Next Meeting 9/9/11</u> 9/9: Revisit current strategic priorities
9/23: Data sharing session (could include NCTOPPS); maybe MRS evaluation
10/28: possible: Multiple Response System evaluation (Nicole Lawrence & Holly McNeill)

## Work Group & Partner Updates

<ul> <li>Training and T/A, Martha Lowrance &amp; Mark O'Donnell</li> </ul>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Friday after NC Collaborative mtg. @ Duke
School-Based Behavioral Health Susan Robinson	4 <sup>th</sup> Friday after NC Collaborative mtg. @ Duke
• Youth in Transition Lana Dial & Trishana Jones	2 <sup>nd</sup> Wednesday from 2 - 4 PM @ NC Judicial Center