

# Annual Report to the Governor

November 2011



**By the Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
Council**

**&**

**Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance**

**Colorado Department of Public Safety**

**Division of Criminal Justice**

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## ***Message from the Director and Chair***

As the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) and the Chair of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (JJJPC), we are pleased to present the joint DCJ and JJJPC 2011 Juvenile Justice Annual Report. This Annual Report is a requirement of federal juvenile justice funding received by the DCJ from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and summarizes the juvenile justice-related activities of DCJ's Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance (OAJJA) and the JJJPC from July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011.



Jeanne M. Smith  
Director, Division of Criminal Justice  
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Bonnie Saltzman  
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# Mission Statements

***Colorado's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (JJJPC) provides statewide leadership and advocacy to improve the juvenile justice system, prevent delinquency, and ensure equal justice and accountability for all youth while maximizing community safety.***

***The mission of the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) is to improve the public safety of the community, the quality of services to crime victims, and the effectiveness of services to offenders. We accomplish this by analyzing policy, conducting criminal justice research, managing programs, and administering grants.***

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In 2010-11, the JJDC and DCJ awarded \$2.64 million in federal and state funding to 60 programs including:
  - \$690,317 to 16 programs in Formula Grant (Title II) federal funding to address juvenile justice priorities established by the JJDC including prevention of delinquency by addressing the needs of high risk juveniles in the areas of minority over representation, mental health, and substance abuse, as well as for the appropriate holding of juveniles, American Indian programming and juvenile justice system improvement.
  - \$833,131 to 22 programs in Juvenile Accountability Block Grant federal funding to develop and support programs that promote greater accountability among offenders and in the juvenile justice system. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which he or she will be made aware of and held responsible for offenses committed.
  - \$45,942 to 1 program in Title V federal funding to support delinquency prevention efforts initiated by a community-based planning process focused on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. These funds offer a funding incentive to communities who have engaged in multi-disciplinary assessments of risks and resources specific to their communities and have developed a comprehensive, collaborative 3-year plan to prevent delinquency. Title V funds can be used to fund the implementation of all or parts of a community's three year plan.
  - \$1.2 million to 20 programs in Juvenile Diversion state funding to support community-based programming to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system. These community-based alternatives concentrate on holding the youth accountable while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal and delinquent behavior.
  
- From July 2010 through June 2011, a total of 1,591 youth were served through 20 state-funded juvenile diversion programs located in 15 Judicial Districts across the state. Eight programs were located within District Attorneys' Offices, 2 were county based programs, 2 were municipal programs and 8 were community-based programs. Of the youth served, 64% were male, 56% White/Caucasian, 34% Hispanic/Latino, 2% Black/African American, 2% Native American, .8% Asian/Pacific Islander and 4% other. The most prevalent level of charge for which youth were referred was misdemeanors (62%), felonies (18.7%), petty offenses (9.4%), and municipal violations (2.8%). Crimes against persons was the leading type of charge (33.4%) followed by theft crimes (26%), property offenses (19%) and drug crimes (14.5%). A total of 667 youth exited a diversion program during the reporting period, with 82.9% being successful, 5.0% unsuccessfully terminating due to an arrest on a new offense, and 7.9% unsuccessfully terminating due to non-compliance with their diversion contract. A total of 10,949 community service hours were ordered of which 9,556 were completed by diversion program participants and \$49,051 in restitution collected.
  
- In March of 2010, DCJ published Colorado's Updated Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan Update developed by and for the JJDC. This plan which covers 2009-2011 includes a thorough analysis of Colorado's youth serving systems from prevention through re-entry. This information is then used by the Council to establish its priorities for funding. The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) identifies 35 program areas for states to focus local delinquency prevention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. In Colorado, the governor-appointed members of the JJDC are charged with deciding which of the areas to prioritize. These areas range in scope and focus; some identify administrative efforts (e.g., Planning and Administration) and others specify targeted populations (e.g., Children of Incarcerated Parents) or programmatic approaches (e.g., Diversion Programs).

- Colorado remains in compliance with the core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP). Colorado's annual Formula (Title II) Grant funding, which is dispersed throughout the state by the JJDP Council, is contingent upon the State's continued compliance with the JJDP. As of September 2009, compliance monitoring visits are made to 33% of facilities which hold juveniles in a secure setting to: 1) assess sight and sound separation between juveniles and adults, 2) confirm the facilities classification, and 3) collect data and verify that data for inclusion in the annual federal compliance monitoring report. Facilities that are classified as "non-secure" are also monitored at a rate of 33% a year to verify their non-secure classification. Colorado's process is held as a national model for compliance monitoring.
  
- In 2007, Colorado was selected to become one of four new Models for Change- Juvenile Justice/Mental Health Action Network states through a grant from the MacArthur Foundation. Colorado completed the three objectives it was funded to implement during the three years of funding. 1) Developing decision making protocols to strengthen the administration of the MAYSI-2; 2) Improving support for justice-involved youth with mental health issues; and 3) Implementing training and education for juvenile justice staff, key stakeholders, and families with the primary goal of achieving better outcomes for youth.

Accomplishments in 2011 under the MacArthur Project:

- Development of a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) for Schools & SRO's ToolKit, containing course curriculum, instructors guide, participant guide, as well as all training aids (films, Power Points, scenario guides) required to deliver the 24-hour Colorado POST approved course. In addition to developing the CORE ToolKit, this project also refined the current CIT for Schools & SROs to link CIT benefits to interventions in the school setting for law enforcement and school personnel (teachers, counselors, and administrators) as well as juvenile justice stakeholders (probation). This 24-hour CIT for Schools & SROs course incorporates scenario training methodology to further develop crisis intervention skills for participants, similar to the CIT CORE 40-hour course. Juvenile-focused training for law enforcement officers AND school personnel is particularly important given that schools are in a position to assist youth in crisis. The anticipated benefits of this course will allow schools to better identify mental illness/behavioral health issues earlier and refer to appropriate services, and become an integral partner in treatment. We believe this training will provide a method for schools to better recognize mental health problems among its student population, and contacting the mental health system, instead of the police, to appropriately respond and intervene. Strong linkages between the schools and the mental health system, as well as training and support for school staff on how to recognize the signs and symptoms of mental illness among youth, can help to divert these youth from the juvenile justice system, where appropriate.
  
- MAYSI-2 research and evaluation completed and individualized final Manuals and Summary Sheets that address and explain the rationale around using the MAYSI -2 and best practices for administering the screening tool from start to finish were developed. While an increasing number of Colorado Juvenile Justice Entities are using the MAYSI-2, there is an inconsistency in approach and practice that has reduced the effectiveness of this screening tool. The development of the MAYSI-2 Protocol Manual and Summary Sheets is intended to address this issue and create standardization and consistency across all Colorado Juvenile Justice Organizations utilizing the MAYSI-2.



- Participated with three other states in the adaptation of the Parent Empowerment Program (PEP) from a, child welfare to a juvenile justice curriculum. This curriculum is used to engage parents and systems to work more successfully together. Colorado successfully piloted the PEP curriculum with probation officers and parents in February 2011.
- Developed a MAYSI-2 Referral Protocol Template, which will be helpful not only to Juvenile Justice Organizations across Colorado but also to Juvenile Justice Systems in other states.
- The Juvenile-specific Cross-Systems Map, Action Plan and Report are being utilized by Denver Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Stakeholders to strengthen the interface between mental health and juvenile justice and improve outcomes for justice involved youth.
- Recognizing the need for inter-agency collaboration, planning and service provision, many JJDCPC members and DCJ/OAJJA staff are actively involved in various initiatives focusing on youth including the following:
  - The Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice's Juvenile (CCJJ) Task Force which is looking at three primary issues: Education, Assessment and Judicial.
  - The Interagency Advisory Committee (IAC) on Adult and Juvenile Correctional Treatment- Juvenile Screening and Assessment Subcommittee focusing on standardization of substance abuse treatment and assessment for juvenile and adult offenders.
- Senate Bill 94 State Advisory Board which serves in an advisory capacity to the Division of Youth Corrections in developing a detention continuum.
- Task Force for the Continuing Examination of the Treatment of Persons with Mental Illness who Are Involved in the Justice System (MIJS Task Force) - JJ/MH Subcommittee.
  - The focus of the subcommittee in 2010-11 was completing the content of the Family Advocacy Toolkit. This toolkit will provide family advocates and systems professionals with information regarding youth in the juvenile justice system experiencing mental health as well as co-occurring issues. The Toolkit incorporates many helpful tools including:
    - A guide to child, youth and family services in Colorado (including the public mental health system)
    - How to locate services for children, youth, and families in Colorado- Resource Guide
    - The role and function of family advocacy organizations in a system of care- theory from literature/research
    - Understanding child and adolescent mental health diagnoses and medications.
    - Therapeutic Approaches \*Best Practices\*

The content of the toolkit will be turned into a user friendly, searchable website in FY 2011.

- The Prevention Leadership Council (PLC), established as a result of the Prevention, Intervention, and Treatment Services for Children and Youth Act, (Colorado Revised

Statute § 25-20.5-101) to create a more unified, effective and efficient approach to the delivery of state and federally funded prevention, intervention and treatment services for children and youth in Colorado. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) is one of the five state agencies named in the legislation. The Department has designated two members of the DCJ/OAJJA as its representatives. As appointed members, OAJJA staff have been active members of the PLC, serving on the Core Team and assisting in the development of a uniform request for proposal template.

- The Collaborative Management Program (CMP)/HB 04-1451 State Steering Committee which advises the Department of Human Services on this initiative to allow for the voluntary development of collaborative management of multi-agency services provided to children and families by county departments of human/social services and other mandatory agencies.
- The legislatively established Restorative Justice (RJ) Council whose mission statement reads: "The State Restorative Justice Council advances restorative justice principles and promotes restorative justice throughout Colorado by providing a gateway to information, networking, and support." Plans are currently underway to host a 2012 Restorative Justice Statewide Conference, the first such conference in many years.
- The Colorado Children and Youth Information Sharing (CCYIS) Initiative whose main purpose is to structure policy and procedures for efficient, appropriate and timely sharing of accurate information between children and youth serving agencies at the state and local levels to improve services and outcomes of children, youth and families involved in services. DCJ was recently awarded an 18 month grant award of \$499,666 from the Bureau of Justice Assistance/U.S. Department of Justice to formalize procedures, standardize information sharing privacy and confidentiality protocols and implement specific children, at-risk youth and juvenile justice information exchanges within the next 18 months. The funds are assisting in testing agreed upon privacy protocols for the protection of sensitive data and developing replicable processes for implementation in other states.
- Efforts to address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) in the Juvenile Justice System
  - Each state must address the disproportionate contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system annually to be found in compliance by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Colorado is in compliance for 2012. In addition this year to address the disproportionate rate of contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system a case study of the arrest decision point in the 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District was completed. The study will be used to inform the 18<sup>th</sup> Judicial District of areas where intervention strategies would be more successful based on data. The state also held four Coalition for Minority Youth Equality (CMYE) meetings. The CMYE is a statewide coalition which serves to have community input in the state's work to address DMC and to provide a venue where communities addressing the issue are supported. In addition on-site technical assistance was provided to four communities actively addressing the issue locally.
  - Presentations were made at the Cross Systems Round Table, a collaboration between Education, Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice, at two college classes and at the Juvenile Justice Task Force of the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice.

## THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

Established in 1974 and most recently reauthorized in 2002, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) embodies a partnership between the U.S. federal government and the states and territories to protect children and youth in the juvenile and criminal justice system, adequately address delinquent behaviors and improve community safety by preventing juvenile crime and delinquency.

### **In short, the JJDP provides for:**

- A U.S. National juvenile justice planning and advisory system in all states, territories and the District of Columbia;
- Federal funding for delinquency prevention and improvements in state and local juvenile justice programs; and
- Operation of a federal agency—the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) - dedicated to training, technical assistance, model programs, and research and evaluation to support state and local efforts.

Under the JJDP, each state must establish a State Advisory Group on Juvenile Justice (SAG), submit a Three-Year State Plan for carrying out the purposes of the Act, and implement the Act's Core Requirements/Protections at the state and local level.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act's goals are to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system, by ensuring appropriate sanctions and services, due process, proper treatment and safe confinement for juveniles who are involved in the juvenile justice system. The core requirements of the Act are:

- **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)** Juveniles charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, or such non-offenders as dependent and neglected children, shall not be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities. These offenders include, but are not limited to truants, runaways, or minors in possession of alcohol. Violations occur when accused status offenders are held in secure juvenile detention centers for more than 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays; and, when adjudicated status offenders are held for any length of time either in these facilities or any adult jail or municipal lockup.
- **Sight and Sound Separation of Juvenile and Adult Offenders (Separation)** During the temporary period that a juvenile may be held in an adult jail or lockup, no sight or sound contact between the juvenile and adult inmates or trustees is permitted.
- **Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups (Jail Removal)** Juveniles accused of committing a delinquent act may be held in temporary custody, not to exceed 6 hours, at an adult jail or lockup for the purpose of processing. Reports from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention show that juveniles held with adults for any period of time can easily be victimized, may be easily overwhelmed by a lock-up and may become suicidal; adult facilities have neither the staff, programs nor training to best manage juveniles; and, jail or secure lockup do not provide a deterrent.
- **Addressing the Over Representation of Minorities in the Juvenile Justice System** States are required to put forth efforts to reduce the disproportionate number of youth of color and other minorities who are detained or confined in secure facilities, or who have contact with any decision point of the juvenile justice system.

## THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COUNCIL

The Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Council serves as the state advisory group (SAG) as defined in Title II of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP Act) of 2002. The Governor appoints the JJDP Council. Its members represent the broad scope of the juvenile justice system including government, community-based organizations, schools, and youth.

Colorado has actively participated in the JJDP Act since 1984. Through early comprehensive efforts, the JJDP Council and DCJ have brought the state into compliance with the core requirements of the Act: the removal of status offenders and non-offenders from secure juvenile detention and correctional facilities, separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups, continued monitoring for compliance with these requirements, and development and implementation of a comprehensive plan to address the disproportionate representation of minority youth at all decision points of the juvenile justice system, including those confined in secure facilities.

Through 1994, the JJDP Council allocated grant funds primarily to meet the first three requirements related to the appropriate holding of juveniles. The JJDP Council remains dedicated to a continued comprehensive compliance monitoring system and provides support to local law enforcement to maintain the safe and appropriate holding of juveniles. The JJDP Council and DCJ also owe the continued success in compliance to support and assistance from law enforcement, the Division of Youth Corrections, judges, probation officers, community-based youth-serving agencies, the legislature, the Governor, and many others. Because of this success, formula grant funds are available for more wide-reaching efforts and the state maintains eligibility for additional funds through the JJDP Act Title V Delinquency Prevention Program.

The disproportionate contact of minority youth at all decision points of the juvenile justice system became a concern of the Council prior to its formal addition as a core requirement of the JJDP Act, and it continues to be a priority program area for formula grant funds. It is a core system improvement effort because it works toward fair and equitable treatment of all youth.

One of the responsibilities of the JJDP Council in conjunction with the DCJ is to regularly undertake an analysis of the "state of the state" of delinquency prevention and intervention programs and policies. This analysis serves as the basis of the development of a three-year comprehensive state plan for the improvement of the juvenile justice system and prevention of juvenile delinquency as required by the JJDP Act. The purpose of this plan is to coordinate, develop, implement, monitor, and evaluate state and local efforts to improve outcomes for troubled youth through addressing pressing issues, gaps in services, and funding reductions that threaten the progress that has been made in the areas of delinquency prevention and intervention. Collaboration and coordination with other state and local juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts are keys to this plan. The flexibility of the funds allocated under the plan and the technical assistance available to the state through the plan, enable the JJDP Council and DCJ to address the gaps identified through input from the many players in the system including rural communities and the Native American tribal communities.

In preparation for development of the 2009-2011 Three Year Plan, the JJDP Council and staff conducted extensive research regarding the program areas that could be prioritized for funding. This research included national, state and local data collection, review and analysis, literature reviews for causes and correlates for the problems identified as well as for information regarding best practices and evidence-based programming to address the problems identified. This work then resulted in confirmation of the following juvenile justice areas as the Council's priorities.

## JJDP COUNCIL PRIORITY AREAS 2009-2011

### **Over Representation of Minority Youth in the Juvenile Justice System**

Colorado has been addressing minority over-representation (also called disproportionate minority contact or DMC) for the last 14 years. Nevertheless, minority over representation still exists in many of the juvenile justice decision-points (arrest, detention, commitment). The JJDP Council continues to advocate for minority youth and families by monitoring legislation that may affect them and championing equal access to services by all youth. They also continue funding programs and interventions that are based on proven effective strategies and which address multiple contributing factors of over representation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

**Goal: Prevention of delinquency by addressing contributing factors that may lead minority youth to enter the juvenile justice system.**

### **Mental Health and Juvenile Justice**

A growing crisis in Colorado and across the country has been the influx of youth with serious mental illnesses and emotional disorders entering the juvenile justice system. A growing need for families with youth in crisis is access to services to help them cope with the youth within the home environment or, if necessary, within a community-based non-secure treatment setting. Earlier identification of mental health, substance abuse and co-occurring disorders has the potential to address youth needs before delinquent behavior presents itself. Services to determine this early need and to provide adequate treatment of mental health and other presenting needs are not available in all parts of Colorado. Youth who are not Medicaid eligible or those who do not have the adequate health insurance are often unable to access quality mental health services.

In Colorado, six out of ten people receiving mental health services receive them outside of the mental health services programs in such systems as Corrections and Human Services/Social Services. For example, in FY 2006 43% of youth receiving mental health treatment were referred by the justice system. Further, Colorado spends just over \$64 dollars per capita on publicly funded mental health care, which is 21% below the national average. Due to a lack of appropriated resources in FY 2006, 17,300 individuals with serious mental illness did not receive treatment. *Colorado HJR 07-1050 Behavioral Health Task Force Report, McHugh, D., Lynn, J., Portman-Marsh, N., Kahn, R., 2008. Denver, CO: Colorado State Leg*

In the last several years Colorado has witnessed significant changes and improvements in the delivery of services to children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbance. Further, a system of care approach based on the work of Stroul and Friedman, 1986, has been implemented. Despite this the percent of males committed to the Division of Youth Corrections assessed as having "High-Moderate to Severe" mental health needs increased from 20.8% in 2006-07 to 21.3% in FY 2007-08. The percent of females committed to DYC assessed as having "High-Moderate to Severe" mental health needs decreased from 29.5% in FY 2006-07 to 25.0% in FY 2007-08. Conversely the females assessed with "Low Moderate/None to Slight" mental health needs increased from 70.5% in FY 2006-07 to 75.0% in FY 2007-08.

Concerns about the lack of mental health services for children and youth were confirmed in a survey, conducted by the Division of Criminal Justice on behalf of the JJDP Council, to solicit input from individuals across Colorado regarding the needs, issues and most critical areas on which to focus resources. The survey was designed to collect honest feedback on the importance of the 35 different Formula Grant program areas from a broad range of community members, juvenile justice and other systems' professionals. After two weeks of data collection, 357 responses were submitted. In this survey, respondents were asked which of the four approaches (prevention, early intervention, intervention, and aftercare) to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system were preferred. Respondents favored early intervention and prevention efforts, and furthermore mental health was one of the highest rated program areas across all four approach areas and was the most frequently selected area for funding.

**Goal:** Prevention of delinquency by addressing the needs of juveniles with mental health issues to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system and, when possible, fully engaging the youth and family in planning and monitoring mental health services and supports.

### **Appropriate Holding of Juveniles through Comprehensive Compliance Monitoring**

Colorado has emphasized and supported compliance monitoring since 1987. In 1988, a system improvement component was added to the compliance monitoring job responsibilities to enhance the effort of reaching and maintaining compliance by providing education, training, technical assistance and on-site support to the law enforcement and juvenile justice system personnel. Despite this vigilance, from 2004 to 2008, Colorado more than tripled the number of violations for deinstitutionalization of status offenders (42 to 146) and experienced a 61% rise in the number of delinquents held in adult jails or lockups over six hours (8 to 13). Legislation regarding the holding of juveniles in compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act was passed during Colorado's 2006 legislative session which is of great assistance in maintaining compliance which must be supported through the system improvement efforts of the compliance monitor as listed above.

**Goal:** Maintain compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders, Separation of Juveniles from Adult Inmates and the Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups.

### **American Indian Programming**

There are two American Indian Tribes whose territorial boundaries lie within the southwest corner of the state: the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe. Both tribes are working closely with Colorado's Compliance Monitor to appropriately hold juvenile offenders and to improve their tribal juvenile justice systems. Because American Indian youth are often held in distant federal facilities, the tribes are anxious to develop alternative programs in their communities. Although the Native American juvenile population that is non-reservation based is estimated at .91% of the juvenile population, American Indian boys represent 1.6% of the NYC committed population (down from 2.4% in the previous year) and girls represent 1% of the committed population. Colorado's Native American juvenile population that is non-reservation based continues to need culturally appropriate services.

**Goal:** To support juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programming with the American Indian Tribes and expand our support to the non-reservation based Native American population in Colorado.

### **Substance Abuse**

Reducing the social and economic consequences of untreated substance use disorders requires a planned investment in evidence-based prevention, intervention, and treatment. Although funding to Colorado's Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) - Substance Abuse Services has not decreased as dramatically as most of the state and federal juvenile programs, their ability to serve youth is still affected as substance abuse treatment providers receive funding from multiple sources, many of which were simultaneously reduced. With decreased services and resources available for youth, including lack of available interventions prior to a youth being placed, lack of intervention when a youth is returned to a community and staff layoffs, substance abuse treatment and recovery services for youth in Colorado continue to struggle meeting the needs of these youth and their families.

By applying the 13.4% national estimate to the 543,413 adolescents in Colorado, it can be estimated that there are about 72,817 adolescents currently using drugs. In fiscal year 2010-2011, 2,504 youth were discharged from treatment, which means 70,313 youth under the age of 18 are still in-need of some level of substance

abuse intervention or treatment. Overall, many youth are still at an experimental stage where the risks are primarily overdose or accident related, however, a substantial number are further down the path to abuse and dependency, and are not receiving any intervention or treatment. Currently there are approximately 350 treatment providers in Colorado licensed to serve adolescents however 20 counties in Colorado continue to lack even a single program licensed to treat minors and 22 counties have only one provider for the entire county, which is licensed to provide adult services.

DBH is committed to encouraging existing programs in the rural communities that currently serve adults, to expand their services to include adolescents as well as explore the establishment of new adolescent programs in the rural communities that currently have no services.

Currently there are 17 mental health centers that provide both mental health and substance abuse services; however, only 10 of the centers are licensed to treat adolescents. Co-Occurring disorders are present in 50-60% of youth being served, with the majority of these youth being serviced by multiple systems which indicates a greater need for collaboration with other Division s and Departments.

The number of youth with unmet substance abuse treatment needs is troubling when looking at potential ramifications to the juvenile justice system. Of the youth committed to the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) in FY 2009/2010 72.8% of the females and 66.1% of the males were assessed as in need of treatment level services. Many of these youth have documented substance abuse disorders that had they been properly treated within reasonable time frames, may have prevented involvement with the Division of Youth Corrections. Studies show drug treatment reduces drug use by 40 to 60% and significantly decreases criminal activity during and after treatment. Although substance abuse treatment can significantly reduce further penetration into the juvenile justice system; recent reductions in these services will likely increase the need for more costly programs in future years. Research continues to demonstrate that prevention works, treatment is effective and people recover.

Similarly to mental health, concerns about the lack of substance abuse services for children and youth were confirmed in a survey, conducted by the Division of Criminal Justice on behalf of the JJDP Council, to solicit input from individuals across Colorado regarding the needs, issues and most critical areas on which to focus resources. The survey was designed to collect honest feedback on the importance of the 34 different Formula Grant program areas from a broad range of community members, juvenile justice and other systems' professionals. After two weeks of data collection, 357 responses were submitted. In this survey, respondents were asked which of the four approaches (of prevention, early intervention, intervention, and aftercare) to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system were preferred. Respondents favored early intervention and prevention efforts, and furthermore substance abuse was one of the highest rated program areas across all four approach areas.

**Goal: Prevention of delinquency by addressing youth's substance use and abusing behaviors to prevent them from entering the juvenile justice system.**

### **Juvenile Justice System Improvement**

The Colorado Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Council (Council) again reaffirms its commitment to providing leadership to the state in addressing juvenile justice issues. As Colorado's juvenile justice data was reviewed, the Council committed to addressing those issues which bring youth into the system and to support appropriate treatment for these youth. In order to best meet these challenges, the Council must rely on quality data analysis by the state and local agencies planning programs. The Council proposes support for programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system wide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition, detention to corrections, etc.).

Additionally, as Colorado has struggled with budget deficits for several years resulting in cuts to vital services at all levels from prevention through intervention, many systems appear to be stretched to maximum capacity forcing interagency dialogue about the state's ability to meet its youth's needs. There are several initiatives

currently in process that can serve to improve the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention system. It is vitally important that systems participating in these initiatives remain committed to discussing practical solutions such as cost sharing but remain cautious and observant that cost shifting, forcing youth into other systems for fiscal reasons, does not occur. For this reason Council also commits to being active in the various initiatives, offering support when it can further the work of meeting the needs of Colorado youth and their families.

Council also recognized that because of the budget cuts suffered over the years, programs struggle to continue with service provision and often do not have the resources to produce quality evaluations. Council is therefore also committed to financially assisting programs in receiving the evaluation necessary to be deemed a promising or best practice. Finally, because transfer of knowledge and dissemination of information is vitally important to improving Colorado's juvenile justice and delinquency prevention systems, the Council is also committed to financially supporting state-wide training and conferences bringing together experts in the various fields with those who are providing the services.

Recognizing the importance of youth involvement in any system improvement efforts and therefore the need to encourage positive youth development activities for youth, the JJDP Council has set aside a portion of its system improvement funds for youth members of the Council to administer. The goal of these funds is to support the implementation of community activities that are identified planned, developed, and implemented by Youth Boards in order to encourage and support the development of youth leadership.

**Goal: Support programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a system-wide basis.**



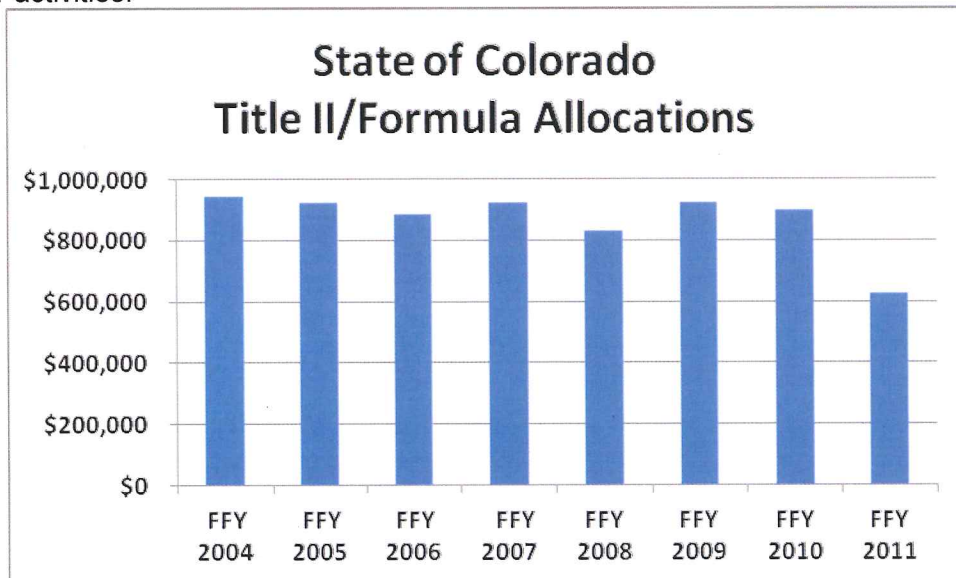
# **FUNDING OVERVIEWS**

## FORMULA GRANT (TITLE II)

Beginning in 1975, the Formula Grants Program (Title II) was the original source of funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to states. The Formula Grant Program supports state and local delinquency prevention and intervention efforts and juvenile justice system improvements. This program provides funds directly to states, territories and the District of Columbia to help them implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of jurisdictional needs.

Formula Grant funds can be used to fund programs to help states remain in compliance with the core requirements (Sight and Sound Separation, Jail Removal, Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and Disproportionate Minority Contact), American Indian issues, a variety of prevention programs, planning and administration, and the State Advisory Group allocation.

In Colorado, the Formula Grant (Title II) provides dollars to communities to assist in local efforts designed to enhance or respond to a variety of juvenile justice and delinquency issues. Dollars have been used to reduce the number of minority youths represented in secure facilities, to develop effective programs for female juvenile offenders, to address mental health treatment needs, and to conduct juvenile justice and delinquency prevention related research for example. The moneys are used for program development, policy design, services and other activities.



**Colorado's Formula (Title II) Allocation  
FFY 2004-2011**

FFY 2004	FFY 2005	FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011
\$944,000	\$921,000	\$885,843	\$924,000	\$831,000	\$924,000	\$898,000	\$676,688

### COLORADO FORMULA (TITLE II) GRANT 2009-2011 PRIORITIES

Appropriate Holding of Juveniles through Comprehensive Compliance Monitoring  
Native American Programming  
Juvenile Justice System Improvement

Prevention of delinquency by addressing the needs of high risk youth in the areas of:  
Disproportionate Minority Contact, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Services

**Formula Grant Awards  
October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012**

**SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health</u></b>
Budget:	\$50,000
Description:	Family Agency Collaboration (FAC) Advocacy in Partnership with Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health-CO Chapter (FFCMH-CO) continues to address the Disparity in the Juvenile Justice System of Over-Representation of Minority Children/Youth with Mental Health Disorders by providing early identification and intervention for Denver children and youth of color with mental health disturbance and serious emotional disorders. The program uses a High Fidelity Wrap-Around Process with individual service plan (ISP) and includes the youth's sibling and families who are at risk but not currently involved in the justice system.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Denver Department of Human Services</u></b>
Budget:	\$50,000
Description:	This project consists of a two-phased, sequential, mixed-methods study that will explore the differences in experience of children of different racial and ethnic groups who are involved in a dependency and neglect and/or delinquency action in Denver county. The results of the study will contribute to the understanding of the causes and contributing factors involved in minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>The Conflict Center</u></b>
Budget:	\$4,990
Description:	This project will support the development of a youth team at West High School that will be dedicated to preventing teen dating violence through education and awareness activities, including providing support for the social norming project currently being conducted by The Conflict Center and Project PAVE. The West High School Youth Team will be modeled after the highly successful East High School Angels Against Abuse.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Metropolitan State College of Denver</u></b>
Budget:	\$4,990
Description:	As a youth-led team project, Metro State's Journey Through Our Heritage program partners undergraduate students with students from local high schools in targeted, low income Denver metro neighborhoods. It is designed to reduce negative behavior patterns in high-risk student populations by providing positive, evidence-based peer-mentoring, educational programming and culturally relevant team-building activities in a year long program that enhances current public school curriculum in the areas of African/African American, Native American, Chicana/o, Mexicana/o, Mexican-American, and Latino/a studies. The overarching goal of the program is to imbue disenfranchised students with a sense of pride in themselves and their own cultures by fostering a sense of personal connectedness to other individuals and to the community in general.

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>City and County of Denver, Safe City Office</u></b>
Budget:	\$50,000
Description:	The Promoting Academics and Character Education Program (PACE) is a partnership between Safe City Office (SCO), Catholic Charities and Denver Public Schools (DPS). The goal of the program is to provide an alternative placement to out of school suspension while providing the student with life skills education aimed at preventing future disciplinary incidents and successful reintegration back into a traditional education program. PACE serves primarily minority, at-risk DPS middle school students who are: 1) removed from the school to receive specialized intervention in lieu of suspension; 2) on extended suspension (15 days) from school; or 3) facing school expulsion. PACE has two locations and bus tokens are available to participating students. The program is free of charge and information regarding youth-centered activities and services is available to all students/families.

#### **FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Mission Possible</u></b>
Budget:	\$50,000
Description:	This project is designed to reduce the number of minority youth who become involved in the juvenile justice system. The target population is minority youth at-risk of juvenile justice involvement, but for whom a delinquency petition has not been filed in a juvenile court. They will work closely with community schools, using the evidence based wraparound model.

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Women's Resource Agency, Inc.</u></b>
Budget:	\$50,000
Description:	InterCept is a gender-specific, strengths-based prevention program, similar to the research-based Girls Circle Program, designed to empower young women to develop the skills and courage to make healthy life choices. The main goal of the InterCept program is to assist severely high-risk adolescent girls to understand the importance of abstaining from drugs, alcohol, and early sexual activity in an effort to reduce or prevent delinquent behavior. In turn, the young women understand the importance of graduating from high school, developing positive life skills, and community connectedness. The program is designed to increase protective factors in the lives of girls at risk for delinquency.

#### **FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Eagle River Youth Coalition</u></b>
Budget:	\$4,990
Description:	The purpose of this project is to continue providing education, awareness, and assistance for youth in Eagle County through the Youth Leaders Council (YLC). This Council focuses on leadership development and provides the forum for students to conduct and implement service-learning projects in the community. The Eagle River Youth Coalition's YLC will plan at least 3 projects in the community based on interest and will coordinate and implement a community wide Youth Summit. Since YLC is truly youth led, council members will select their areas of interests at the fall retreat and will plan and implement service projects based on their interests.

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Full Circle of Lake County, Inc</u></b>
Budget:	\$50,000
Description:	The Full Circle Minority Youth Development project will target Hispanic students in 7th-9th grade exhibiting at-risk behavior. Resiliency skills will be increased through evidence based after-school programming and through Girls' Circle. Disproportionate Minority Contact and Substance Abuse Prevention services are the two program areas impacted.

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Southern Ute Indian Tribe</u></b>
Budget:	\$25,000
Description:	This project will provide trauma treatments and non-violent life skills training to youth who are court-ordered or high risk and referred by a school counselor. Co-occurring conditions include substance-involvement, substance-abuse, trauma exposure, and acts of community or school-based violence or threats of violence. Services are delivered in court and school facilities.

**EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Town of Estes Park, Police Department</u></b>
Budget:	\$16,385
Description:	Within the Community Group Conference process, the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument-2 will be used to identify and remediate juvenile mental health needs or behavioral problems through referrals to local mental health providers for in depth assessments and up to three follow up sessions thereby enhancing the potential for success with the Estes Valley Restorative Justice Partnership.

**TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Chaffee County, Health &amp; Human Services</u></b>
Budget:	\$50,000
Description:	Chaffee Youth @ Crossroads (Y@C) proposes to reduce "Early Initiation of Problem Behavior" (substance abuse and co-occurring disorders) in a population of 25 high risk or indicated youth through expanding its Chaffee Reconnecting Youth Project (RYP) to Buena Vista and Salida High Schools. Reconnecting Youth is an evidenced-based school curriculum designed to reduce substance abuse and co-occurring disorders in an indicated high school population at risk of school dropout, through a semester-long daily prevention education class, plus alternative activities including community service that "reconnect" youth to school, community, positive peers and adults.

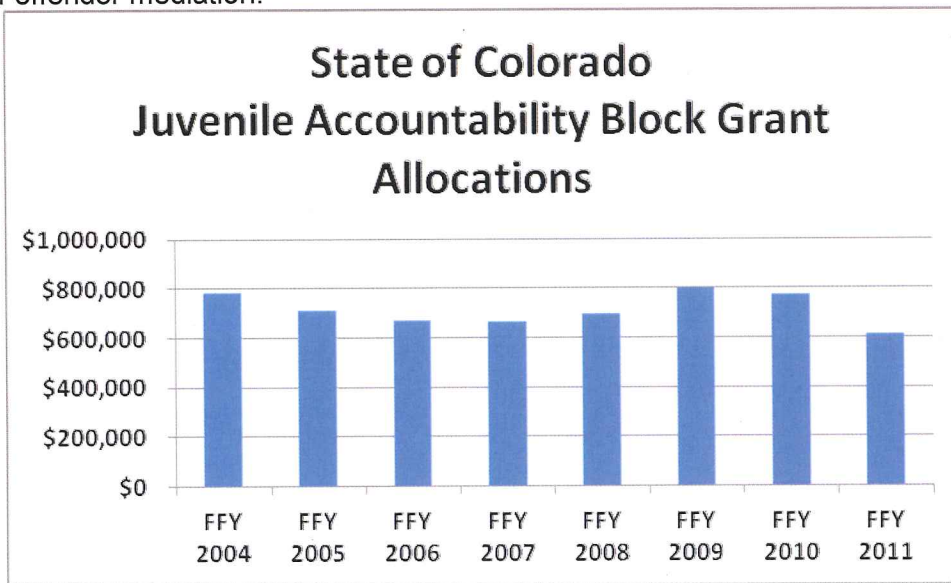
	<b>STATEWIDE</b>
<b>Agency:</b>	<b>OMNI Institute</b>
<b>Award:</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Description:</b>	OMNI will maintain and modify the ETO data management system to house intake/exit data from current state-funded juvenile diversion programs, and analyze the resulting data, as well as available recidivism data from DCJ, to document grantee-level programming, services, and completion rates; and recidivism rates among diversion participants. Additionally, this grant will support the grantee-level analysis of pre-post survey data which will begin collection in August 2011 for the statewide evaluation. This work will culminate in increased utility of the ETO data management system for grantees, and in provision of individual grantee-level reports that importantly supplement aggregate analyses of diversion data, and provide valuable information to grantees and DCJ regarding populations served, services provided, recidivism rates, and changes in short-term outcomes for youth by program.
<b>Agency:</b>	<b>OMNI Institute</b>
<b>Award:</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>
<b>Description:</b>	OMNI will continue process and outcome data entry, analysis, and reporting for seven (7) Formula grantees via the use of intake/exit forms and pre-post surveys completed by staff and youth, respectively. OMNI will provide agency-level monthly demographic reports to assist grantees in regular monitoring and reporting to DCJ. The ongoing data collection effort will culminate in year-end agency-level and aggregate results provided by OMNI approximately two months after the final data deadline. These reports provide information on the demographics and background of youth served, programming and services received, and changes in targeted outcomes from pre to post. For Year 3, the structure and content of agency- and aggregate level reports will be further refined, in consultation with DCJ, to ensure clarity, usefulness, and responsiveness to JJDP Council areas of inquiry.
<b>Agency:</b>	<b>OMNI Institute</b>
<b>Award:</b>	<b>\$99,981</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The overarching aim of this project is to evaluate the statewide juvenile diversion program in order to enable providers and the state to make more informed decisions and improve their provision of services. The evaluation activities proposed are designed to yield significant improvements in: assessment and referral of youth to needed services; evaluation capacity of grantees; and amount and utility of data and findings available to assess program quality, program outcomes, and statewide impact on juvenile crime and recidivism.

## JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM (JABG)

The purpose of the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) is to provide States and units of local government with funds to develop programs to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system.

The underlying premise of juvenile accountability programming is that young people who violate the law should be held accountable for their offenses through the swift, consistent application of sanctions that are proportionate to the offenses—both as a matter of basic justice and as a way to combat delinquency and improve the quality of life in the nation’s communities. The program’s goal is to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based initiatives focused on both the offender and the juvenile justice system.

For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which he or she will be made aware of and held responsible for offenses committed. Such accountability is best achieved through a system of graduated sanctions that are imposed according to the nature and severity of the offense, moving from limited interventions to more restrictive actions if the juvenile offender continues delinquent activities. The juvenile justice system must increase its capacity to develop youth competence, to efficiently track juveniles through the system, and to provide enhanced options such as restitution, community service, and victim-offender mediation.



**Colorado’s JABG Allocations  
FFY 2004-2011**

FFY 2004	FFY 2005	FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011
\$783,700	\$711,700	\$670,900	\$665,900	\$697,000	\$799,600	\$774,000	\$611,126

**JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT (JABG) AWARDS  
OCTOBER 1, 2011 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2012**

<b>FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u>Jefferson County, Juvenile Assessment Center</u>
Award:	<b>\$38,486</b>
Description:	The Jefferson County Juvenile Assessment Center offers case management supervision for low-level offenders referred to the program by the District Attorney's Office. The sixty day program was developed to decrease the number of juvenile filings at the district/county court level. This program includes an assessment of needs, community referrals, monitoring of recommended services, school attendance and behaviors, work crew and community service hours, essays, and additional sanctions deemed appropriate by the case manager.
<b>SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u>Denver Juvenile Probation Department</u>
Award:	<b>\$219,538</b>
Description:	The JABG Denver Juvenile Offender Probation Program was designed to address serious youth crime which would typically result in direct filings with the Denver District Court, or commitment to NYC. The program addresses problems through a comprehensive approach that places equal emphasis on offender competence, victims, and community safety by providing intensive probation supervision, utilization of COPE and Community Reinforcement Family Training (CRAFT) and Evidence-Based Programs (EBP), culturally and developmentally specific pro-social activities, as well as engagement of multi-disciplinary stakeholders.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<u>City and County of Denver, Department of Safety</u>
Award:	<b>\$15,960</b>
Description:	RESTORE is a Restorative Justice diversion program for first-time juvenile shoplifters. The programs purpose is for youth to increase their awareness of how shoplifting hurts their community, themselves, and their family, and to hold them accountable for their actions so they will avoid future incidents of crime and violence. After hearing a presentation from those impacted by shoplifting, the youth create a contract in restorative small groups for ways to repair the harm; follow-up monitors contract completion.



	<b>SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>City of Durango, Police Department</u></b>
Award:	<b>\$9,575</b>
Description:	The Work It Out Program works with youth who have committed a lower level offense (i.e., Petit Offense/Municipal Code) and is geared toward lessening the burden of the court system by imposing alternative consequences on the youth and promoting positive youth development. Youth are referred to the program in lieu of having charges filed against them, avoiding the Court process and a permanent criminal record. This saves tax payer dollars and does not label the child 'a delinquent'.
	<b>EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Larimer County, Health and Human Services</u></b>
Award:	<b>\$27,348</b>
Description:	JABG contributes funding that supports Intake Specialist staff at the 8th Judicial District's juvenile assessment center, The Hub. This staff position provides round-the-clock screening and assessment services for youth brought to The Hub, most typically by law enforcement officers. These initial assessments lead to appropriate referrals to local resources, which are based on individual needs.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Town of Estes Park, Police Department</u></b>
Award:	<b>\$11,980</b>
Description:	Juvenile offenders who have committed petty, misdemeanor, or status offenses, who live in Estes Valley or commit crimes in the Estes Valley, are eligible for this Community Group Conference model. It is an accountability model that brings together victim, offender, and community to identify the harm resulting from the crime and to design a system of repair that will satisfy the victim and community, encouraging better decisions in the future, and alleviating adjudication for low level offenses.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>City of Fort Collins, Police Services</u></b> Restorative Justice Services
Award:	<b>\$30,000</b>
Description:	Restorative Justice Services will provide restorative justice conferencing as an option for youth who have committed a chargeable offense in this community. Based on the philosophy of restorative justice, the program will include victims and/or victim representatives and community members in the process and will hold the young offender accountable for the harm caused by the crime.

	<b>TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Pueblo County</u></b> Restorative Justice and Municipal Probation
Award:	<b>\$18,233</b>
Description:	JABG funds will be used to continue the work of the District Attorney's Restorative Justice program and the City of Pueblo's Municipal Probation program, both focusing on juvenile offenders. The two programs offer graduated sanctions for juveniles, utilizing community accountability, programs and classes, and community service to teach juveniles the consequences of their choices. The intent of both programs is to prevent juveniles from entering the criminal justice system any further, and to reduce the probability of re-offending.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>District Attorney's Office, 10th Judicial District</u></b> Take Charge Gang Prevention Program
Award:	<b>\$15,552</b>
Description:	Take Charge is a positive program that brings intensive care management, cognitive training, academic help and community involvement to youthful offenders at high risk for joining gangs. The program takes a positive approach, encouraging self esteem and teaching coping skills while providing individualized programs to address the needs for each youth. The goal is to provide enough positive contacts so the youth no longer feels the need for gang involvement and does not re-offend.
	<b>ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>District Attorney's Office, 11th Judicial District</u></b> Mediation Diversion Services
Award:	<b>\$21,913</b>
Description:	This program will provide Juvenile Diversion Program services out of the Office of the District Attorney in the 11th Judicial District through the use of a mental health screening tool, life skills groups and Restorative Justice victim/offender. Low-level offenders between the ages of 10-17 years old will be provided with opportunities to participate in restorative justice and youth activities through victim/offender mediation; participate in life skills programming; as well as be effectively screened using the MAYSI screening tool.
	<b>TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Town of La Jara</u></b> Accountability-Based Restorative Programs
Award:	<b>\$20,000</b>
Description:	This program will offer a range of accountability-based restorative options for youth-in-conflict, who are involved in the justice system. These include: victim-offender dialogue; restorative discipline conferences, truancy mediation and bullying interventions for school and delinquencies; teen-to-teen harassment mediation (where mutual charges and accountability are indicated); parent-teen conferences, Wrap-Around Conferences, and Girls Circle.

	<b>SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Adams County</u></b> Community Enforcement Plan to Reduce Juvenile Crime
Award:	<b>\$51,066</b>
Description:	These funds will be used to maintain a juvenile assessment and resource center that provides a collaborative, multi-agency, single entry for youth involved in or at risk of becoming involved in juvenile justice in an effort to provide early intervention services to reduce the youth's contact with law enforcement or social services. An evidence-based assessment tool is used to determine the level of care and types of services the youth and family would benefit from. The JAC also completes detention screens and provides case management to schools.
	<b>EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Douglas County</u></b> 18th Judicial District Juvenile Assessment Center
Award:	<b>\$48,005</b>
Description:	These funds will be used to provide a coordinated, multi-agency, single entry site, which will contribute to the safety of youth and families. This will be a centralized juvenile justice processing facility for detained juveniles where staff complete booking, photographing, fingerprinting, detention screening, petition-filing intervention, comprehensive assessments, recommendations to courts and referrals for services.
	<b>NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Weld County, Sheriff's Department</u></b> Weld County Juvenile Accountability
Award:	<b>\$23,640</b>
Description:	These funds support behavioral health services, which will be provided to juveniles in Weld County through multiple agencies. North Range Behavioral Health will deliver a continuum of mental health and substance use disorder services to both detained youth from Weld County at Platte Valley Youth Services Center and non-detained youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Services to be provided will include risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders, crisis intervention, mental health and substance use disorder treatment, and referrals to ongoing behavioral health care services as needed. Partners in this collaboration include North Range Behavioral Health (including partners formally identified as Island Grove Regional Treatment Center), Senate Bill 94 of the 19th Judicial District, and Youth and Family Connections (formerly known as the Juvenile Assessment Center).

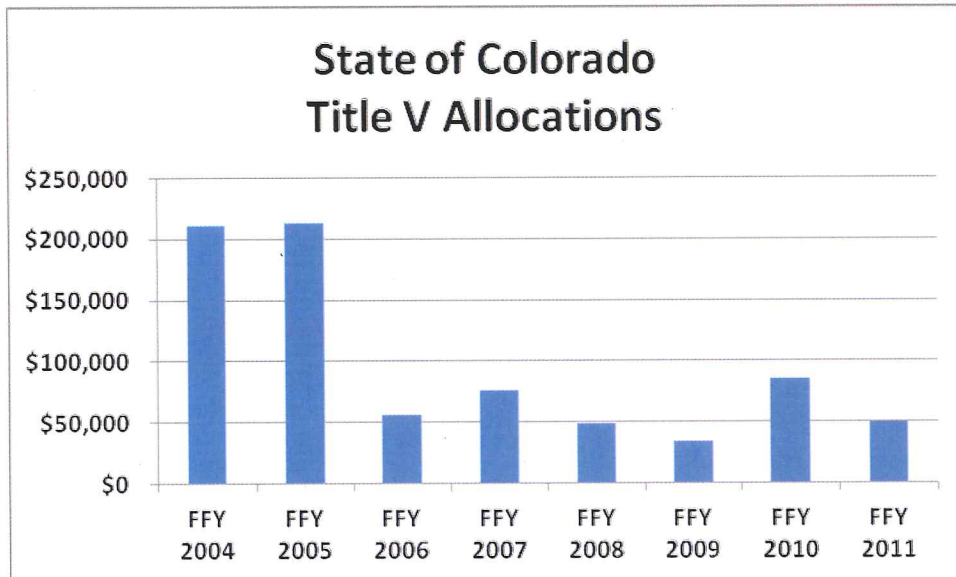
	<b>TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Boulder County Community Services</u></b> Minority Family Advocate
Award:	<b>\$17,349</b>
Description:	The Minority Family Advocate Project will assist minority families in navigating the juvenile justice system more effectively at critical court and non-court points of contact by bridging language and cultural gaps between families and court system personnel. The advocate will improve parents' understanding of court requirements to decrease the number of youth who fail to comply with the conditions of their court sentence. Adding this bilingual advocacy component will also increase the number of minority youth who are able to access less intensive community-based intervention programs.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Boulder County, Department of Housing and Human Services</u></b> REACH School Liaison Program
Award:	<b>\$27,500</b>
Description:	School attachment and school performance are critical measures of a youth's assets in developing resiliency and promoting recovery. Youth that have committed sexual offenses are frequently marginalized due to required supervision and safety contract issues that may limit their mobility and access to pro-social community activities. The opportunity to improve the school experience for youth, promote school-community safety, reduce the fears of professionals working with youth and reduce the likelihood of re-offense are goals of the REACH/School Liaison Program.
	<b>TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Mesa County, Criminal Justice Services</u></b> Restorative Justice - County and Municipal Courts
Award:	<b>\$11,994</b>
Description:	Mesa County subcontracts with the Mesa County Partners Work Program (Mesa Youth Services) to provide restorative justice services for juvenile offenders referred by law enforcement, Municipal & County Courts in Mesa County. Juveniles are held accountable and major activities include supervision of community service work, restitution payments, Minor in Possession Classes, Victim Empathy Classes and Victim Offender Mediations..

<b>TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>City of Cortez</u></b> 22nd J.D. Alternative Dispute Resolution
<b>Award:</b>	<b>\$28,500</b>
<b>Description:</b>	This project increases the potential number of youth referred through court assessment to include restorative justice as an appropriate portion of the Juvenile Diversion process. Referrals are also made through probation and community members. 22nd Judicial District Juvenile Alternative Dispute Resolution will expand the range of services for youth involved in the juvenile justice programs in the 22nd Judicial District by providing victim offender dialogue and restorative group conferencing for the juveniles, and opportunities to connect offenders with victims. This project will give offenders an opportunity to accept accountability for the offense and, if possible, resolve or correct any harm to individuals or the community. The City of Cortez, Colorado will contract this project to Montezuma County Partners, Inc. Montezuma County Partners, Inc. is a non-profit youth-serving organization that provides a range of prevention and intervention services for at-risk youth in the 22nd Judicial District.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>City of Cortez</u></b> Juvenile Accountability Program
<b>Award:</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>
<b>Description:</b>	The City of Cortez will meet the goals of the Juvenile Accountability Program by improving Juvenile Accountability and reducing crime using collaborative, multi-faceted, evidence-based programs. This proposal will help bridge the gaps in the criminal system through effective and efficient use of resources. The City of Cortez, through Cortez Addiction Recovery Services, Inc., will provide group and individual sessions for at-risk juveniles. Using evidence-based programs, the focus of the programs include risk and needs assessment of juvenile offenders, early intervention, specialized programs for substance abuse, victim/offender mediation, family group conferencing, and circles.

## LOCAL DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANTS (TITLE V)

Title V funding from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is dedicated to delinquency prevention efforts initiated by a community-based planning process focused on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system. It offers a funding incentive to community leaders who engage in multi-disciplinary assessments of risks and resources specific to their communities and then develop a comprehensive, collaborative 3-year plan to prevent delinquency by funding strategies in their plan. Title V is the only OJJDP federal-funding source solely dedicated to delinquency prevention.

In Colorado, grants are awarded to qualified units of general local government through a competitive grant process. Each unit of local government may be funded in 12-month increments for up to 3 years contingent upon accomplishing progress towards achieving the previous year's goals and objectives, complying with any special conditions attached to grant awards, and available funding. Funds awarded must be matched in cash or the value of in-kind contributions equal to 50% of the federal funds awarded.



<b>Colorado's Title V Allocations FFY 2004-2011</b>							
<b>FFY 2004</b>	<b>FFY 2005</b>	<b>FFY 2006</b>	<b>FFY 2007</b>	<b>FFY 2008</b>	<b>FFY 2009</b>	<b>FFY 2010</b>	<b>FFY 2011</b>
\$211,000	\$213,000	\$56,250	\$75,250	\$48,360	\$33,486	\$84,945	\$50,000

**2011 Title V Grant Awards**  
**Project Period: October 1, 2011 - September 30, 2012**

	<b>SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b>Ouray County</b>
<b>Award:</b>	<b>\$31, 239</b>
<b>Summary:</b>	This project's goal is to reduce underage alcohol use by addressing youth, parental attitudes and policy. These funds will support the implementation of several strategies from Ouray's community three-year prevention plan including: prevention education for all 6th and 7th grade students in both Ouray and Ridgway, community education and information dissemination in Ouray and Ridgway, pursuing policy change in Ouray school alcohol use policy, and alternative activities.

## JUVENILE DIVERSION

Pursuant to the Colorado Children's Code [(19-1-103(44) C.R.S.], the goal of Diversion is to prevent further involvement of the youth in the formal legal system. Diversion of a juvenile or child may take place either at the pre-filing level as an alternative to filing of a petition; at the post adjudication level as an adjunct to probation services following an adjudicatory hearing; or a disposition as a part of sentencing. Juvenile diversion programs concentrate on holding the youth accountable for their behavior while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal and delinquent behavior. Programs of this type provide local communities alternatives for holding youth accountable for their behavior, can help change the way youth think about their behavior, ensure that youth take responsibility for their actions, and ensure that victims and communities feel safe and restored.

For over 20 years, the Colorado General Assembly had appropriated general funds to help support juvenile diversion programming as authorized under §19-2-303, C.R.S. In FY02-03, \$2,483,702 for Diversion was vetoed from the state appropriations bill and reverted to the state General Fund to help address the state budget shortfall. Although juvenile diversion programs in district attorneys' offices and community-based agencies were supported in part with local funds, state funding assistance had been critical in maintaining this early intervention component of the juvenile justice system. Due to the loss of state funding, the JJDCPC supported using \$251,688 of federal Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds to provide bridge funding. In FY03-04, \$500,000 in Diversion funding was reinstated on a one-time basis, using Tobacco Settlement Funds instead of state General Fund and 18 district attorney or community-based diversion programs were funded. In that year, 3,772 youths were accepted in the diversion programs, with a majority referred on property and theft charges. These youths completed 35,441 hours of community service, and paid \$201,705 in restitution.

From July 2010 through June 2011, a total of 1,591 youth were served through 20 state-funded juvenile diversion programs located in 15 Judicial Districts across the state. Eight programs were located within District Attorneys' Offices, 2 were county based programs, 2 were municipal programs and 8 were community-based programs. Of the youth served, 64% were male, 56% White/Caucasian, 34% Hispanic/Latino, 2% Black/African American, 2% Native American, .8% Asian/Pacific Islander and 4% other. The most prevalent level of charge for which youth were referred was misdemeanors (62%), felonies (18.7%), petty offenses (9.4%), and municipal violations (2.8%). Person was the leading type of charge (33.4%) followed by theft crimes (26%), property offenses (19%) and drug crimes (14.5%). A total of 667 youth exited a diversion program during the reporting period, with 82.9% being successful, 5.0% unsuccessfully terminating due to an arrest on a new offense, and 7.9% unsuccessfully terminating due to non-compliance with their diversion contract. A total of 10,949 community service hours were ordered of which 9,556 were completed by diversion program participants and \$49,051 in restitution collected.

There are two Formula Grant-funded juvenile diversion studies currently underway with the OMNI Institute. In the first, OMNI will analyze intake/exit data from current state-funded juvenile diversion programs, and recidivism data from DCJ, to assess grantee-level program outcomes and recidivism rates among diversion participants. This work will culminate in individual grantee-level reports that importantly supplement aggregate analyses of diversion data, and provide valuable information to grantees and DCJ regarding populations served, services provided, and potential areas of program improvement. The overarching aim of the second project is to improve the juvenile diversion evaluation system in order to enable providers and the state to make more informed decisions and improve their provision of services. The evaluation activities proposed are designed to yield significant improvements in: assessment and referral of youth to needed services; evaluation capacity of grantees; and amount and utility of data and findings available to assess program quality, program outcomes, and statewide impact on juvenile crime and recidivism.



## SFY 2012 STATE JUVENILE DIVERSION AWARDS

Project Period: July 1, 2011 – June 30, 2012

### SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**AGENCY:** Denver District Attorney, Juvenile Diversion

Award: \$126,532

Description: The Denver District Attorney's Juvenile Diversion Program assists clients in earning restitution dollars to pay victims of crime through the ARTT and Work Program. The program assists clients through culturally competent services that repair the harm caused by crime to victims and the community; increase social and other age appropriate competency skills of offenders and their families and reduce the likelihood of further involvement by the juvenile in the court system.

### THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**AGENCY:** 3rd Judicial District

Award: \$49,169

Description: The 3rd Judicial District Attorney's Office will continue to develop the diversion program in Las Animas County as an alternative to the formal court system for youth between the ages of 10-17 who have been reported for misdemeanor or felony offenses. This program will provide the community an alternative for holding youth accountable for their behavior, help change the way youth think about their behavior, ensure youth take responsibility for their actions and help ensure that the victims and communities feel safe and restored.

### FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 5th Judicial District

Award: \$46,659

Description: The Juvenile Diversion Program is a voluntary pre-criminal file program offered to all eligible youth in the 5th Judicial District where a police report is submitted to the District Attorney's office for prosecution review. The program is offered to all 1st time property offenders and select 2nd time offenders on a case by case basis. The case must be prosecutable in order to be eligible for the program.

### SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

**AGENCY:** La Plata Youth Services

Award: \$19,948

Description: The 6th Judicial District Juvenile Diversion Program, Colorado Statute (19-1-103 CRS) is designed to divert youth from the formal court system by providing evidence supported programming and alternatives directed toward positive youth development. The program focuses on youth ages ten to seventeen years of age, implicated in a misdemeanor or felony type of offense, with services provided prior to adjudication or as an adjunct to probation services. Program services last six months to one year long. Youth are referred to the program in lieu of having formal charges filed against them, avoiding further court processes and a permanent criminal record. This saves tax payer dollars and does not label the child a delinquent.

**SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Gunnison County</u></b>
Award:	\$35,000
Description:	The Gunnison County Juvenile Diversion project is a voluntary pre-file program offered to eligible youth to prevent them from entering the Juvenile Justice System. The program emphasis is holding youth accountable and responsible for their actions. The program elements include: case management, intake screenings and assessments, restitution and apology to victims, life-skills education, cognitive skills training, academic support and referrals for Restorative Justice victim conferencing, mentoring and counseling.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Hilltop Community Resources, Inc.</u></b>
Award:	\$49,234
Description:	Montrose County Juvenile Diversion Program's goal is to prevent further involvement of juveniles in the formal justice system. Juvenile Diversion concentrates on holding youth accountable for their behavior while involving them in programs and activities to prevent future criminal and delinquent behavior. The program operates on the idea that juvenile crime can be a symptom of other problems at home, school or within the individual.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Delta County</u></b>
Award:	\$55,500
Description:	The Delta County Juvenile Diversion Program operates in concert with all law enforcement agencies, County and District Courts, and the District Attorney's Office to enhance accountability, ensure public safety, and reduce recidivism by preventing future delinquent activity, moving in a continuum from limited interventions to more restrictive penalties to support the need to provide community-based alternatives found to the formal court system for qualifying youth between the ages of 10-17.

**EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Town of Estes Park, Police Department</u></b>
Award:	\$22,000
Description:	Juvenile offenders who have not received Restorative Justice as diversion in the past, and are not charged with a felonious act of violence or a crime of a sexual nature, which live in the Estes Valley or commit crimes in Estes Valley are eligible for this Community Group Conference model. It brings together victim, offender, and community to identify the harm resulting from the crime and to design a system of repair that will satisfy the victim and community while enabling the offender to make better decisions in the future.
<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Center for Family Outreach</u></b>
Award:	\$72,765
Description:	Larimer County Loveland Diversion will deter further involvement of formal justice system by holding each juvenile accountable for their delinquent actions through alternatives to detention programming.

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>City of Fort Collins, Police Services</u></b>
Award:	\$45,000
Description:	Restorative Justice Services will provide restorative justice conferencing as a diversion option for youth who have committed a chargeable offense in our community. Based on the philosophy of restorative justice, the program will include victims and/or victim representatives and community members in the process and will hold the young offender accountable for the harm caused by the crime.

**NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Youth Zone</u></b>
Award:	\$100,137
Description:	YouthZone's goal is to divert youth, from filing and adjudication through successful completion in the YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program. Youth and his/her parents work with the YouthZone diversion case manager to create an individualized, comprehensive plan and contract based on YouthZone Pre-Survey which is administered during the intake assessment. The survey scores are reviewed and a contract is created which encourages continued support in the youth's asset areas, and intervention programs that address the risk areas. The possible services provided may include Restorative Justice, individual and family counseling, useful public service, youth groups and classes such as Girls Circle, Boys Council and Level I Drug and Alcohol Education, overall case management and parenting support services.

**TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>10th Judicial District Attorney's Office</u></b>
Award:	\$40,508
Description:	Take Charge is a positive program that brings intensive case management, cognitive training, academic help and community involvement to youthful offenders at high risk for criminal behavior. The program takes a positive approach, encourages self-esteem and teaches coping skills while providing individualized case management to address the needs for each youth. The goal is to provide enough positive contacts so youth no longer feel the need for criminal involvement and do not re-offend.

**ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>District Attorney's Office, 11th Judicial District</u></b>
Award:	\$77,456
Description:	The Office of the District Attorney in the 11th Judicial District provides Juvenile Diversion services to four counties (Chaffee, Custer, Fremont and Park County). The Juvenile Diversion Program serves low-level offenders ages 10-17 years old. The Diversion Program is in the place to divert youth from the traditional court process while holding them accountable for their behaviors and providing them with avenues to repair harm to the victim and/or community. Diversion services include Teen Court, treatment referrals, recreational programming, restitution program and regular case management.

**TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT****AGENCY:** Center for Restorative Programs

Award: \$29,850

Description: Youth 10-17 in the San Luis Valley, with police or SRO contact and at-risk for formal filing of delinquency charges, are offered restorative options to: 1) take responsibility for the harm caused by their behaviors; 2) engage in dialogue, as appropriate, with those harmed; 3) repair the harm through restitution or other indicated reparations; and 4) work at restoring relationships and safety within their community, school, and family.

**SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT****AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 17th Judicial District

Award: \$41,188

Description: The Seventeenth Judicial District Diversion Program is a pre-file program designed to provide early intervention, counseling, victim reparation and supervision services to youthful offenders who would otherwise be the object of a delinquency petition in District Court. This program focuses on youth identified as having issues in school; poor grades, attendance and behavior. JABG dollars are used to pay for Education Counselor at a ¾ FTE. The Counselor determines the level of intervention needed regarding educational issues. Additionally, if the youth was also identified at with concerns regarding possible mental health and/or substance abuse issues the Counselor makes the appropriate referrals and monitors any treatment.

**EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT****AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 18th Judicial District

Award: \$111,167

Description: The goal of this program is to bridge identified gaps in the juvenile justice system by providing a comprehensive, evidence based multi-modal juvenile diversion program. This is accomplished by providing evidence based therapy services including wilderness, community service and restorative justice components. This program will continue to complete a thorough, objective program evaluation to determine the success rates and effectiveness of our program. Strategic and operational decisions for the programs direction are made based on these results. Their ultimate goal is to demonstrate the overall effectiveness of our program through reducing recidivism and preventing youth from penetrating further into the juvenile justice system.

**NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT****AGENCY:** District Attorney's Office, 19th Judicial District

Award: \$63,140

Description: The Weld County District Attorney's Office Juvenile Diversion Program will be working to divert first-time, non-violent juvenile offenders from the traditional court systems into a restorative justice based program that addresses the juvenile's needs and community safety; thereby repairing the harm caused by the juvenile and encouraging their future endeavors.

**TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Mesa Youth Services dba Mesa County Partners</u></b>
Award:	\$108,700
Description:	In cooperation with DA's Office and District Court, the Partners Work Program provides community-based restorative justice and accountability focused sanctions for pre-file and post-file offenders involved in misdemeanor and felony cases to prevent further penetration into the justice system.

**TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>AGENCY:</b>	<b><u>Montezuma County Partners, Inc.</u></b>
Award:	\$89,878
Description:	Montezuma County Partners will assist first and/or second-time juvenile offenders between 10 and 18 years of age in the 22 <sup>nd</sup> Judicial District including youth from the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation. Referrals are accepted from the District Attorney's office or law enforcement agencies. Pre-trial services to be provided include case management, behavioral contracts, community services, mediation, drug and alcohol testing and connections to the community resources such as counseling, treatment, Parent Project Classes for parents, life skills workshops and career mentoring services.

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