

# Annual Report to the Governor

October 2012



**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 2012 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, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

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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 2011-12, the JJDP and DCJ awarded over \$2.55 million in federal and state funding to 56 programs including:
  - \$633,960 to 16 programs in Formula Grant (Title II) federal funding to address juvenile justice priorities established by the JJDP 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.
  - \$718,365 to 20 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.
  - \$1.2 million to 19 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. State funded Juvenile Diversion programs were present in 15 of the 22 judicial districts in the state.
- From July 2011 through June 2012, a total of 1,591 youth were served through 19 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 7 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 was collected.
- In May of 2012, DCJ published Colorado's Three-Year Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Plan Update developed by and for the JJDP. This plan which covers 2012-2014 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 JJDP 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.

- Recognizing the need for inter-agency collaboration, planning and service provision, many JJRPC 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 2011-12 was completing the content of the Family Advocacy Toolkit. The toolkit which is an on-line resource was completed in September and a kick-off event attended by more than 75 people was held in October. The toolkit provides family advocates and systems professional's resources for youth in the juvenile justice system experiencing mental health issues. The Toolkit can be accessed at: <http://toolkit.coloradofederation.org> and includes information on the following:
    - Links to Community Resources and Colorado Public Agencies
    - Descriptions, Eligibility Requirements and Flow Charts of Child Serving Agencies
    - Rights of Youth and Families
    - The Role and Function of Family Advocates and Advocacy Organizations
    - Models of Working with Family Advocates and Accessing Family Advocacy Services
  - Additionally the JJ/MH Subcommittee is focused on reviewing the juvenile competency statutes in the Children's Code. Work has been concentrated on data on the number of juveniles affected by the legislation and the implementation of the statutes in each judicial district.
- 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." A Restorative Justice Statewide Summit was held in August of 2012 with over 250 attendees, 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 awarded a grant 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 (OJJDP). OJJDP determined Colorado is in compliance for FY 2013.
  - This year activities to address the disproportionate rate of contact of minority youth with the juvenile justice system included completing an arrest assessment project focused on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> judicial districts. The 18<sup>th</sup> judicial district was able to use the report and recommendations from the project to successfully apply and receive one of two competitive grants in the country jointly funded by the MacArthur Foundation and OJJDP.
  - Active participation on the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice's MOR Committee which is looking at over representation issues in the entire criminal justice system.
  - Partnership on a project at the State Department of Human Services addressing disparities in the binge drinking rates of Latino youth.
  - The state 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.
  - Six trainings on the DMC Core Requirement were conducted; trainees included new CMYE members, SB 94 State Advisory Board, SB 94 state coordinators, local SB 94 boards and one college class.

## 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 2012-2014 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 2012-2014

### **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 18 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.**

### **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. 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.

In Colorado, there have been active discussions regarding truancy through the JJDP Council (state SAG) and the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice's (CCJJ) Education Task Force and Truancy Committee. Senate Bill 50, which passed in 2007, permitted school districts to use non-attorneys as representatives in judicial proceedings on truancy matters. It was expected that truancy petitions would increase due to the less expensive option for schools to use non-attorneys on these cases. The State has seen truancy petitions filed in juvenile court gradually increasing each year ultimately rising overall by 5.9% from 2005 to 2011.

As truancy petitions increase, so also does the use of detention as a sanction for truants violating court orders. From 2005/2006 to 2010/2011, we saw an increase from 122 to 467, a seventy three percent increase in the use of detention for status offenders who do not abide by court orders. A majority of these are for truancy. In 2011 alone there were 2,867 truancy petitions filed with the court and 467 truants sent to detention, representing 16.3% of the filings.

**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**

The Division of Criminal Justice and the Juvenile Justice Prevention and Delinquency Council have enjoyed great relationships with both the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes located in the Four Corners area of the state (SW). The Council has historically offered federal Title II/Formula Grant funds in excess of the required pass-through amount to both Tribes. Most recently, the Southern Ute Tribe has been using these funds to support trauma treatments and non-violent life skills training to youth who are court-ordered or high risk and referred by a school counselor. The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe elected to not receive Title II/Formula grant funds because of the requirement to be in compliance with the JJDP Act requirements for the appropriate holding of juveniles in secure settings, most critically in the area of deinstitutionalization of status offenders, notably truants.

In August, the JJDP Council visited the Four Corners area to meet with representatives from both Tribes to re-establish and rekindle their working relationship. Council member Ernest House Jr. is a member of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe and is the Executive Secretary for the Colorado Commission on Indian Affairs and has been instrumental in this endeavor.

As with the State of Colorado, both Tribes struggle to address the needs of their youth and families, especially when children and youth are struggling with truancy issues. Through the meetings which are being scheduled, the JJDP Council and members from the two Tribes will discuss how the Council can support them in meeting their most critical needs.

Colorado's Native American juvenile population that is non-reservation based continues to need culturally appropriate services. Although the Native American juvenile population that is non-reservation based is estimated at 1.1% of the State's total juvenile population and .9% of the Colorado school population, they represent 6.5% of the school dropouts, 1.12% of the youth who received in-school suspension, 1.4% receiving out-of school- suspension and 2.3% who were expelled in 2010-11.

**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.**

### **Juvenile Justice System Improvement**

Colorado has a plethora of initiatives to address the needs of children, youth and families. What has been identified in virtually all of these groups is the fact that youth with low risk of criminal offending but high needs (LRHN) for behavioral services, along with their families, are entering the juvenile justice system in order to receive services. Prior to entry into the juvenile justice system they are frequently subjected to a maze of disconnected and conflicting services that often require higher than necessary levels of care, stigmatizing labels, and ultimate criminalization that weaken the permanent supportive connections that are the foundations for pro-social adult development. Specifically identified barriers include:

- Educational barriers to youth, their family and professional's awareness and accessibility to supportive community-based services to proactively address behavioral needs.
- Programming barriers for professionals to use evidence-informed screening and assessment tools to determine the appropriate services needed to address behavioral needs.
- Organizational culture barriers for professionals to use a collaborative design for a "cross-system integrated services approach" to assist LRHN youth and families in getting their behavioral needs met without having to enter, going deeper, or crossing over into the juvenile justice system.

Another concern is that Colorado's children, youth and family systems are spending too much money and energy on ineffective and counterproductive programs and strategies that don't produce desired outcomes as evidenced by the unnecessary push of LRHN youth into the justice system to access needed services. In 2008, the Division of Youth Corrections began a vigorous campaign to apply the eight principles for effective intervention (<http://nicic.gov/Library/019342>) into its programming in an effort "to allow flexibility in program design while providing sufficient rigor to promote good outcomes" ([http://www.colorado.gov/cdhsdyc/Resources-Publications/SB94\\_FYI\\_EBP\\_guide.pdf](http://www.colorado.gov/cdhsdyc/Resources-Publications/SB94_FYI_EBP_guide.pdf)). More recently, the Colorado Implementation Collaborative, a multi-disciplinary collaborative, was established in Colorado with three specific goals: 1) expand the local and global network of informed individuals and organizations seeking to promote high quality implementation; 2) help develop a shared language and communication strategy about best practices in quality implementation of evidence-based programs (EBP); and 3) identify opportunities to provide education and technical assistance to organizations seeking to promote quality implementation of EBPs. Combining and expanding on the efforts of the Colorado Implementation Collaborative and the Division of Youth Corrections, the JJDP Council plans to plant the seed for an Evidence-Based Principles and Practices State-Wide Initiative to better serve children, youth and families resulting in better services earlier with less push into the juvenile justice system.

The Juvenile Task Force (JTF) of the Colorado Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) has highlighted the need for a concentrated effort at “professionalizing” the juvenile justice field. The efforts to improve the juvenile justice system outlined above rely on a work force that truly understands and appreciates the value for collaborative, quality, timely and appropriate interventions for our children and youth. This effort will not be successful unless system professionals, including judges/magistrates, district attorneys, etc., view juvenile justice as a chosen field rather than an assignment to be endured. To this end, the JJDP Council will develop, in conjunction with the CCJJ/JTF, a Professionalism Committee to explore the development of a Colorado Juvenile Justice Training Academy.

Finally, 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 1: To prevent low risk-high needs (LRHN) children and youth from unnecessarily entering the juvenile justice system or penetrating deeper into the juvenile justice system through a “Collaborative Design of Integrated Services.”**

**GOAL 2: Improve outcomes for LRHN and other youth and families by promoting evidence based practices and approaches, by reducing the waste of system resources on ineffective and counterproductive initiatives and strategies not based on science, data, or evidence of their effectiveness.**

**GOAL 3: Improve outcomes for LRHN and other youth and families by promoting the professional development of system actors from judges to prosecutors to direct service workers through a Juvenile Justice Training Academy.**

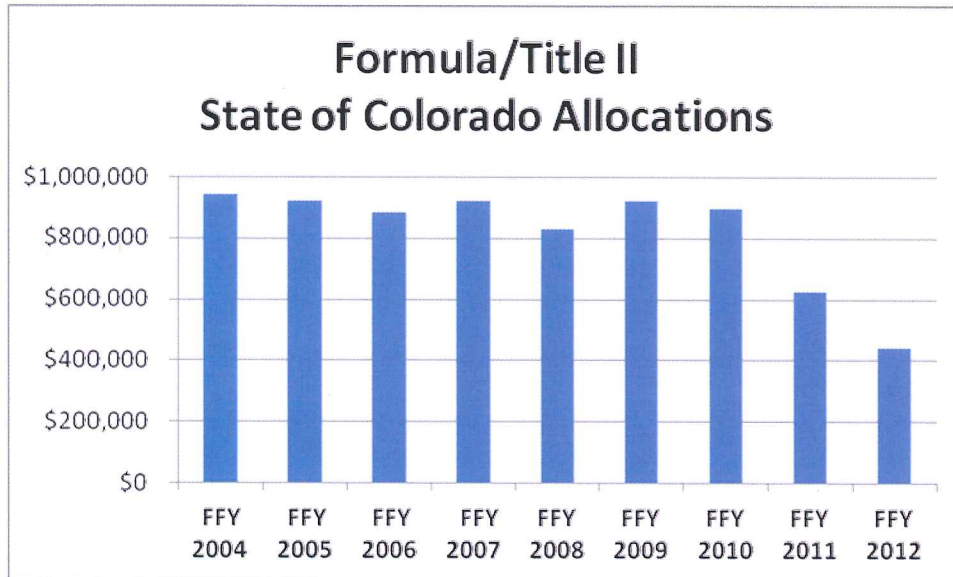
# **FUNDING OVERVIEWS**

## 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. The moneys are used for program development, policy design, services and other activities.



**Colorado's Formula (Title II) Allocation  
FFY 2004-2012**

FFY 2004	FFY 2005	FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012
\$944,000	\$921,000	\$885,843	\$924,000	\$831,000	\$924,000	\$898,000	\$676,688	\$442,589

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

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



**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>
Award:	\$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>
Award:	\$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>
Award:	\$4,990
Description:	This project will support the development of a youth team at West High School in Denver 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>
Award:	\$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>
<b>Award:</b>	\$50,000
<b>Description:</b>	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>
<b>Award:</b>	\$50,000
<b>Description:</b>	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>
<b>Award:</b>	\$50,000
<b>Description:</b>	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 educate severely high-risk adolescent girls on 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>
<b>Award:</b>	\$4,990
<b>Description:</b>	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>
Award:	\$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>
Award:	\$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>
Award:	\$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>
Award:	\$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.

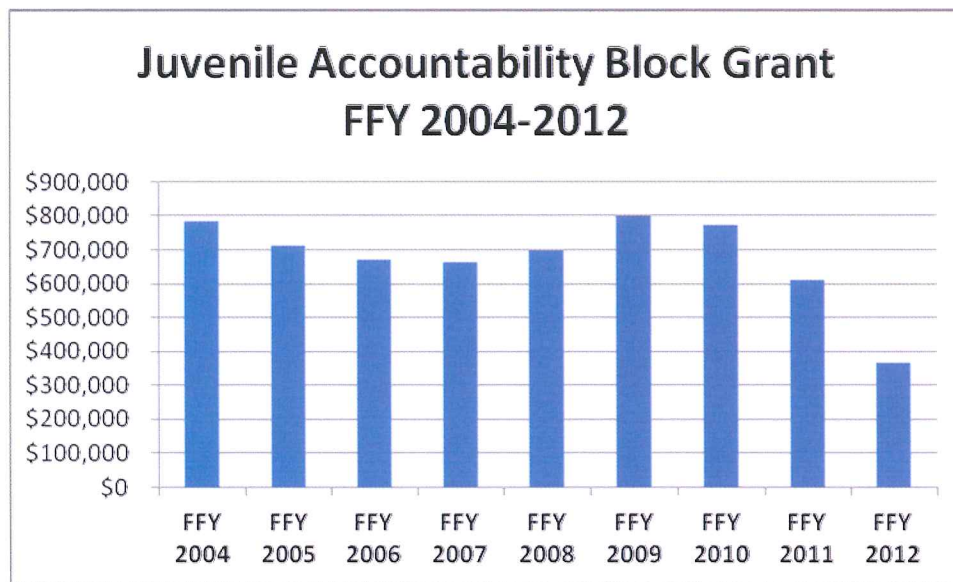
	<b>STATEWIDE</b>
<b>Agency:</b>	<b>OMNI Institute</b>
Award:	\$25,000
Description:	OMNI will maintain and modify the Efforts to Outcomes (ETO) data management system to house intake/exit data from current state-funded juvenile diversion programs, and analyze the resulting data, as well as available recidivism 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 began 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 the 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>
Award:	\$25,000
Description:	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>
Award:	\$99,981
Description:	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 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 2004-2012**

FFY 2004	FFY 2005	FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012
\$783,700	\$711,700	\$670,900	\$665,900	\$697,000	\$799,600	\$774,000	\$611,126	\$368,530

**Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)  
Subgrantee Contact Information  
October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012**

**FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>Jefferson County, Juvenile Assessment Center</u>
Award:	\$38,486
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.

**SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>Denver Juvenile Probation Department</u>
Award:	\$219,538
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 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, Safe City Office</u>
Award:	\$15,960
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.

**SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>City of Durango</u>
Award:	\$9,575
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."

**EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Larimer County, Health and Human Services</u></b>
Award:	\$27,348
Description:	JABG funds provide support to 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. During the funding year, this program will serve a minimum of 110 youth with JABG funds.
<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>City of Fort Collins, Police Services</u></b>
Award:	\$30,000
Description:	Restorative Justice Services will provide restorative justice conferencing as an 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.
<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Town of Estes Park</u></b>
Award:	\$11,980
Description:	Juvenile offenders who have committed petty, misdemeanor, or status offenses, which 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.

**TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Pueblo County</u></b>
Award:	\$15,552
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>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Pueblo County</u></b>
Award:	\$18,233
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.

**ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>11th Judicial District Office of District Attorney</u></b>
<b>Award:</b>	\$21,913
<b>Description:</b>	To 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 mediation and youth program. 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.

**TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Town of La Jara</u></b>
<b>Award:</b>	\$20,000
<b>Description:</b>	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 youth-site delinquencies; teen-to-teen harassment mediation (where mutual charges and accountability are indicated); parent-teen conferences, WRAP-Around Conferences, and Girls Circles to address delinquent adolescent behaviors.

**SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Adams County</u></b>
<b>Award:</b>	\$51,066
<b>Description:</b>	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.

**EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Douglas County</u></b>
<b>Award:</b>	\$48,005
<b>Description:</b>	Provide a coordinated, multi-agency, single entry site, which contributes to the safety of youth and families. A centralized juvenile justice processing facility for detained juvenile where staff complete booking, photographing, fingerprinting, detention screening, petition-filing intervention, comprehensive assessments, recommendations to courts and referrals for services. For juveniles in the community, to provide comprehensive assessments, recommendations and referrals to services to prevent further entry into the juvenile justice system.



**NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Weld County, Sheriff's Department</u></b>
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).

**TWENTIETH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Boulder County, Dept. of Housing &amp; Human Services</u></b>
Award:	\$27,500
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 opportunities 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>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Boulder County Community Services</u></b>
Award:	\$17,349
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.

**TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Mesa County, Criminal Justice Services</u></b>
Award:	\$11,994
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 and 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 for juvenile offenders.

**TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

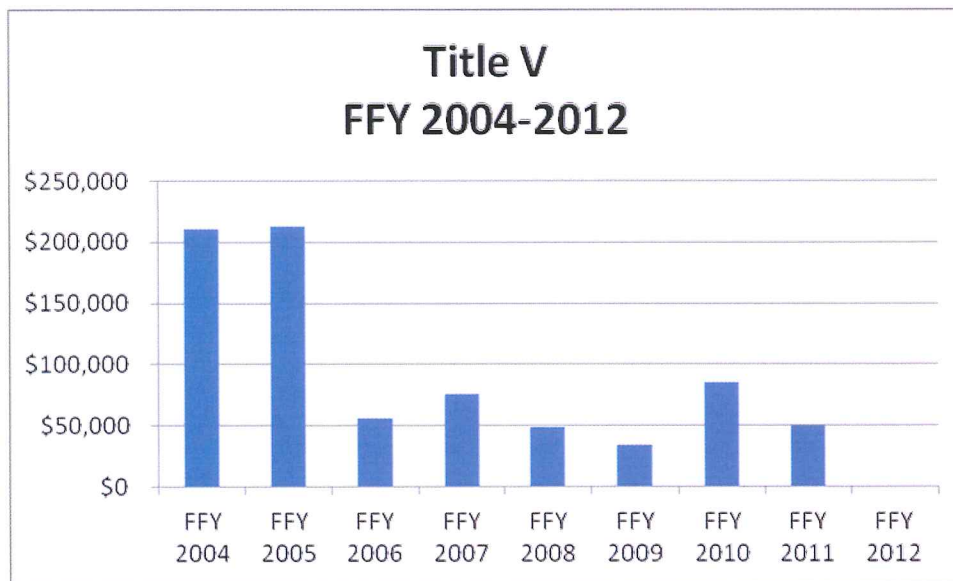
<b>Agency:</b>	<u>City of Cortez</u>
Award:	\$19,592
Description:	The 22nd Judicial District Juvenile Alternative Dispute Resolution will expand the range of services for youth involved in the juvenile justice programs in the 22nd Judicial District by providing victim offender dialogue and restorative group conferencing for the juveniles, and opportunities to connect offenders with victims. Providing 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 will contract with the Pinon Project Family Resource Center to provide the direct services.
<b>Agency:</b>	<u>City of Cortez</u>
Award:	\$30,000
Description:	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.

There were no Title V funds awarded in FFY 2012.



**Colorado's Title V Allocations  
FFY 2004-2012**

FFY 2004	FFY 2005	FFY 2006	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012
\$211,000	\$213,000	\$56,250	\$75,250	\$48,360	\$33,486	\$84,945	\$50,000	\$0

## 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.

From July 2011 through June 2012, a total of 1,455 youth were served through 19 state-funded juvenile diversion programs located in 15 Judicial Districts across the state. Eight programs were located within District Attorneys' Offices, two were county based programs, two were municipal programs and seven were community-based programs.

Of the youth served, 67% were male, 56% White/Caucasian, 33% Hispanic/Latino, 3% Black/African American, 1% Native American, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander, 1% other, and 4% multi-racial. The most prevalent level of charge for which youth were referred was misdemeanors (66.3%), followed by felonies (23.4%), and petty offenses (10.2%). Person was the leading type of charge (28.8%) followed by theft crimes (25.2%), property offenses (23.0%) and drug crimes (18.4%).

A total of 745 youth exited a diversion program during the reporting period, with 85% (633) being successful, 6% (45) unsuccessfully terminating due to an arrest on a new offense, and 9% (67) unsuccessfully terminating due to non-compliance with their diversion contract. A total of 11,013 community service hours were ordered of which 8,910 were completed by diversion program participants and \$55,398 in restitution collected.

After enough time has elapsed for additional outcome data and recidivism information to become available for all youth served by state-funded diversion programs in FY 2011-12, more comprehensive analyses will be conducted to examine the relationships among youth background characteristics, programs and services received, short-term program outcomes, and recidivism rates.

### Recidivism FY 2010-2011

Additional evaluation work examined recidivism rates for youth served by state-funded diversion programs in Fiscal Year 2010-11. The definition for recidivism is a filing or filings for a new offense (criminal, misdemeanor, or juvenile delinquency) either while the juvenile was in the program or up to one year after they exited the program. Overall, of youth who successfully completed diversion, 16.7% of youth recidivated either during their time in Diversion or in the one year after Diversion programming ended. Of youth who were unsuccessful in Diversion programming, 75.7% of youth recidivated either during their Diversion programming or in the year following.

## SFY 2012 STATE JUVENILE DIVERSION AWARDS

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

### SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Agency:	<u>Denver District Attorney, Juvenile Diversion</u>
Award:	\$128,352
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:	<u>District Attorney's Office, 3rd Judicial District</u>
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:	<u>District Attorney's Office, 5th Judicial District</u>
Award:	\$48,059
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:	<u>La Plata Youth Services</u>
Award:	\$20,955
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 age 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. Youth are referred to the program in lieu of having formal charges filed against them, avoiding further court processes and a permanent criminal record.

**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:	\$25,266
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:	\$37,540
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:	\$75,765
Description:	Larimer County Loveland Diversion will deter further involvement of formal justice system by holding each juvenile accountable through alternatives to detention programming. Early intervention services will be provided to youth 10-17 years of age to include Project TND, life skills, UA/BA, MAYSI-2 screening, individual and family counseling, art/enrichment/tutoring/GED and community service activities.

<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.
<b>NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	
<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>YouthZone</u></b>
Award:	\$100,137
Description:	The YouthZone Juvenile Diversion Program is designed to prevent first time and low-level juvenile offenders from entering the Juvenile Justice System.
<b>TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	
<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>District Attorney's Office, 10th Judicial District</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.
<b>ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	
<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 will divert youth from the traditional court process while holding them accountable 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.
<b>TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>	
<b>Agency:</b>	<b><u>Center for Restorative Programs</u></b>
Award:	\$30,000
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**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 17th Judicial District</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$41,188
<b>Description:</b>	Diversion clientele that fail to remain in school or complete their education (high school or GED), increase their risk to recidivate and get further into the Criminal Justice System. Therefore, increased support and involvement with Diversion clientele in their educational pursuits will decrease recidivism.

**EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 18th Judicial District</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$111,167
<b>Description:</b>	Our goal is to bridge identified gaps in the juvenile justice system by providing a comprehensive, evidence based multi-modal juvenile diversion program. We accomplish this through providing evidence based therapy services including wilderness, community service and restorative justice components. We 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.

**NINETEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT**

<b>Agency:</b>	<u>District Attorney's Office, 19th Judicial District</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$65,030
<b>Description:</b>	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>	<u>Mesa Youth Services dba Mesa County Partners</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$108,700
<b>Description:</b>	In cooperation with DA's Office and District Court, the Partners Work Program provides community-based restorative justice and accountability focused sanctions for 360 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>	<u>Cortez Addictions and Recovery Services (C.A.R.S.)</u>
<b>Award:</b>	\$44,970
<b>Description:</b>	C.A.R.S. will provide supervised, well-structured Juvenile Diversion services to youth between 10-17. Diversion services consists of case management, behavioral contracts, completion of community services, drug and alcohol testing, and referrals to community base programs for counseling, mediation, reparation, parenting classes, life skills workshops, and/or mentoring.



**JJDPC  
Membership  
and  
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\* Denotes Youth Member

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Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ)  
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Kathy E. Sasak- Deputy Executive Director, Colorado Department of Public Safety  
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Meg Williams- Manager, Office of Adult and Juvenile Justice Assistance

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